A HAND-BOOK

to the

ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS

in the GOVERNMENT
RECORD ROOMS *of*
the UNITED PROVINCES
OF AGRA AND OUDH.

By

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INTRODUCTION.

This volume has been compiled under the orders of the Government of India, Department of Education (General), resolution no. 77, dated the 21st March, 1919, with the object of assisting the student who has occasion to consult the Government records of the periods before the Mutiny relating to the Provinces of Agra and Benares.

Ample materials for a complete and detailed history of the administration of the East India Company in those Provinces exist.

These materials are to be found in the Imperial Record Room, the Record Rooms of the Government of Bengal and of the High Court at Calcutta, also in various record rooms in the United Provinces.

The records appertaining to the United Provinces have suffered in various places from one or other of the following causes of destruction :—

(1) Ravages of the Mutineers in 1857.

(2) Accidental fires in record rooms.

(3) Indiscriminate weeding of records.

(4) Careless preservation of records, which has resulted in the destruction of many documents by white-ants, fish insects, etc.

The contents of the record rooms of the following officials were destroyed during the Mutiny :—

The Commissioners of the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions, the Collectors of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Moradabad, Aligarh, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Muttra, Etah, Shahjahanpur, Bijnor, Budaun, Pilibhit, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Azamgarh and Jaunpur.

The Pre-Mutiny Records of the Secretariat of the United Provinces were all destroyed by fire some 50 years ago. The offices in which the records have suffered severely from indis criminate weeding are those of the Collectors of Meerut

Farrukhabad, Banda and Benares, the District Magistrates of Ghazipur and Gorakhpur and the Deputy Commissioners of Almora and Garhwal.

The arrangement of the records varies with the office that holds them. In the days of the Company letters issued were usually copied out into a register while those received were filed in chronological order. Some Collectors or Magistrates used to attempt to classify their correspondence, keeping separate issue registers for each class of correspondence, but this was the exception rather than the rule, and it often happened that while one Collector classified his correspondenee, his successor ceased to adopt the classification or altered the system.

In a few offices, notably that of the Commissioner of Allahabad, attempts have been made at various times to make up the correspondence into files—a proceeding which in most cases should not have been undertaken because copies of letters, being entered in registers, cannot be placed in their proper files. The result is that the present arrangement of the records is the least satisfactory in those record rooms where attempts have been made to constitute files dealing with various subjects.

From October, 1909 to April 1911, an officer was placed on Special Duty to arrange all the Government Pre-Mutiny Records in the United Provinces. That officer was obliged to adhere to the classification he found in existence in each particular office in cases where there had been any attempt at classification, contenting himself with correcting mistakes so far as possible, weeding out useless records and pasting those that remained into guard books.

All the existing records, with the exceptions set forth below, have been either pasted in well-bound guard books or copied into bound registers. These volumes are kept tied up in bastas the better to preserve them.

The Pre-Mutiny Records of the United Provinces are examined at least once a year with the result that they are in excellent order.

The records which have been neither bound up nor placed in guard books are (1) a considerable portion of the revenue correspondence of dates prior to 1829. As practically the whole of this is embodied in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue it was not deemed necessary to incur the expense of binding up these letters.

(2) A number of the records of the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division. For reasons explained in the chapter dealing with those records, many documents have been arranged chronologically and tied up loose in bastas along with bound records and files of the years to which they appertain.

In this handbook a chapter is devoted to each record room that contains Pre-Mutiny Records relating to the United Provinces.

For facility of reference the history of the settlement of the land revenue, the customs and revenue administration and the judicial systems of the United Provinces in the days of the Company have been outlined in chapters I, II and III. The arrangement of the documemts in each record room is explained and, where possible, hints are given which may prove of assistance to the student in his search for particular papers. A brief summary of the contents of each series of records is given in order that the student may obtain some idea of the contents of each record room.

Had every Government record been preserved there would now be in existence at least two copies of each document—the office copy in the office of issue and the original in the office of receipt. In the case of many documents both copies exist.

Again, the correspondence of one Magistrate or Collector or Commissioner is generally speaking very similar to that of another; there are, of course, local conditions peculiar to each district and division, but most of the records of a local nature are of comparatively little importance to the historical student.

It is thus obvious that had this handbook given a detailed description of every series of records in every office it could have contained much repetition and have attained unwieldy dimensions. In order to avoid repetition so far as possible and

to economise space the plan adopted in the case of the records in the district offices is to give a fairly complete survey of the records of the permanently settled district (Ghazipur) and of the non-permanently settled district (Gorakhpur) in which the Collector's records are the most complete and of the records of the District Magistrate of Mirzapur, as the records of that officer are more voluminous than those of any other Magistrates in the Provinces. In case of other districts very brief descriptive accounts are given. The records mentioned in these being chiefly those which, owing to local conditions, are peculiar to the district, the reader being referred to the account of the Ghazipur, Gorakhpur or Mirzapur records, as the case may be, to obtain a general idea of the nature of the records.

It has not been possible to carry out the plan of the handbook very thoroughly—the quantity of the records to be gone through was too great, and the writer had to do the work in such spare time as he could find while carrying out the duties of a District Officer. It was but rarely that more than an hour at a time could be devoted to the work; this, it is hoped, will explain the somewhat disjointed nature of the descriptions.

Mr. Dwarka Nath Dhown, historical research scholar of the Allahabad University, was appointed to assist in the compilation of the handbook. He went through a large number of records and his notes are incorporated in the handbook.

It has not been possible even to mention all the important or interesting events that occurred. This handbook is not a history but merely a rough survey of the contents of the various record rooms. Here and there an incident has been noticed on account of its importance or interest as throwing light upon the times. It is hoped that such examples of the many interesting documents the records contain will stimulate students to devote themselves to their study. The records at Allahabad, Benares and Ghazipur provide ample material for the completion of Oldham's Ghazipur Memoir which was begun more than 50 years ago. From the records at Gorakhpur it would be possible to compile a complete history of the

revenue administration of that district; while the records at Mirzapur are sufficiently numerous to form the basis of a work on the history of the judiciary in the United Provinces.

In conclusion the writer wishes to thank Mr. R. H. Blaker, I. S. O., Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, Mr. Patterson, I. C. S., Registrar of the High Court at Fort William; Mr. P. Dias, Keeper of the Records of the Government of Bengal; and Mr. Cesar of the Bengal Secretariat for the assistance they so kindly afforded him during his visit to the record rooms in Calcutta. Mr. Dias spared himself no trouble in looking out records most likely to be of use in the compilation of this handbook and Mr. Cesar devoted a holiday to rendering the writer assistance.

Messrs. Blaker and Dias have kindly revised the sections of this handbook that deal with their record rooms.

CHAPTER I.

OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE JUDICIARY IN THE PROVINCES OF AGRA AND BENARES UNDER THE COMPANY.

The judicial system that had been established in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1773 was extended to the province of Benares in 1795. Under this a Judge and Magistrate was appointed for each zillah. As Judge this officer sat as a civil court. On his criminal side he was merely a magistrate. In most zillahs the Judge and Magistrate was given an assistant called a Register and sometimes a covenated civil servant under training was attached to his court. The Judge was empowered to refer for decision to the Register suits the value of the subject matter of which did not exceed Rs. 200.

Subordinate to the Judge were also native Commissioners. These were of three kinds—Sudder Amins, Amins and Munsifs. Sudder Amins sat at the headquarters of the Judge and Magistrate and were empowered to dispose of suits of which the subject matter did not exceed Rs. 100 in value, referred to them by the Judge. The amins were nominated by the Judge and confirmed by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. They sat in the interior of the district. Each had a jurisdiction of about 10 square miles and could hear suits of which the subject matter did not exceed Rs. 50 in value referred to him by the Judge. A Munsif was appointed for each thana and had an original jurisdiction in the case of suits of which the subject matter did not exceed Rs. 50. That is to say, Munsifs could receive plaints whereas Sudder Amins and Amins could only take up cases referred to them by the Judge. Appeals from these three classes of officers went to the Judge who had power to make over to the Register appeals in which the subject matter did not exceed Rs. 25.

Above the Judge and Magistrate was the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit. This usually consisted of three Judges, two of whom had to sit to form a court of appeal. There were in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa five courts of appeal. On the civil side this was a court of appeal from the decisions of the zillah Judge. On its criminal side it was a court of Circuit which held sessions. On its civil side it sat at least three days in a week. From its decision an appeal lay to the Sudder

Dewanny Adáwlut in the case of suits of which the subject matter was Rs. 500 or upwards in value. On its criminal side the court had to hold annually two jail deliveries in each zillah within its jurisdiction.

The Magistrate had to enquire into all criminal charges. He could punish only petty cases of assault, affray, theft, etc. The limits of his powers of punishment were, one month's imprisonment, Rs. 200 fine and 30 stripes with the rattan. In serious offences, if he found the charge groundless, he could discharge the accused stating fully his reasons for so doing ; if he considered a *prima facie* case made out, it was his duty to commit the offender to take his trial at the next jail delivery held by the Court of Circuit. The Registrar was the assistant both to the Magistrate and the Judge. There was one Court of Appeal and Circuit for the province of Benares.

When the ceded provinces came under the British Administration, a Court of Appeal and Circuit was established for those provinces with headquarters at Bareilly. The full style of this court was "The court of appeal and circuit for the divisions of the provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Hon'ble the English East India Company."

After the dissolution of the temporary commission by which the ceded provinces were administered from 1801, to 1803 Regulation VII of 1803 was passed which appointed a court of appeal and circuit for the Bareilly division which took the place of the court just mentioned. This regulation required one of the junior Judges to go on circuit on January the 1st and July the 1st of each year. The senior judge and one junior Judge had always to remain at Bareilly to hear appeals. The criminal courts administered the Muhammadan criminal law with certain modifications and each court had attached to it law officers to expound the law. These were known as cauzies and muftis. At the end of the proceedings they had to write the *futwa* or law applicable to the circumstances of the case. When the Court of Circuit sentenced the accused to death or imprisonment for life this sentence had to be confirmed by the Sudder Nizamat Adawlut at Fort William. The jurisdiction of this court was extended to the province of Benares in 1795 and the Ceded Provinces in 1803. It consisted of three Judges with a head cauzie and two muftis.

When the Conquered Provinces came under the British rule, the districts which composed these were added to the jurisdiction of the Bareilly Court and Allahabad and Gorakhpur were transferred to the Benares court, which also was given jurisdiction over Bundelkhand on its acquisition in 1804. Regulation XVII of 1825 transferred the Gorakhpur sessions from the Benares to the Patna Court of Circuit and fixed the

following places at which the courts of Bareilly and Benares had to hold sessions :—

1. Bareilly Court of Circuit—
(1) Farrukhabad (Sirpura prisoners were tried here).
(2) Cawnpore.
(3) Etawah.
(4) Mainpuri.
(5) Agra.
(6) Aligarh.
(7) Bulandshahr.
(8) Meerut.
(9) Muzaffarnagar.
(10) Saharanpur (Dehra Dun prisoners were tried here).
(11) Nagina.
(12) Moradabad.

2. Benares Court of Circuit—
(1) Mirzapur.
(2) Banda.
(3) Hamirpur.
(4) Bhitura (Fatehpur).
(5) Allahabad.
(6) Jaunpur.
(7) Azamgarh.
(8) Ghazipur.

The system outlined above, although good in theory, was a failure in practice because all the courts had far more work to do than they could get through (vide the account given by Shore in his *Notes on Indian Affairs*). Some idea of the congestion of work may be derived from the fact that, on February the 14th, 1820, the Secretary to Government drew the attention of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to the fact that about 70,000 decrees, had been passed since February, 1815, in which no application for execution had been made ; the inference being that on account of the congestion of work it was futile to file an application for execution.

Almost yearly some regulation was passed in order to relieve the congestion of work.

In 1803 a regulation was passed empowering the Governor General in Council to appoint an Assistant Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut in any zillah to try cases or hear appeals referred to him by the zillah Judge. This regulation increased the original jurisdiction of Registers from suits valued up to Rs. 200 to those valued up to Rs. 500.

Regulation XV of 1805 gave the Hindu and Muhammadan Law Officers of Civil Courts powers of Sudder Amins.

Regulation IX of 1807 increased the powers of zilla and city Magistrates by enabling them to inflict six months' imprisonment.

Regulation XV of 1807 appointed an Additional Judge to the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut.

Regulation XIII of 1810 empowered the zilla and city Judges to transfer appeals to specially-empowered Sudder Amins and enacted that, where the parties compromised, the whole or half the court-fee should be returned to the plaintiff according as the compromise was effected before or after the completion of the pleadings.

Regulation XVI of 1810 empowered the Governor General in Council to appoint additional (Joint) Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates.

Regulation XII of 1812 empowered the Governor General in Council to appoint additional Judges to the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut.

Regulation V of 1814 increased the number of Judges from three to four in each Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit.

Regulation XXIII of 1814 gave additional powers to Munsifs and Sudder Amins and directed that there should be no limit fixed to the number of Sudder Amins appointed.

Regulation XII of 1818 enhanced the powers of zilla and city Magistrates.

Regulation II of 1821 allowed the appointment of more than one Munsif to each thana, and augumented the powers of Sudder Amins.

Regulation III of 1821 empowered the Nizamat Adawlut to enhance the powers of Assistant Magistrates.

Regulation IV of 1821 empowered the Governor General in Council to invest any Collector with the powers of a Magistrate.

Regulation I of 1822 enhanced the powers of Magistrates and Joint Magistrates.

Regulation I of 1826 empowered the Governor General in Council to appoint as many Judges as might be found necessary to each Provincial Court of Circuit and Appeal.

Regulation V of 1827 enhanced the powers of Sudder Amins.

Regulation VII of 1828 enhanced the powers of Magistrates.

The Government at length recognised that if the congestion in the courts was to be relieved, drastic changes were necessary and in consequence Regulation I of 1829 was enacted appointing Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit. As Commissioners of Circuit these officers had within their respective jurisdictions all the powers previously invested in the Courts of Circuit under the instructions and control of the Nizamat Adawlut or, in the case of the Commissioner of the first division, of the Resident at Delhi.

The jurisdictions of the several Commissioners in the Provinces of Agra and Benares were as follows :—

First division to contain districts under the Magistrates, Collectors, Joint Magistrates and Sub-Collectors of			Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Bulandshahr.
Second	ditto	ditto ...	Agra, Aligarh, and Saidabad.
Third	ditto	ditto ...	Farrukhabad, Mainpuri, Sirpura, and Etawah.
Fourth	ditto	ditto ...	Moradabad, Nagina, and Saheswan.
Fifth	ditto	ditto ...	Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, and Pilibhit.
Sixth	ditto	ditto ...	Cawnpore, Belah, and North Bundelkhand.
Seventh	ditto	ditto ...	Allahabad, Fatehpur, and Banda.
Eighth	ditto	ditto ...	Benares, Mirzapur, and Jaunpur.
Ninth	ditto	ditto ...	Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, and Ghazipur.

Each Commissioner had to hold at least two jail deliveries yearly in each of the districts of his division. This regulation took away from all Courts of Appeal in Bengal their powers as Judges of Circuit.

Regulation VI of 1829 enhanced the powers of Magistrates and Joint Magistrates.

Regulation V of 1831 augumated the powers of Sudder Amins and empowered the Governor General in Council to appoint in any zilla or city jurisdiction Principal Sudder Amins by whom all original suits of which the subject matter did not exceed Rs. 5,000 in value had to be heard unless the Judge for special reasons kept such a case on his own file. The effect of this regulation was that the judges of the districts to which it was extended heard only suits the value of which exceeded Rs. 5,000; under the law, appeals in such cases went direct to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. Appeals of less value went to the Court of Appeal.

Regulation VI of 1831 created a separate court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut for the Western Provinces and took away from the Resident at Delhi the powers of such a court which had been vested in him by Regulation I of 1829. The new Sudder Court was established with effect from January, the 1st 1832. It had ordinarily to sit at Allahabad. It consisted of one or more judges, two mufties and a register. If two judges sitting together differed the case had to be referred to the Sudder Court at Fort William. The jurisdiction of the court established at Allahabad extended over the Western Provinces, Kumaun, and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Regulation VII of 1831 empowered the Governor General in Council by an order in Council to invest the zilla Judges in any division, when pressure of work rendered it necessary, with full powers to conduct the duty of sessions. Such Judges had to hold jail deliveries once a month.

This was the first step in the appointment of District and Sessions Judges. This power was at first used only in exceptional cases but the investment soon grew into a regular practice.

Regulation VI of 1832 empowered any European officer presiding in a court for the administration of civil justice to refer suits or points to panchayats for a report, to appoint assessors to aid him in coming to a finding. This regulation also gave the same power to Commissioners of Circuit and Judges of Sessions, and, when these powers were used, the fatwa of the Muhammadan Law Officers might be dispensed with.

Regulation II of 1833 enacted that when the provisions of Regulation V of 1831 had been introduced into all the zillas constituting the jurisdiction of a Provincial Court of Appeal the Governor General in Council could abolish the court by an order under the signature of the Secretary in the Judicial department. In such cases all pending business had to be transferred to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. This Regulation led to the extinction of the former Courts of Appeal and Circuit. Their

criminal powers were taken away from them in 1829 when the Commissioners of Circuit and Revenue were appointed, and, when Regulation V of 1831 was applied to any Zilla or District Judge, appeals from him ceased to come to this court, and as soon as this happened in the case of all Judges subordinate to a court all that was needed to abolish the court in question was an order by the Government.

Regulation VII of 1833 provided for the appointment of Additional Judges.

Act VII of 1835 empowered the Governors of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and of Agra respectively by an order under the signature of the Secretary to the Government in the Judicial department to transfer any part or the whole of the duties of a Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit connected with criminal practice to any Sessions Judge. In the Agra Presidency all the criminal powers of the Commissioners except those appertaining to the police were transferred to the Judges in 1835. This was effected by a letter, dated the 16th of June, 1835.

Thus the Civil Judge became both Civil and Sessions Judge. We have now to see how the Judge became divested of magisterial powers. When a Judge and Magistrate was empowered under the provisions of Regulation VII of 1831 to conduct the duties of the sessions his work was considerably increased. Moreover he could not try as judge cases which he had committed as magistrate. In consequence in some districts the provisions of Regulation IV of 1821 were called into operation and the functions of the Magistrate were transferred to the Collector. In other districts Special Magistrates were appointed.

Experience showed that the transfer of the magisterial powers to the Collector worked well in places where it was adopted ; in consequence it became more and more general until the combination became universal. The date of the change varied considerably in different districts. In Ghazipur, for example, Edward Peploe Smith became Magistrate and Collector on the 16th of January, 1833, whereas in Mirzapur Mr. Woodcock became the Magistrate and took over the Collector's office from Mr. Colin Lindsay in 1837.

On November the 1st 1836 an order was issued permitting courts to substitute Hindustani in Persian character for Persian in their proceedings. Upto this date all proceedings of the courts had been in Persian.

From July 1st, 1839, Persian was no longer permitted to be used by the courts.

Act XV of 1843 provided for the more extensive employment of uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates.

Thus by 1843 the judiciary had assumed very much its present form.

CHAPTER II.

OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE IN THE PROVINCES OF AGRA AND BENARES UNDER THE COMPANY.

In 1788 Jonathan Duncan, Resident of Benares, persuaded the Raja to allow him to make the settlement of that province. After this was completed Lord Cornwallis was anxious that it should be made permanent as the settlement in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa had been done in 1793. The Raja of Benares eventually agreed that the settlement should be made permanent in all parts of his province except his own domains. This was effected in 1795. All settlement operations in the province after that date have been with the object of remedying the defects of Duncan's settlement, of settling of detail talukas that were settled by him *en bloc* and of preparing records of rights. The settlement made by Duncan has persisted in the districts of Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia, which, with the Benares Raj, composed practically the whole of the old province of Benares.

In 1801 the Nawab of Oudh made over the sovereignity of the Ceded Provinces to the British Government. These consisted of the following districts ; Gorakhpur (including Azamgarh and Basti), Allahabad (including Fatehpur), Cawnpore, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Bareilly and Moradabad. Farrukhabad was under immediate control of the Nawab of Farrukhabad who relinquished his sovereignity in 1802 in return for an annual subsidy.

Immediately on assuming the administration of the Ceded Provinces steps were taken to settle the land revenue with the landholders. The settlement took effect from the beginning of the Fasli year 1210 (September, 1802). This settlement was made for three years and the proclamation notifying it stated that at the termination of this period a further settlement for three years would be made at a *jama* equal to that of the first settlement plus two-thirds of the difference between the *jama* payable under the first settlement and the actual yearly produce of the land. At the expiry of the sixth year, that is to say, at the end of the second term of three years a third settlement for four years would be made at the *jama* of the second settlement plus three-fourths of the increase of the yearly produce during the second three years. After this, that is to say after 10 years from the first settlement, a permanent settlement would be made for such land as might be in a sufficiently improved state of cultivation to warrant the measure, on such terms as the Government deemed fair and equitable. This proclamation was embodied in Regulation XXV of 1803.

The Court of Directors confirmed this arrangement on August the 28th, 1804. The first settlement was concluded within two months of the issue of the orders to make it.

In 1803 more territory was acquired by the Company. This territory was termed the Conquered Provinces and consisted roughly of the present districts of Saharanpur, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Agra, Muttra, Etah, Mainpuri and Aligarh. In the Conquered Provinces settlements for one year were made for 1211 Fasli and 1212 Fasli. In 1805 Regulation IX was passed providing for two triennial settlements to be followed by one for four years which was to be made permanent as in the case of the Ceded Provinces. In 1804 part of Bundelkhand was acquired by the British. This included roughly the present Banda and Hamirpur districts. These districts, which were then known as the Bundelkhand district and were under one Collector, were settled for one year.

Early in 1805 steps were taken to effect the second triennial settlement of the Ceded Provinces in terms of the abovementioned proclamation.

As the produce of the land had not increased to the extent anticipated it was deemed expedient to make this on terms easier than those notified. The *jama* assessed was equal to that paid in the last year of the first settlement. i.e., 1212 Fasli. The proclamation cited above declared that a settlement for four years was to follow the second triennial settlement, but so obsessed were the Governor General in Council with the benefits of a permanent settlement that they were unwilling to await the expiry of the 10 years prescribed by the Proclamation before making a permanent settlement, accordingly Regulation X of 1809 was enacted which declared that the *jama* assessed in the last year of the ensuing settlement, that is to say the third settlement which was to last for four years, would be fixed in perpetuity, provided the Court of Directors approved of the proposal.

In view of this decision it was necessary to conduct this settlement with great care. In order to effect this a Board of Commissioners for the settlement of the Ceded Provinces was constituted. The Board consisted of Messrs. Fox and Tucker. The various Collectors reported against the advisability of the Government pledging itself to make this settlement perpetual. The reports of the Collectors satisfied Cox that the country was not ripe for a permanent settlement and that such a measure would be highly injurious to the interests of the Company and, before he retired from the Board on the 1st of March, 1808, he recorded a minute to this effect. However the new Commissioners, Sir Edward Colebrooke and Mr. Deane, did not hold this opinion, and lost no time in saying so. But after less than two months' experience, they changed their views and directed a permanent settlement to be made only in estates in which the

uncultivated land did not exceed one-third of the culturable land. In all other cases they enjoined a settlement for ten years. The Governor General in Council did not agree to this modification but directed that only in exceptional cases the conclusion of a permanent settlement might be suspended temporarily.

On February the 27th, 1810, the Court of Directors stated that they were not prepared to sanction a permanent settlement before they had more information. To this the Governor General in Council replied, on August the 31st, 1810, expressing confidence that the information furnished by the Board of Commissioners would entirely satisfy the Court of Directors of the expediency of the proposed measure. On the same date the Board of Commissioners wrote to the Governor General in Council suggesting that the whole of the Northern division of Saharanpur on account of lack of population should be excluded from the permanent settlement. To this the Governor General in Council did not agree. In the following November the Board of Commissioners suggested the exclusion of the whole of the Gorakhpur district from the permanent settlement for the reasons given in the case of Saharanpur.

On February the 12th, 1811, the Governor General in Council submitted to the Court of Directors the settlements of Saharanpur, Cawnpore, and Gorakhpur for confirmation in perpetuity, recommending that exceptions should be made on the special grounds set forth by the Board of Commissioners.

On November the 27th, 1811, the Court of Directors replied disallowing the permanency of these settlements and ordering that the revenue of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces should be administered under a renewed lease for a term not exceeding five years.

The result of this order was the enactment of Regulations IX and X of 1812. These rescinded that part of Regulation X of 1807 which enacted that the revenue should be fixed for ever and re-affirmed the declarations of Regulation XXV of 1803 and IX of 1805, namely, that at the end of the ten years ending with Fasli 1219 (September, 1812), in the Ceded and Fasli 1222 in the Conquered Provinces, those estates that were found to be in a sufficient state of cultivation should be settled permanently. Regulation IX applied to the Ceded Provinces and Regulation X to the Conquered Provinces. Section 4 of each regulation declared "in all such cases" (i.e., estates in a sufficient state of cultivation to warrant the conclusion of a permanent settlement), "a revision shall be made of the *jama* assessed on the said estates on the principle of leaving to the proprietors a net income of 10 per cent. on the *jama* exclusive of the charges of collections and a settlement shall be concluded with the proprietors." The *jama* which

would be so fixed was to remain fixed for ever. In conducting the settlements enjoined by the regulations of 1812 Collectors were directed to pay special attention to ascertaining as precisely as possible the amount of land in a sufficient state of cultivation to warrant its being settled permanently.

It was decided that all estates of which one-third of the capable lands were in actual cultivation should as a general rule be considered ripe for permanent settlement but that in some cases the requirement should be not more than one-fourth of uncultivated land.

By 1815 experience showed that it would not be advisable to render any portion of the ensuing or fourth settlement permanent, hence Regulation XVI of 1816 was passed which extended for a further period of five years, that is to say the Fasli years 1225 to 1229, the existing settlement of the Ceded Provinces in order that Collectors might make fresh enquiries into the resources of the country. Similarly Regulation IX of 1818 extended the existing settlement in the Conquered Provinces to the end of the Fasli year 1232.

A general letter, dated January the 15th, 1819, of the Court of Directors ordered "that no settlement shall be declared permanent till the whole of the proceedings preparatory have been submitted to us and till the resolutions of your Government have received our sanction and concurrence." On receipt of this letter Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government in the Territorial Department was directed to prepare a memorandum based on the statistics then to hand setting forth, with reasons, the procedure that in his opinion should be followed in the ensuing settlement of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. His memorandum which consists of no fewer than 760 paragraphs has become a historical document and the more important parts of it were printed and circulated. Mackenzie's minute resulted in a number of lengthy resolutions by the Governor General in Council. The Governor General in Council suggested to the Court of Directors that the existing temporary settlement should be continued another 10 or 15 years to enable the Collectors to obtain full statistics of the produce of the country. On August, the 21st, 1821 the Court of Directors refused to sanction the continuance of the existing temporary settlement beyond a further period of five years and they directed that specific arrangements should be made to prevent this renewal of the settlement from impeding in any way the local enquiries in contemplation.

The result of this order of the Court of Directors was the passing of Regulation VII of 1822 continuing the existing settlements of the Ceded Provinces for a further period of five years, this regulation went into

some detail and directed that the revision of the settlement in both the Ceded and Conquered Provinces should be village by village and mahal by mahal and that such number of mahals should be revised each year as the order of the Governor General in Council might direct, but the revision should not take effect until 1234 Fasli, that is to say until the five years extension given in regulation I expired. The regulation required Collectors to investigate the extent and produce of the lands minutely, the landed tenures and the rights, interests and privileges of the various classes of the agricultural community.

Regulation IX of 1824 extended the existing settlement in the Conquered Provinces for a further period of five years.

By 1826 so little progress had been made in these complicated enquiries that in April of that year Regulation II of 1826 was passed directing that the existing settlement should be continued for a further period of five years, i.e., from 1235 to 1239 Fasli.

On July 13th, 1030 Government called upon the Board of Revenue to report what progress had been made in this settlement. To this the Board replied that they had no means of framing a satisfactory report on the subject at that time. Consequently in the cold weather of 1830 31 some members of the Board were deputed to make a tour through the provinces and their proceedings are recorded as the proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation. The result of the local enquiry showed that very little progress had been made.

Government then suggested that the existing engagements should be renewed on a summary revision at a enhanced *jama* for periods of from 15 to 20 years and that during this period the detailed survey should continue, so that at the end of the period a settlement could be made on more accurate data. In reply the Board said, on May the 25th, 1831, that it was necessary to curtail the voluminous records that the Collector engaged in settlement had to prepare. "The account" they wrote "for a village of only moderate dimensions we have reason to believe will fill paper that binds into a thick quarto volume."

Meanwhile the opinions of the various Collectors were taken as to the best method of expediting the settlement. When the replies of the District Officers had been received the Governor General recorded a minute, dated the 20th January, 1832, in the course of which he remarked "it thus appears to be the general opinion that the minute researches which have been hitherto made can lead to no practical useful results."

In September, 1832, the Governor General, Lord William Bentinck, wrote another long minute setting forth his views as to the manner in which the settlement should be conducted. The minute of January 20th, 1832, and that of September the 26th, 1832, are printed in full in the

volume entitled "Selections from Revenue Records N.-W. P., A. D. 1822 to 1833."

On January the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 1833, a conference was held at Allahabad which led to the passing of Regulation IX of 1833.

This regulation forms the basis of all modern settlements. The fundamental difference between this and Regulation VII of 1822 was that while the latter directed settlements to be based on the amount of the produce of the land, Regulation IX of 1833 based it on the amount of rent paid to the landholders. When Regulation VII of 1822 was passed the idea was that the landholder should receive as his share of the rent 20 per cent. of the revenue paid by him. After the passing of Regulation IX of 1833, the Government revenue was fixed at 66 per cent. of the rental assets. Later this was reduced to 50 per cent.

The settlements made under Regulation IX of 1833 were declared to have effect for 30 years in 1843.

CHAPTER III.

OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION IN THE PROVINCES OF AGRA AND BENARES UNDER THE COMPANY.

Under the native administration *rahdari* or transit duties were levied on all merchandise that passed through the country, and all goods sold in bazars and ganjes had to pay duty.

The *rahdari* was in the nature of a toll, a certain rate being leviable at each toll barrier per ox load, cart load, etc., without reference to the value of the goods. Toll barriers were erected at certain intervals along the main lines of traffic at each of which toll was levied, so that the further a consignment travelled the more of these duties it had to pay. The duty levied in each case was very small, being a few cowries on a bullock load. But as this toll was demanded at distances often less than a mile apart the total sum paid was considerable.

According to a report submitted to Jonathan Duncan, Resident at Benares, grain sent from Narwan to Benares, a distance of 20 miles—had to pay transit duties 22 times, nor did these levies end the exactions to which it was subjected; when the grain arrived at Benares it had to pay a duty about six times as heavy as any of the tolls already paid. In addition to this, six chataks per maund were appropriated by the Raja and one seer eight chataks went to charity.

This system of taxation did not appeal to the Company and in 1781 it induced the Raja of Benares to abolish it and to levy in its place an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on all merchandise purchased in the state or that passed through it. This change in policy entailed considerable

increase in the taxation on loads of valuable articles. The exporters of raw silk and piece goods in particular suffered by this change which resulted in great falling off of their trade. In consequence in 1782 the duty was reduced from 5 per cent. to 2½ per cent. In order to collect this duty custom houses were instituted at Benares and Mirzapur.

Immediately on assuming the administration of the Ceded Provinces, the British Government ordered an enquiry into the working of the system of levying transit duty then in force. Every Collector reported unfavourably upon it. This led to the enactment of Regulation XXXVIII of 1803 with the object of relieving the commerce of the provinces from the vexatious and oppressive *sayar* and *rahdari* duties and of levying in their place "regular and defined customs or duties on the imports and exports." By this regulation an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on imports and 2½ on exports was levied on every article of trade, and custom houses were established in every zilla.

This regulation did not affect the duties levied on goods sold in bazars and ganjes. These were retained until 1805 when they were abolished and in their place town duties were imposed on all articles of commerce; 4 per cent. *ad valorem* was the usual rate of town dues.

In addition to these customs and town duties the Government derived considerable revenue from salt. Regulation XXXIX of 1803 reserved to the East India Company the right of importing and selling foreign salt and manufacturing and selling salt in the Ceded Provinces. This regulation was, however, rescinded by Regulation VI of 1804, under which the Company ceased to import, manufacture and sell salt, but imposed a duty of 12 annas per maund on all salt imported and 4 annas per maund on all salt exported.

The customs regulation of 1803 was in force for only a few months. In the following year a regulation was passed (Regulation XI of 1804) which:—

(1) reimposed the transit duties but restricted them to 90 articles, which included cotton piece goods, indigo, sugar, tobacco, ghee, pepper, spices, hides, leather, soap, charcoal saltpetre, shawls, silk, drugs, furniture, blankets, but not grain, bullion, jewels or articles of European manufacture;

(2) established the following custom houses:—

District.	*Place of custom house.*	*Officer in charge.*
Gorakhpur ..	.. Gorakhpur ..	.. Collector of Revenue.
Cawnpore ..	.. Cawnpore ..	.. Special Collector of Customs.
Allahabad ..	.. Allahabad ..	.. Deputy Collector under Collector of Customs.
Etawah ..	.. Etawah ..	.. Ditto ditto.

District.	*Place of custom house.*	*Officer in charge.*
Farrukhabad	.. Farrukhabad	.. Special Collector of Government Customs.
Agra ..	.. Agra ..	.. Deputy Collector under above.
Bareilly ..	.. Bareilly ..	.. Collector of Revenue.
Moradabad ..	.. Moradabad..	.. Ditto.
Aligarh ..	.. Aligarh ..	.. Ditto.
North Saharanpur	.. Saharanpur	Collector of Revenue and his head assistant as Deputy Collector of Government Customs the latter to reside in the station from which the Collector was absent.
South "	.. Meerut ..	
Bundelkhand	.. Kalpi ..	.. Collector of Revenue.

(This regulation did not affect the Custom Houses at Benares and Mirzapur since these were in the Province of Benares and the regulation extended only to the Ceded and Conquered Provinces);

(3) provided for the establishment of *chaukis* on the principal roads, ghats and stations under orders of the Board of Trade at Calcutta subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council.

This regulation further directed that the Collectors of Government Customs be subordinate to the Board of Trade, but in 1807 this control was transferred to the Board of Commissioners created under Regulation X of that year.

Regulation XI of 1804 made it the duty of an importer to take out a *rawana* (i.e., a document authorizing him to import or export specified articles, which was granted after payment of duty). Duty could be paid only at the custom houses. It was the business of the *chauki* officers to detain all articles not accompanied by proper *rawanas*.

Goods imported without a *rawana* or imported in larger quantities than that entered in the *rawana* were liable to confiscation.

Collectors of Government Customs (who were not also Collectors of Revenue) were entitled to 5 per cent. commission on their collections and to one-fifth of the value of articles confiscated, the remaining four-fifths being divided equally between the Honourable Company and the informer or seizer.

A Collector of Customs was entitled to a commission of 5 per cent. on the town duties collected (2½ per cent. if he was also a Collector of Revenue). In order to secure as much revenue as possible *chaukis* were established at considerable distances from the custom houses. This meant that the officers at the outlying *chaukis* were under very loose

control and that they could and did commit corrupt practices with comparatively little fear of detection. "From the darogha to the chaprassi," writes Mr. M. C. Hickie, "from the wholesale dealer to the retail trader all were leagued in one vast conspiracy against the interests of Government."

This system further entailed great delays in transit, for the merchant had to leave his merchandize at the outpost while he went to the custom house to take out a *rawana*. Hence arose a class of brokers to which references are sometimes made in the records who used to take out *rawanas* for goods likely to be imported, wait with them at the outposts and sell them at a profit to incoming merchants.

The unsatisfactory state of affairs led to the formation in 1808 of a Committee of Finance for the revision of the Customs department. As the result of its deliberations Regulation IX of 1810 was passed, abolishing all the old customs rules, on the ground that they were defective, obscure, complex, and that the taxes imposed by them were unequally distributed and harassing in the mode of collection.

This regulation abolished seven out of the fourteen existing custom houses and left the following :—

Place.	*Officer in charge.*
Agra	.. Collector of Government Customs.
Meerut	.. Deputy under above.
Cawnpore ..	.. Collector of Government Customs.
Farrukhabad ..	.. Deputy under above.
Allahabad ..	.. Ditto.
Benares ..	.. Collector of Government Customs.
Mirzapur ..	.. Deputy under above.

The Deputies were always covenanted civil servants.

Regulation IX of 1810 further enacted that, to avoid undue hardship, no *chaukis* were to be at a greater distance than four miles from any Custom House, except in the case of those at Agra and Meerut or "under any other Collector of Customs for any special reason or purpose which shall be reported to the Board of Revenue or Commissioners." These exceptions were made, in the words of the regulation, "for the security of the public revenue derived from the article of salt in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces and for preventing the clandestine conveyance of shawls through those provinces to any foreign territory."

In 1812 custom houses were established at Bareilly and Ghazipur.

In 1813 the custom house at Mirzapur was made the principal custom house in the province of Benares and those at Benares and Ghazipur made subordinate to it.

In 1814 a custom house was established at Saharanpur.

In 1823 (Regulation V of 1823) five custom houses were established in the Delhi territory at Delhi, Hansi, Hissar, Panipat and Gurgaon.

The efficiency of the Customs department left much to be desired and in 1826 the Board of Revenue at Allahabad suggested that the control of the custom houses in the Western Provinces should be transferred from them to the Board of Customs at Calcutta on the ground that "their time was fully occupied with matters belonging more especially to the Revenue department, that by adopting the proposed measure, not only would an uniform system of arrangement and management be introduced which could not fail to be beneficial to the public interest, but more attention would be paid to subjects which it now fell within their province to discuss without always having leisure or means in their power to do them justice."

As a result of this, Regulation IV of 1826 was enacted which transferred from the Board of Revenue to the Board of Customs the control of the Customs department of the Western Provinces, excepting cases involving penalty for breach of the Customs laws, and these continued to go to the Board of Revenue. Meanwhile the Collector of Customs at Agra had been pointing out the defective arrangement of the *chaukis* under his jurisdiction, and in 1827 his proposals for a double line of *chaukis*—one on the Bhartpur, Dholpur and Gwalior frontier and the other along the Jumna—were brought into effect.

When Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were appointed by Regulation I of 1829 they took over from the Board of Revenue the duty of deciding the penalty in cases of breach of the law.

Regulation I of 1833 retransferred the control of the Customs in the North-Western Provinces from the Board of Customs to the Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

Meanwhile Mr. G. H. Smith, Deputy Collector of Customs at Meerut, had made strong representations regarding the "utter rottenness" of the existing system of customs administration. The result was that Sir Charles (then Mr.) Trevelyan was asked to report on the inland customs and town duties. As the result of his report transit duties were abolished in 1833 and in their place a customs line was established on the frontier along which duties on imports were levied on their arrival, and a second line was formed, as a check on the first one, along the Jumna. Both lines were placed in charge of a single European patrol. The old *chaukis* were abolished and in their stead new posts were established along each line, forming thus a double cordon. The new system rendered useless the Custom Houses at Meerut, Bareilly, Cawnpore and Farrukhabad, but these were not abolished till 1835.

In 1834 Mr. G. H. Smith was appointed Collector of Customs in charge of the line from the hills to Muttra. His head quarters were at Delhi. He had deputies stationed at Hodal and Saharanpur. He was constantly on tour and of course all confiscations of contraband goods were made on the *east* of the customs line along the frontier, and the cases had to be sent to the Commissioners of the Agra and Meerut divisions for the adjudication of penalties: hence the records of the Hodal and Delhi Custom Houses properly belong to these provinces and not to the Punjab. Mr. Smith was sometimes called Collector of Government Customs and at others Commissioner of Government Customs. In the same year Mr. Blunt was appointed Collector of Government Customs at Agra to superintend the patrol and preventive establishment on that part of the customs line south of Muttra with the object of suppressing the extensive system of smuggling that prevailed in the Agra district.

Act XVI of 1836 legalized the frontier line which had been established two years previously and reduced the number of dutiable articles to six—salt, shawls, cotton pieces, sugar, tobacco and iron. Other additions were subsequently made.

Another great change in the system of customs administration was made by Act XIV of 1843. This Act, which exempted every article from duty except salt, sugar and cotton, was passed at the instance of Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Government Customs, who had for some time maintained that if the tax on salt were enhanced and properly collected it would yield all the revenue required. Sugar and cotton were retained on the tariff as a precautionary measure. The salt duty amounted to Rs. 2 per maund on salt imported and an extra Re. 1 per maund on salt transmitted east of Allahabad.

The Act abolished the double line of *chaukis* and concentrated the whole customs establishment along a single frontier cordon. Assistant patrols were appointed. The line was divided into beats. Goods could only be passed at the open *chaukis*; between these some close, or preventive, *chaukis* were established and thus a complete cordon was preserved.

Act XIV of 1843 did not itself lay down the location of the custom houses but merely empowered the Local Government to issue rules determining the places and method of collecting duties. Such rules were published in the *Government of Agra Gazette* of 15th February, 1844. They ordered "that custom houses for entering the exports and imports and for receiving the duties authorized by the Act shall be established at Sirsa, Hansi, Delhi, Karnal Horul, Agra, Kalpi, Rajapur,

Allahabad and Mirzapur, the first six forming the first or Delhi division of customs and the last four the second or Mirzapur divisions of customs."

Two Collectors (or Commissioners) of customs were appointed one for each division—each of the other custom houses was placed in charge of a Deputy Collector.

These Commissioners or Collectors of Government Customs relieved the Commissioners of Revenue of the greater part of their customs duties. At first there was some clash of authority between the Commissioners of Customs and the Commissioner of Revenue. As a result of this the Commissioner of Government customs made a reference to Government which elicited a reply, dated the 22nd March, 1843, saying " In the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the jurisdiction of the Commissioner (of Revenue) extends only to passing judgment upon cases of seizure, and these officers have no power of general control over the subordinate authorities in the Customs department."

In 1855 the direction of the salt line (as it came to be called) was changed in order to include Saugor, the Nerbudda territory and Eastern Bundelkhand, and fresh custom houses were established at Jhansi, Saugor and Hoshangabad.*

CHAPTER IV.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS RELATING TO THE UNITED PROVINCES IN RECORD ROOMS IN INDIA, OUTSIDE THE UNITED PROVINCES.

As all the pre-mutiny records in the Secretariat of the United Provinces Government have been destroyed, as the customs records in the record room of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad are very meagre and as records of most of the Collector's record rooms in the United Provinces have been entirely or partially destroyed those people who are interested in the administrative history of the United Provinces under the Company are likely to have recourse to record rooms outside the province. It is for this reason that brief accounts follow of such of the documents in those record rooms as relate to the United Provinces.

For further details regarding these the reader is referred to the hand books dealing with the records of the Government of India and Bengal.

* Those desiring further details of the History of the inland customs revenue are referred to an article by D. Dewar on that subject which appeared in volume II, part II, and volume III, Part I of the Journal of the United rovinces Historical Society, also to the historical note on the arrangements made under British rule for the production and taxation of salt in Bengal Presidency in the Salt Manual. That note gives reference to previous works on the subject.

I—Records relating to the United Provinces in the Imperial Record Department, Calcutta.

There is in the Imperial Record Room at Calcutta a large number of records appertaining to the United Provinces.

When the Government of Bengal was separated from the Government of India in April 1843, most of the judicial and revenue records were transferred to the Government of Bengal and these contain a large number of documents appertaining to the United Provinces which are described in part II of this chapter.

Of the records that are now in the Imperial Record Room the following include correspondence relating to the United Provinces, mixed up with other correspondence :—

(1) Secret and Separate Proceedings	1762-1811
(2) Secret and Separate Consultations	1782-1811
(3) Political Proceedings	1790-1859
(4) Political Consultations	1790-1859
(5) Foreign Proceedings	1784-1842
(6) Foreign Original Consultations	1782-1842
(7) Foreign Diaries of Letters Issued	1784-1785, 1811, 1816-1859
(8) Foreign Diaries of Letters Received	1819-1859
(9) Agra Proceedings	1834-1859
(10) North-Western Provinces Original Consultations	1840-1858
(11) North-Western Provinces Proceedings	1842-1893
(12) Oudh Proceedings	1849 to 1893
(13) Miscellaneous Foreign Records	1762-1857
(14) Secret Proceedings	1763-1859
(15) Public Proceedings	1749-1858
(16) Separate Revenue Proceedings	1790-1859

There are also the following records relating exclusively to the United Provinces :—

Home department—

(1) North-Western Provinces political, judicial and educational abstracts of proceedings and narratives, 1835 to 1861, 28 volumes.

(2) North-Western Provinces and Oudh, general, educational, medical, judicial (civil and criminal) financial, police and revenue proceedings from 1856.

Foreign department (miscellaneous)—

(i) Abstract of political intercourse between the British Government and Oudh, 1764-1836 (1 volume).

(ii) Letters written to the Resident at Lucknow, 1786-98 (2 volumes), 1824-33 (5 volumes).

(iii) Letters to and from the Agent to the Governor General at Benares, 1798-1810, 1830-02 (1 volume).

(iv) Letters from the Resident at Delhi, 1810—14, 1830—3 (12 volumes).

(v) Correspondence on Lucknow and Oudh affairs, 1830—01.

(vi) General Report on the Administration of Oudh, 1859 (1 volume).

(vii) North-Western Provinces Narratives, Abstracts of Proceeding, 1834—93.

(viii) North-Western Provinces Original Consultations, 1840—58 (3 bundles).

(ix) Oudh Abstracts of Proceedings, 1856—71.

Separate Revenue department—

(1) North-Western Provinces Abstracts of Proceedings and Narratives, 1835—60.

(2) Custom's Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, September, 1807, to December, 1821.

(3) Custom's Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces, 1822—25.

(4) Ceded and Conquered Provinces Original Consultations, 1803-05.

(5) North-Western Provinces Books of Establishment from 1841 onwards.

The Governor General in Council conducted business in the following manner. On days when the Council sat letters received were put up before the Council, read and discussed and it was ordered that such and such a reply should be sent.

The original letters received and drafts of letters issued, when recorded, are styled "Original Consultations." These are now kept tied up in bundles.

After the Council had finished its meeting what is known as a body sheet was prepared. This was a list of papers submitted to the Council, and sometimes the minutes, orders and resolutions of the Council were entered in the body sheet which forms the basis from which the proceedings were compiled.

All the work done by the Council was recorded in a register called a proceeding volume. In this register each meeting is described as a consultation and the doings of the Council are set-forth in the following form :—

"Fort William. At a meeting of the Council held on.........

PRESENT :

(Here follow the names of the members who attended with a note about absent members.)

Read the following letter from (here follows name and office of the sender together with the full copy of the letter.)

Resolved that the following reply be sent (here follows the full text of the reply).

At one consultation or sitting a number of letters were considered.

Each letter issued and received is given a number in the proceedings register. A fresh series of numbers is given for each consultation and the number given to each letter is termed in the index volume to the proceedings "Consultation no." and this probably explains why an original letter is called an original consultation both in the Imperial Record department and the record room of the Government of Bengal.

The proceedings are a narrative account of the various consultations entered in a register. The proceedings volumes do not always contain copies of enclosures, and, as these are often the most important part of the communication, the student cannot afford to dispense with the original consultations, where they exist. When he wishes to study the records for any year of which both proceedings and original consultations exist he should consult both the proceedings and the original consultations. The proceedings being in bound volumes are more convenient to handle and it will be necessary to refer to the original consultations only when enclosures to letters are not reproduced in the proceedings.

Each day's proceedings are signed by the members present at the meeting.

The classification of the correspondence of the Foreign Department under the three heads, Secret, Political and Foreign is according to the subject dealt with in each branch, e.g. Secret contains correspondence relating to wars, treaties, missions, etc.; Political contains correspondence of a political nature with Indian states; Foreign contains transactions with Foreign powers. There has however been some confusion in classifying Political and Secret documents, and it may be necessary in order to find a document to look through both these heads.

As has already been stated, the majority of the Judicial and Revenue Proceedings and Consultations are in the Record Room of Bengal. The Proceedings and Consultations of the Government of India are in the Imperial Record Room.

Seeing that scarcely any pre-mutiny records exist in the Secretariat of the Government of the United Provinces it is not necessary to dilate

upon the importance of the documents relating to the United Provinces at Calcutta.

Practically the whole of the correspondence of the Hon. Henry Wellesley and his Board of Commissioners with the Governor General in Council exists at Fort William.

As all the records at Delhi and Lucknow have disappeared the volumes of correspondence with the Residents at those cities which exist at Fort William are of great value to the historian.

Among other papers of considerable interest to the United Provinces are :—

(1) The original correspondence with the Collectors of the Ceded Provinces in 1803 and 1805.

(2) The Customs proceedings of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded Provinces 1807 to 1821.

(3) The Customs Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces 1822-25.

These are all lacking at Allahabad.

There exist in the record room (recently transferred from the office of the Inspector General of Registration, Bengal) 13 volumes of old registers containing documents registered between the years 1780 and 1834, with two volumes of indices. It is possible that some of these documents appertain to the United Provinces. There are in the office of the Administrator General and Official Trustee of Bengal original grants of probate and letters of administration.

There are in the Record Room of the High Court of Fort William indices of grants of probate or administration from 1757 onwards. It is not unlikely that the Wills of which probate was taken are in the Record Room of the High Court.

II—Records relating to the United Provinces in the Record Room of the Government of Bengal in Writers' Building, Calcutta.

A large number of the records appertaining to the United Provinces exists in the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal.

The earlier revenue and judicial records of the Government of India are in the custody of the Bengal Government. These records include those relating to the Agra Presidency. They are of two kinds.

(1) Records of the Government, (2) Records of their subordinate Boards.

1. *Records of the Government of India.*

These are mainly of two descriptions :—

(*a*) *Original consultations*—Consisting of the original letters received, the orders passed thereon and the drafts or copies of the replies thereto relating to the Governor General in Council, Revenue and Judicial departments.

(*b*) *Proceedings.*—These are copies of the original consultations made in folio registers.

The Councils or other Boards met on certain dates and proceeded to transact business. The documents that came up before the Councils were considered in Consultation or in Council and orders were passed on them. They were numbered in the order in which they were considered by the Council or Board. These documents are now called original consultations and, as stated above, bear separate numbers. They were identified by numbers, the result being that when a copy was made of the transactions of the Council the numbers as well as the letters were copied. The volumes styled proceedings are simply copies of the original documents and of the orders passed on them. They were made at the time when the councils were held and are bound up in folio volumes. The original documents, called original consultations, are each kept stitched in thin card-board covers on the out side of which the number of the proceeding and the date of the consultation or meeting are recorded.

The original letters and copies have been carefully preserved and made up into series—Revenue, Judicial—Civil, Judicial—Criminal, etc. Each series is arranged according to the serial numbers given at each day's meeting (which was commonly called a consultation or proceeding) without reference to the office or district from which they issued, so that the first letter of the series may be from the Judge and Magistrate of Mirzapur, the second from the Judge and Magistrate of Bardwan and the third from the Superintendent of Police, Upper Provinces.

The Records of the Government of India in this record room which appertain to the United Provinces consist of :—

(1) The correspondence that passed between Government and the following :—

(*a*) The Court of Directors, 1776—34.

(*b*) The Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, 1808—22.

(*c*) The Board of Revenue, Western Provinces, 1823—34.

(*d*) The Commissioners of Bundelkhand, 1804-06.

(*e*) The Superintendent of Police, Western Provinces, 1810—29.

(*f*) The Hon. Henry Wellesley and his board of commissioners in the ceded Provinces, 1802—03.

(*g*) Judges, Magistrates, Collectors, Residents, Agents to the Governor General, Commercial Residents, Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, etc.

(2) Draft Regulations and Acts passed in the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

(3) Some original letters and copies relating to the Judicial department, Civil and Criminal, from Judges, Magistrates, etc., kept separately.

(4) Copies of letters to Government from various officials.

(5) Copies of letters to the Nizamat Adalat from various officials. (These copies (4) and (5) are mostly of documents prior to 1804 and many of them are copied on paper bearing water marks 1816, 1818 and 1819. It is not known for what purpose these copies were made).

(6) A number of miscellaneous papers of the Revenue and Judicial departments known as unrecorded papers.

(7) Copies of some letters addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Agra, 1836—40.

(8) Agra Annual Account Current from 1835--6 to 1854—55.

There are what is known as Index Volumes to the Proceedings.

In these brief abstracts of letters are given, classified under heads according to the subjects dealt with, e.g. mint, sayar, grain, Judicial-Civil, Judicial-Criminal, Miscellaneous, etc., and are further sub-divided according to officers corresponded with. Within these sub-heads the subjects are entered chronologically according to the dates of consultation or meetings. Usually there is a separate index volume for each year but in some cases there are monthly indices to the proceedings of the Board of Revenue and Trade. Thus it is evident that, if the date or approximate date and subject of a letter be known, that letter can be found out in a few minutes.

The records are complete except so far as they have been lost or destroyed by insects, etc.

2.—*Records of the Subordinate Boards.*

These records, as in the case of the Government of India records, consist of correspondence (Original Consultations) and proceedings. The remarks made above regarding these apply to the records of the various boards. There are index volumes to the proceedings.

These records consist of :—

(a) Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue, 1781. It is possible that there may be some reference to Benares in these proceedings.

(b) Original Consultations of the Board of Revenue at Fort William from June 1786 onwards.

(c) Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort William from June 1786 onwards.

Until 1810, the Province of Benares was under this Board.

The only records of this Board which are at Allahabad are those of the period 1803—07 relating to the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including Cuttack (Series I of the Board's Proceedings at Allahabad).

(d) Copies of some of the correspondence between the Governor General in Council and the Hon. Henry Wellesley and his Board of Commissioners in the Ceded Provinces, 1802—03.

(e) Original Consultations of the Board of Revenue of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including Cuttack, 1803—09.

(f) Proceedings of the above, 1803—09.

(g) Copies of the Proceedings of the Commissioners of Behar and Benares, 1816—22.

(h) Copies of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Central Provinces, 1822—29.

The original proceedings of (*g*) and (*h*) are in the record room of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad and form series III and IV of the Board's proceedings at Allahabad.

(i) Original Consultations of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Fort William, 1829—32.

(j) Proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Fort William, 1829—32.

From the 4th February, 1829, to July 30th, 1830, there is a hiatus in the record room of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad and these consultations and proceedings supply the gap. Much of the work of the Board of Revenue was undertaken by the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit from March 1829 onwards. These corresponded, until July 30th, 1830, with the Sudder Board of Revenue at Fort William. In July 1830 some members of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Fort William were placed on deputation in the Upper Provinces. The proceedings of that part of the Board are at Allahabad. From January, 1832, a separate Sudder Board of Revenue for the North Western Provinces was constituted, and from

that date the Sudder Board Revenue at Fort William ceased to have any connection with the North-Western Provinces.

(k) Original Consultations of the Board of Trade, 1804--07.

(l) Proceedings of the Board of Trade, 1804—07.

Regulation IX of 1804 placed the Collectors of Government Customs under the Board of Trade. This control was transferred to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded Provinces in 1807. Hence, the only period during which the Board of Trade had direct communication with the Province of Agra is the period 1804 to 1807.

(m) Original Consultations of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, 1826—33.

(n) Proceedings of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, 1826—33.

Regulation IV of 1826 transferred from the Board of Revenue to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium the control of the Customs Department of the Western Provinces, excepting cases involving penalty for breach of the Customs laws which continued to go to the Board of Revenue.

Regulation I of 1833 retransferred the control of the Customs department to the Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

Thus it is that the records of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium for the period 1826—32 contain correspondence relating to the United Provinces.

III—Records relating to the United Provinces in the Record Room of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

There is a large number of pre-Mutiny records appertaining to the United Provinces in the record room of the High Court at Calcutta.

These have hitherto been kept folded in four and tied up in bundles. They are now being opened out and arranged.

The pratice used to be to fold each letter in four and record, on the back when this was blank or when the back was not blank on a separate piece of paper, the following particulars :—

Nizamut or Dewanny. Year. Adawlut

Person from whom received or to whom sent.

Date.

Proceeding Date.

Number.

Nature of contents.

The Sudder Nizamut and Dewanny Adawlut used to maintain registers in which brief summaries of each letter received and issued were entered.

Two registers were maintained for each year, one for correspondence on the Nizamut and the other for correspondence on the Dewanny side.

Each entry in the register gives the following information :—

(1) Brief summary of the contents of the letter.

(2) Date of letter.

(3) Date of proceeding.

(4) Serial no. of letter in proceeding.

To the correspondence dealt with in the consultation or proceedings of each date a separate series of numbers is given. Thus, if on the 7th of January, 1810, the Court read a letter with enclosure from the Judge and Magistrate of Jaunpur and ordered a reply to be sent, the three letters, the Judge's letter, its enclosure and the reply, would have endorsed on the back respectively :—

Proceeding—
7-1-1810.
I.

Proceeding—
7-1-1810.
II.

Proceeding—
7-1-1810.
III.

Any further letters dealt with on that date would be nos. 4, 5, etc.

These registers of proceedings date from 1793, but some of the volumes appear to be missing.

Until all the correspondence has been opened out and arranged it is not possible to say how much there is appertaining to the United Provinces. But, as there has been no weeding, there must be several thousands of such letters in the record room, notwithstanding the ravages of white ants, damp, etc. On the criminal side correspondence exists with the Judges and Magistrates of all the zillas of the Province of Agra from 1795 onwards, with the Benares and Bareilly Courts of Circuit from the same date, with the Superintendent of Police for the Upper Provinces from 1810, and with the Government and the Civil Auditor. In addition to these there is a large number of circulars on criminal subjects. On the civil side there is similar correspondence with the Judges, the Benares and Bareilly Courts of Appeal, the Secretary to Government and the Civil Auditor, also circulars.*

As comparatively few judicial records are to be found in Commissiners' and District Offices in the United Provinces, and as none exist

* As regards wills, vide page 23.

in the record rooms of the High Court, North-Western Provinces or of the District and Sessions Judges of the Province, the pre-Mutiny records in the record room of the High Court at Fort William are valuable, and, after they have been properly sorted and arranged, it should be fairly easy to trace any record (of which the date is approximately known) by means of the registers of proceedings.

IV.—Records relating to the United Provinces in the Office of the Superintendent, Map Publication, Survey of India, Calcutta.

The revenue surveys in the United Provinces began in 1823 for purposes of land revenue settlement. Revenue survey was divided into two parts—scientific and native. Scientific survey laid down, on a scale of 4 inches to the mile, the village boundaries and main geographical features of the country. Native survey consisted of a rough plan of the village and the fields called a Shujreh, and a list of the fields with their measurement, called a Khasra. As a result of a conference at Allahabad in 1834 surveys were speeded up in order to accelerate the settlement. The name of the revenue surveyors in the United Provinces prior to 1857 were Brown, Simmonds, Oliver, Wroughton, Fordyce, Fraser, Lawrence, Abbott, Stephen, Birnie Bedford and Maxwell. The records of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad contain correspondence with the Surveyor General and Deputy Surveyor General and revenue surveyors and there are a few survey records in some of the district offices, particularly at Mirzapur. The bulk of the correspondence of the revenue surveys in the United Provinces is to be found in the office of the Superintendent of Map Publication. There are in this office 22 volumes of correspondence between the various Revenue Surveyors and the Deputy Surveyor General. The correspondence includes a few letters from the Surveyor General, some of which are signed by Colonel Everest. This record room also contains two printed volumes of revenue survey reports of the period 1851 to 1863.

CHAPTER V.

A LIST OF THE ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOMS OF THE SECRETARIAT, BOARD OF REVENUE, COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OFFICERS, AND IN THE FORTRESS OF CHUNAR.

SECRETARIAT.

15 volumes of pre-Mutiny correspondence.

6 volumes of correspondence relating to the Mutiny.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

1136 folio volumes of proceedings, 1803 to 1855.

34 folio volumes of abstracts of proceedings, 1854 to 1867.

118 folio volumes of indices to proceedings.

11 volumes of abstracts of letters issued, 1818—29.

4 volumes of abstracts of letters issued and received, 1831-32.

36 volumes of abstracts of letters received, 1832—57.

33 volumes of abstracts of letters issued, 1832—57.

7 volumes of printed indices.

3 volumes of correspondence, 1801 to 1820.

1 volume of copies of minutes and notes, 1855 to 1859.

1 volume of printed circulars, 1854 to 1856

11 volumes of correspondence of the Mofassil Special Commissioners, 1821 to 1829.

3 volumes of judgments of the Mofassil Special Commissioners, 1821 to 1829.

2 volumes of abstract statements of cases decided by of the Mofassil Special Commissioners, 1821 to 1829.

2 volumes of orders and precepts of Sudder Special Commissioners.

9 volumes of customs correspondence.

9 volumes of files relating to Oudh.

1 volume of abstracts of proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of, Oudh, 1856.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES.

AGRA DIVISION.

30 volumes of correspondence of a general nature.

2 bundles of correspondence relating to the Agra district.

56 volumes of correspondence relating to the Agra district.

35 volumes of correspondence relating to the Mainpuri district.

8 volumes of correspondence relating to the Etah district.

1 bundle of correspondence relating to the Muttra district.

25 volumes of correspondence relating to the Muttra district.

1 bundle of correspondence relating to the Etawah district.

46 volumes of correspondence relating to the Etawah district.

38 volumes of correspondence relating to the Farrukhabad district.

35 volumes of customs correspondence.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

41 volumes of miscellaneous revenue records.

265 bundles of revenue files and correspondence.

6 bundles of judicial files and correspondence.

24 bundles containing classified lists of correspondence.

JHANSI DIVISION.

92 volumes of files.

72 volumes of correspondence,

BENARES DIVISION.

(a) Agent of the Governor General—

133 volumes of correspondence of the Agent to the Governor General, 1795—1859.

15 volumes of correspondence of the Deputy Superintendent of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

(b) Resident—

94 volumes of correspondence of the Resident, 1776 to 1795.

88 volumes of proceedings of the Resident, 1787 to 1795.

12 volumes of copies of correspondence of the Resident, 1781 to 1795.

2 volumes of revenue account books, 1776 to 1787.

3 volumes of indices to proceedings of the Resident.

1 volume containing extracts from proceedings of the Resident.

12 volumes of settlement registers.

(c) Commissioner—

5 volumes of settlement correspondence.

21 volumes of village statements.

21 volumes of village maps.

26 volumes of settlement registers.

12 volumes of miscellaneous registers.

33 volumes of miscellaneous revenue records, 1796—1848.

1 volume of miscellaneous judicial records, 1819 to 1823.

131 volumes of revenue files appertaining to the Benares district.

112 volumes of revenue files appertaining to the Ghazipur district.

2 volumes of judicial files appertaining to the Ghazipur district.

72 volumes of revenue files appertaining to the Jaunpur district.
2 volumes of judicial files appertaining to the Jaunpur district.
29 volumes of general revenue files.
8 volumes of general judicial files.
181 volumes of lists and abstracts of letters issued and received.
5 volumes of lists of files.

Gorakhpur division.

67 volumes of revenue files appertaining to the Azamgarh district.
1 volume of judicial files appertaining to the Azamgarh district.
130 volumes of revenue files appertaining to the Gorakhpur district.
2 volumes of judicial files appertaining to the Gorakhpur district.

Kumaun division.

113 volumes of miscellaneous letters received.
7 volumes of political letters received.
3 volumes of letters received relating to settlement.
24 volumes of revenue letters issued.
21 volumes of judicial letters issued.
6 volumes of political letters issued.
4 volumes of letters issued regarding settlement.
18 volumes of indices and diary lists.

Meerut division.

17 volumes of revenue correspondence.
7 volumes of customs correspondence.
1 volume of judicial correspondence.

Rohilkhand division.

4 volumes of revenue and customs records.

DISTRICT OFFICES.

Agra, Collector's office.

1 bill book for the period 1853—63.

1 register of political and charitable pensions.

1 volume of files relating to the Taj and other public buildings at Agra.

Settlement registers.

Aligarh, Collector's office.

1 volume of copies of revenue correspondence.

ALMORA, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

4 volumes of letters received, 1839—57.

1 volume of files.

8 registers of abstracts of letters received and issued, 1842—57.

BANDA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

76 volumes of files.

2 volumes of letters issued, 1835—51.

5 volumes of abstracts of letters issued, 1813—31.

5 volumes of index registers.

BAREILLY, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

4 copies of pargana books.

BASTI, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

82 volumes of settlement registers, 1830—36.

BENARES, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

28 volumes of revenue correspondence, 1795—1858.

11 volumes of judicial correspondence, 1796—1858.

1 volume of educational correspondence, 1843—50.

45 volumes of files.

BIJNOR, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

One volume containing the Revenue Administration report, 1855—56.

DEHRA DUN, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT.

32 volumes of letters received.

45 volumes of letters issued.

28 volumes of files.

1 volume of correspondence regarding the Mutiny.

1 register of Mussoorie and Landaur estates,

1 bundle of files, etc., relating to Mussoorie, Rajpur, and Landaur.

ETAWAH, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

3 volumes of revenue files.

1 volume of judicial files.

1 volume of miscellaneous revenue papers.

FATEHPUR, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

1 volume of files.

GARHWAL, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

18 volumes of judicial and revenue records.

4 volumes of indices.

1 volume containing printed list of records.

GHAZIPUR, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

143 volumes of revenue correspondence, 1802—55.

72 volumes of revenue and settlement registers, etc.

124 volumes of settlement records.

25 volumes of abstracts of correspondence for the years 1856 and 1857.

GORAKHPUR, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

151 volumes of revenue correspondence, 1801—57.

32 volumes of judicial correspondence, 1806—57.

13 miscellaneous revenue registers,

HAMIRPUR, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

One volume of files.

JAUNPUR, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

7 volumes of revenue correspondence, minutes, etc.

JHANSI, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

3 volumes of files

MAINPURI, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

1 volume of correspondence relating to the Mutiny.

MEERUT, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

79 volumes of revenue correspondence.

15 volumes of judicial correspondence.

14 volumes of index registers of letters received, 1805—57.

MIRZAPUR, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

99 volumes of judicial correspondence, 1795—1857.

25 volumes of miscellaneous correspondence, 1824—57.

21 volumes of financial correspondence, 1795—1857.

82 volumes of revenue correspondence, 1829—57.

3 volumes of files.

8 volumes of Court of Wards correspondence, 1839—52.

105 volumes of settlement registers.

MORADABAD, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

1 bundle of copies of pre-Mutiny records and vernacular khasras and maps.

NAINI TAL, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

A few pre-Mutiny papers bound up with the later records.

SAHARANPUR, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

125 volumes of revenue correspondence, 1805—57.

49 volumes of settlement correspondence and statements, 1819—55.

68 volumes of judicial correspondence, 1805—58.

CHUNAR FORTRESS.

10 volumes of general and garrison orders, 1808—15.

16 volumes of garrison orders, 1824—54.

2 volumes of Invalid orders, 1825—48.

13 volumes of General Orders, 1824—67.

6 volumes of letters issued by the Fort Adjutant, 1829—59.

1 volume of letters issued by the Commanding Officer, Chunar, 1853—59.

12 volumes of letters issued by the Officer in Charge, European Invalids, 1817—59.

2 volumes of letters received by the Officer in Charge, European Invalids, 1817—57.

9 volumes of review rolls, garrison accounts, etc., 1837—58.

2 volumes of Invalid review and muster rolls and pay abstracts, 1850—58.

3 volumes of registers of establishment rolls, 1849—50.

5 volumes of miscellaneous registers (copies of wills, inscriptions on tomb stones, long rolls, record of succession, etc.).

CHAPTER VI.

THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE CIVIL SECRETARIAT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

All the pre-Mutiny records of the Secretariat perished in a fire. The 15 volumes of pre-Mutiny records now in the Secretariat record room were placed there recently. They consist of original correspondence of the various Boards of the Commissioners and Revenue from 1810 to 1829. When the headquarters of the Board of Revenue were transferred from Agra to Allahabad, the Board seems to have left its original correspondence in the Commissioner's office at Agra, taking with it to Allahabad only its volumes of proceedings in which all correspondence is incorporated. When the record room of the Commissioner of Agra was overhauled, in 1910, the original correspondence of a general nature of the various Boards was removed to the Civil Secretariat.

2. Those pre-Mutiny records have been classified as follows :—

(*a*) Correspondence of a general nature (i.e., not relating to particular districts) between Government and the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue.

(*b*) Correspondence of a general nature between the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue and officers other than the Secretary to Government.

(*c*) Minutes of various Members of the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue.

3. (*a*) Correspondence with Government :—

Series I.—Letters from Government to the Board, 1810 to 1829, 7 volumes.

Series II.—Letters from the Board to Government, 1812 to 1829, 4 volumes. There are no letters of the year 1823 in this series.

(*b*) Correspondence with officials other than the Secretary to Government :—

Series I.—Letters received by the Board of Commissioners or Board of Revenue, 1812 to 1829, 2 volumes.

Series II.—Letters issued by the Board, 1817 to 1828, 1 volume.

(*c*) Minutes of various Members of the Board, 1821—28, 1 volume

4. In addition to the above mentioned pre-Mutiny records there are in the Secretariat Record Rooms six volumes of records relating to the Mutiny. These constitute some of the papers of Mr. E. A. Reade, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, who, under the directions of Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor, assumed charge of the North-Western Provinces on the death of Mr. Colvin on the 9th September,

1857. These documents were also brought from the office of the Commissioner of Agra division as being of a provincial nature. Their contents are as follows:—

Volume 1.—Original telegrams sent to Mr. E. A. Reade in 1858.

Volume 2.— Ditto ditto 1859.

Volume 3.—Authenticated copies of telegrams sent to Mr. E. A. Reade between March 24th, 1858 and April 9th, 1859.

Volume 4.—Copies of telegrams sent by Mr. Reade between May 11th, 1858, and June 12th, 1859.

Volume 5.—Originals of daily bulletins issued by Mr. Reade, March to July, 1858.

Volume 6.—Printed copies of daily bulletins issued by Mr. Reade, May to July, 1858.

5. The records enumerated in paragraphs 1 to 4 above have been tied up in bastas and placed in the Secretariat record room. The following list shows the arrangement of the records :—

No. of basta.	Contents.
1	Four volumes of letters from Government to Board, 1810 to April, 1822.
2	Three volumes of letters from Government to Board, 1822 (April) to 1829.
3	Four volumes of letters from the Board to Government, 1812 to 1829.
4	Two volumes of letters received by the Board from sources other than Government, 1812 to 1829. One volume of letters issued by the Board to officials other than the Secretary to Government, 1817 to 1828. One volume of minutes by various Members of the Board of Revenue, 1821 to 1828
5	Six volumes of Mutiny correspondence detailed in paragraph 4 of this note.

6. Mention may be made here of two complete series of Government Gazettes of pre-Mutiny days.

The first series consists of forty-seven volumes of the Calcutta Gazette covering the period April 7th, 1832 to December 31st, 1857.

The Calcutta Gazette replaced the old Government Gazette.

On March 20th, 1832, a notice was issued, by order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, that " from the commencement of the ensuing month an official gazette will be published weekly at the press of the Military Orphan Society under the title of the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that the paper now issued from that press will cease to be denominated the *Government Gazette*."

There are pages missing in many of the volumes. Should the information sought after be on the missing pages, a reference might be made to the Collector of Banda, in whose office there is a nearly complete set of *Calcutta Gazettes*.

The second series comprises seventeen volumes of the *Government of Agra Gazette* from September 1840 (the date of the first issue of this gazette) to May, 1857.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, UNITED PROVINCES.

I.—History of the Board of Revenue.

II.—General nature of the records.

III.—Classification of the records.

IV.—Descriptive account of the records.

V.—Indices to the Proceedings.

N.B.—The Proceedings in this record room relate to the following districts outside the United Provinces:—

The district of Cuttack, 1805—07.

The districts of Dinajpur and Rangpur, 1816—19.

The district of Bhagalpur and Purnea, 1816—22.

The districts of Bihar, Ramgarh, Shahabad, Saran, 1816—29.

The Delhi territory 1822—25.

I—History of the Board of Revenue.

A.

Board of Revenue at Fort William.

By a treaty signed on May 21, 1775, the sovereignty of the province of Benares was ceded in perpetuity to the East India Company. The newly-acquired province was placed under the immediate authority of a Resident who was controlled in revenue matters by the Board of Revenue at Fort William. In 1795 the Resident at Benares was replaced by a Collector, who was also subordinate to the Board of Revenue at Fort William until 1809.

The proceedings of the Board of Revenue relating to the province of Benares during the period 1775 to 1809 exist in the record room of the Government of Bengal at Calcutta. There are also in the Commissioner's office at Benares copious records of the various residents (vide chapter XXVIII.

B.

Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Commissioners.

On November 10th, 1801, the Nawab Wazir ceded to the Company in lieu of the annual subsidy paid by him for the protection of his dominions a large portion of territory, which included roughly the present Moradabad, Bareilly, Etawah, Mainpuri, Etah, Farrukhabad, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, and Basti districts, which came to be known as the Ceded Provinces.

The immediate supervision of this territory was entrusted to a Lieutenant-Governor and a Board of Commissioners. The Hon. Henry

Wellesley was appointed Lieutenant-Governor; he was also made president of the Board of Commissioners, which consisted of Messrs. Leslie, Seton, and Fombelle, with Mr. Mercer as Secretary. This temporary commission was dissolved on February 21, 1803.

C.

Board of Revenue at Fort William.

On February 21, 1803, the Governor General in Council issued the following orders for the administration of the Ceded Provinces:—

"The temporary Commission issued by the Governor General on the 14th November, 1801, for the provincial administration and settlement of the provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir, is hereby dissolved and all offices, authorities, and powers constituted within the said Provinces by that Commission shall cease and determine from this day.

"The Provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir are formed into a division denominated the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir. The said division consists of seven zillas or districts.

"The seven zillahs or districts of the Ceded Provinces are denominated Moradabad, Bareilly, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Gorakhpur.

"A judge and magistrate is appointed for each zillah and also a collector for each district excepting Farrukhabad of which the revenues are to be managed by the Agent of the Governor General at Farrukabad until further orders.

"Registers and assistants are appointed to the courts of circuit and appeal and the judges and magistrates and collectors of the several zillas and districts.

"The customs and duties within the said provinces are to be managed by the collectors of the land revenue until further orders. The superintendence and control of the land revenues in the ceded provinces is to be conducted through the Board of Revenue at Fort William, and the several collectors of revenue are to be ordered to correspond with the Board of Revenue at Fort William according to the form established for the correspondence of that Board with the collectors of revenue in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Benares.

"For the purpose of facilitating the despatch of the extensive and complicated affairs of which the detail will now be added to the current business of this presidency, an additional Secretary to the Government is appointed, and is denominated Secretary for the affairs of the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir. For the same purpose the fourth seat at the Board of Revenue, abolished by the order of the Governor General in Council passed on 1st April, 1801, is revived.

"All Civil Officers stationed within the ceded provinces are to be directed to correspond with the Secretary for the affairs of the Ceded Provinces in all cases in which Civil Officers of a similar description in Bengal, Behar, Orissa or Benares now correspond with any of the Secretaries of Government, and all correspondence between the Government and the courts of Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawalut, the Board of Revenue and Trade or any Public Officers or individual respecting the affairs of the ceded provinces, is to be conducted through the Secretary on the affairs of the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir. A separate account is to be kept by the Accountant to the Board of Revenue of the Ceded Provinces. For the purpose of carrying the preceding order into execution, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr. M. Leslie, Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. John Fombelle, Secretary to Government for the affairs of the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir. Mr. Graeme Mercer, Acting Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Board of Commissioners, is directed to perform the duty of Secretary to the Government for the affairs of the provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir, until Mr. Fombelle's arrival at Fort William; and, until further orders, Mr. W. Leycester is appointed collector of zillah Moradabad, Mr. Thornhill, collector of zillah Bareilly, Mr. Cuningham collector of zillah Etawah, Mr. John Richardson, collector of zillah Cawnpur, Mr. Richard Ahmuty, collector of zillah Allahabad, Mr. John Routledge, collector of zillah Gorakpur."

The Board of Revenue at Fort William thus reconstituted kept its proceedings relating to the Ceded Provinces separate from those dealing with the other provinces under its jurisdiction. These separate proceedings exist in the record room of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

The first of these proceedings is dated March, 1803, and from that date onward the proceedings of the various Boards which exercised control over the revenue affairs of these provinces exist with scarcely a break.

The conquered provinces were added to the Company's territories in 1803, and were placed under that portion of the Board of Revenue at Fort William which managed the revenues of the Ceded Provinces.

The district of Cuttack was also placed under the jurisdiction of this Board.

D.

Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

In 1807 the Governor General in Council resolved that the ceded and conquered provinces should be permanently settled and, in order to

exercise the close supervision which such a settlement required, it was deemed necessary to create a special Board of Commissioners. With this object Regulation X of 1807 was passed.

"Whereas," runs the Regulation, "it has been deemed advisable to appoint a local Commission for the superintendence of the ensuing settlement in the ceded and conquered provinces and for the general control of the collectors in the discharge of that and of their other public duties, a Commission shall be constituted cosisting of two members.

"The Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces are hereby invested with all the duties, powers, and authority which have hitherto been exercised by the Board of Revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. The primary object of the present Commission being the superintendence of the ensuing settlement of the land revenue it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to superintend the performance of that duty by the collectors, as for as circumstances will permit, on the spot, by proceeding from time to time into the different districts, accordingly as they may be of opinion that their presence may be necessary or advisable."

The original intention was that the Board should be dissolved as soon as the settlement had been made, but the Board found that the country was not ripe for a permanent settlement. It discovered moreover that the revenue administration in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces was far from satisfactory and that the complicated land tenures of the provinces were imperfectly understood; hence Regulation I of 1809 was passed which rendered the Board of Commissioners permanent and added to its jurisdiction the Province of Benares, which had hitherto been subject to the control of the Board of Revenue and the Board of Trade at Fort William. In Regulation I of 1809 the Board are desiguated "The Board of Commissioners in the Upper Provinces," but nevertheless they in their proceedings continued to style themselves the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

It was found that the control of the Province of Benares in addition to the ceded and conquered province gave the Board more work than they could manage; consequently Regulation I of 1816 appointed a local Commission for the superintendence of the revenue in the Provinces of Benares and Behar.

Regulation I of 1819 transferred the Superintendence of "the districts of Gorakhpore" from the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces to the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares.

E.

Board of Commissioners in Benares and Bihar.

On January 5, 1816, Regulation I of 1816 received the assent of the Governor General in Council. This regulation appointed "A local Commission for the superintendence of the revenue in the Provinces of Benares and Behar." This commission was constituted for the purpose of relieving, on the one hand, the Sudder Board of Revenue at Fort William, and, on the other, the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, of part of their work.

At first it consisted of a single Member—John Deane—whose full style was "Commissioner in the Province of Benares and that part of Behar comprising the zillahs of Behar, Shahabad, Sarun, and Tirhoot."* He had the same powers as the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. His first proceeding is dated Camp Patna, 1st February, 1816.

* These included the districts of Ramghur, Bhaugalpore and Purneah which were usually denominated the Fuslee Mahals.

This arrangement did not persist for long. A resolution of Government dated the 28th November, 1817, runs:—"The Vice-President in Council resolves that the powers invested in the Commissioner in Behar and Benares shall be exercised by a Board consisting of two members and that the districts of Dinagepore and Rangpore be placed under the authority of that Board.

"2. The necessary legislative enactment will accordingly be prepared and published.

"3. The Vice-President in Council further resolves that Mr. E. P. S. Waring be associated with Mr. Rocke in the Commission."

This resolution was embodied in Regulation XIV of 1817.

Mr. Rocke took his seat on December 11, 1817, and Mr. Waring joined on February 20, 1818.

It was soon found that the work entrusted to this Board was too heavy to enable the two members to sit together; accordingly on September 23, 1818, Government placed Mr. Rocke in charge of the "District of Bhagulpore, Purneah, Rungpore, and Dinajepore," "with the full powers of your Board," and in like manner the junior member, Mr. Waring, was authorized to exercise similar powers "within the provinces of Benares and in the districts of Behar (including Ramghur), * Shahabad,

* The Bihar district corresponded to the present Gaya district. It took its name from the Bihar sub-division. When this sub-division was transferred to Patna in 1865 the name of the remaining part of the district was changed to Gaya after the chief town in it.

The Ramghur district included the present districts of Ranchi and Hazaribagh together with parts of Gaya, Monghyr, and Manbhum.

Sarun, and Tirhoot." From October, 1818, the two members sat separately, but the above arrangement for the division of work did not take effect until January, 1819. After that date the two members occasionally sat together, but more frequently they worked apart, and their proceedings are designated the proceedings of the Senior and the Junior Member respectively. These proceedings are usually entered in the same volume and often on the same sheet, so that it is not possible to separate the two sets of proceedings.

Regulation I of 1819, which was passed by the Governor General in Council, on February 5, 1819, further modified the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners of Behar and Benares by extending their authority to the "districts of Gorakhpore," but removed from their management to that of the Board of Revenue at Calcutta "the districts of Dinagepore and Rangpore."

After the addition of the Gorakhpur district to their jurisdiction, the name of this district is added to the title of the Board.

F.

Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

On March 26th, 1819, a Commissioner had been appointed in the Delhi territory, who had under him four assistants, one for each of the divisions of the territory, namely, the Central, Northern, Western, and Southern divisions. The assistants were collectors of land revenue and presided over the revenue, civil and criminal courts; they were empowered to refer to Sudder Amins all civil suits in which the sum at stake did not exceed Rs. 1,000. From the Sudder Amin an appeal lay to the Assistant Commissioner. The Commissioner had the power of granting a special appeal to his own court from the decisions of his assistants either after such appeals or in the first instance. The Commissioner acted as a court of circuit.

Over the Commissioner was the Resident who was authorized to withdraw from the court of the Commissioner any suit for political reasons.

This state of affairs persisted with but little change until 1822. On February 14th of that year Government addressed a letter to the Board of Commissioners stating that the Governor General in Council, "consequent to the transfer of the chief Political duties in that quarter to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, has determined to invest your Board with the superintendence of that territory."

29. The jurisdiction of the Board in the Delhi territory was not limited to the superintendence of the collection of the revenues. The Board was vested with both revenue and judicial powers in that tract.

The placing of the Delhi territory under the control of the Board of Commissioners necessitated reconstitution of the several Boards, which was effected by Regulation III of 1822. The enactment directs—

"*First*—The duties, powers, and authority at present exercised by the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares, within the districts of Bhagulpore and Purnah, shall from and after the 1st May next be vested in the Board of Revenue which shall continue to possess, exercise, and perform the duties, powers, and authority now belonging to them in the districts subordinate to their authority, and shall hereafter be denominated the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces.

"*Second*—The duties, powers, and authority at present exercised by the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces within the southern and northern divisions of Bundelcund and the districts of Allahabad and Cawnpore, shall from and after the said date be vested in the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares, which shall continue to possess, exercise, and perform the duties, powers and authority now belonging to them in the districts at present subordinate to them, save as above provided, and shall be hereafter denominated the Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces.

"*Third*—The several districts of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, with the exception of the districts above specified, shall continue as heretofore, subordinate to the Board of Commissioners, which Board shall be hereafter denominated the Board of Revenve for the Western Provinces."

The Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces had no connection with any of the districts of the United Provinces. It is therefore not necessary to follow its history. Its proceedings are in the record room of the Government of Bengal at Calcutta.

On March 19, 1822, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of India, addressed the following letter to Messrs. Alexander Ross and W. Fraser, Board of Commissioners in the Western Provinces :—

"His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council has this day been pleased to appoint Mr. F. Perry to the situation of third member of your Board, which is hereafter to be denominated the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

"2. The salary assigned to the situation of third member is sicca rupees forty thousand per annum.

"3. The appointment of Mr. Perry is provisional only, and is to take effect from the date on which he may return to the presidency and announce his acceptance of the appointment; in the meantime Mr. W. Ewer has been nominated to officiate as third member of your Board."

Mr. Perry did not accept the appointment and Mr. Ewer was confirmed.

The jurisdiction of the Western Board extended over the following districts, in addition to the Delhi territory. Bareilly, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur, Agra, Aligarh, Meerut, and the Northern and Southern divisions of Saharanpur.

The Government requested the Board to report upon the necessity of making provision for the exercise by the members singly of authority.

The Board reported that it was necessary that Members should be allowed to work separately ; accordingly Mr. Ross, the Senior Member, was invested with the political character of Representative of the Governor General at Delhi and the immediate supervision of the affairs of the Delhi territory was entrusted to Mr. Fraser, the second Member of the Board. The earlier proceedings, at any rate, of the Western Board relating to the Delhi territory were recorded separately from those appertaining to the remainder of the territory under the jurisdiction of the Board. Mr. Fraser himself settled most questions relating to the Delhi territory, referring only the more important matters to the whole Board.

During the period of seven years through which the Western Board sat its jurisdiction underwent a number of changes. Kumaun was added in 1814. In 1824 there was a considerable re-arrangement in the boundaries of the various districts in the Western part of the provinces. After these changes had come into operation the jurisdiction of the Board comprised the following collectorates : Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, Bulandshahr, Mainpuri, (Etawah) Farrukhabad, Saharanpur North, Saharanpur South (Meerut), Saidabad, Moradabad, Saheswan, and the sub-collectorates of Pilibhit, Etawah, Sirpura, Muzaffarnagar, and Bela.

In 1825 the control of the Delhi territory was taken away from the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, and the Government resolution, dated May 20th, 1825, divesting the Board of their jurisdiction in that tract of country, says :—

" The authority of that Board (i.e., the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces) within the Delhi territory will cease from the date on which Sir C. Metcalfe may assume charge of his office (i.e., that of Resident of Delhi).

" The sphere of their jurisdiction embracing the collectorships and sub-collectorships noted in the margin, it appears to be obviously desirable that their head-quarters should be fixed at some central place within their

Agra, Bareilly, Etawah sub-collectorship, Farrukhabad, Saharanpur, Northern and Southern divisions, Meerut, Shahjahanpur, Moradabad, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Saheswan, Bela sub-collectorship, Pilibhit sub-collectorship, Sirpoorah sub-collectorship, Muzaffarnagar sub-collectorship, Saidabad, Kumaun Commissionership.

jurisdiction. The Governor General in Council is disposed to think that Bareilly would be the most appropriate station, but before coming to any final resolution His Lordship in Council is desirous of receiving a communication from the Board of their sentiments on the subject.

3. When the Board is relieved from the charge of the Delhi territory three members will apparently be amply sufficient for the due conduct of the public business, although to the Senior Member will belong the same political duties as were attached to that officer before the extension of the Board's authority to Delhi, and although the revision of the detailed settlement now in progress must obviously throw upon the Board an extent of labour exceeding what was necessary for the administration of much more extensive provinces under the former system. Mr. Ewer's appointment, as officiating Member of the Board, will consequently cease on Sir Charles Metcalfe's assuming charge of the affairs of the Delhi territory.

"4. . . . The Board . . . will still retain the denomination of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces."

The Board actually relinquished its control over the Delhi territory on the 22nd October, 1825.

The separate proceedings of the Western Board relating to the Delhi territory are entitled "Proceedings of the Board of Revenue for the affairs of the Delhi territory."

These separate proceedings are now in the record room of the Government of the Punjab at Lahore. There are however in the ordinary proceedings of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces from 1822 to 1825 many references to the Delhi territory, on questions which Mr. Fraser did not feel competent to decide without reference to the full Board.

In a letter, dated the 1st December, 1825, the Secretary to Government writes: "Government has already decided that as a temporary arrangement, the headquarters of the Board shall be fixed at Farrukhabad until the necessary buildings be ready at Bareilly."

The first proceedings of this Board is dated Camp Dooralla, zilla Meerut, 23rd April, 1822, present Messrs. Alexander Ross, William Fraser, and Walter Ewer (not joined). The last proceeding is dated Bareilly, the 28th February, 1829, present Francis Hawkins, Esq., Senior Member, the second and third Members absent on duty.

The members of this Board sat occasionally two or three together, but more usually singly, various members being deputed either for special

duty, as was done in the case of Mr. Fraser and the Delhi territory, or to tour through the provinces. Members of the Board when on tour held separate proceedings. In most cases these proceedings have been bound up separately from those of the member, or members, sitting at head-quarters.

The Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces was abolished by Regulation I of 1829 which appointed Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit on the ground that "the system in operation for superintending the magistracy and the police and for controlling and directing the executive revenue officers has been found to be defective. The great extent of country under each of the Boards of Revenue has operated to impede them in the execution of the duties which belong to them as tribunals for the determination of all questions relating to the assessment of lands under settlement and for the judicial decision of many other important cases, as the general guardians of the fiscal interests of the State, as directors and superintendents over the executive officers, and as the confidential advisers of Government. For the correction of the above defects, it has appeared to be expedient and necessary to place the magistracy and police and the collectors and other executive officers under the superintendence and control of Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, each vested with charge of such a moderate tract of country as may enable them to be easy of access to the people, and frequently to visit the different parts of their respective jurisdictions, to confide to the said Commissioners the power now vested in the Courts of Circuit together with those that belong to the Boards of Revenue, to be exercised . . . the former under the authority of the Nizamat Adawlut, and the latter under the instruction and control of a Sudder or Chief Board of Revenue."

Before the enactment of Regulation I of 1829 Government in a letter dated the 30th December, 1828, informed the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces, that "it has been resolved to substitute for the existing Boards of Revenue, Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit acting in their revenue capacity under the directions of the Sudder Board at Calcutta. This arrangement is to take effect on 1st March, 1829. Meanwhile Mr Newnham, the Junior Member of the Board, is to exercise the power of the Board in the Western Provinces, while Mr. Hawkins, its Senior Member, is to proceed to the Presidency to take his seat as Senior Member of the Sudder Board and Mr. Fraser (the second Member of the Board) is to proceed to Dehli and arrange with the Commissioner all details connected with the duties which will belong to him in that territory."

G.

Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces.

This Board was constituted along with the Boards for the Western and the Lower Provinces by Regulation III of 1822.

Its jurisdiction consisted of the Province of Benares and the districts of Gorakhpur, Bihar (Ramgarh), Shahabad, Saran, Allahabad, Cawnpore,, Banda, and Kalpi.

The transfer of the last four districts was not effected until September, 1822, there being some delay in carrying out the provisions of the Regulation.

The central Board was composed of three members.

Its headquarters were at first at Patna and were subsequently transferred to Allahabad; but the Members of the Board used to tour through the province under their charge.

The first proceeding of this Board is dated Patna, the 12th April, 1822.

" W. O. Salmon, Esq., Senior Member (on leave).

J. Majoribanks, Esq., third Member (not joined).

PRESENT :

C. F. Fergusson, Esq., Officiating Senior Member.

Henry Newnham, Esq., Officiating Junior Member."

From January, 1825, this Board classified its proceedings under three heads: (1) Bihar, (2) Benares and Gorakhpur, (3) Western districts.

This Board, like that of the Western Provinces, was abolished by Regulation I of 1829. Its last proceeding is dated Allahabad, the 28th February, 1829. Present: Robert Barlow, Esq., Officiating Member.

On March 1, 1829, Mr. Barlow became Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Allahabad division. He joined the Board only on February 17th, in order to take up his appointment as Commissioner from March 1st; he relieved Messrs. Fergusson and Tilghman, regular Members of the Board, whose last meeting is dated February the 13th, 1829.

H.

Between 2nd February, 1829 and 30th July, 1830 there was no separate Board of Revenue for the province of Agra. The work of the Western and Central Boards was performed by Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit under the control of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Calcutta, in the case of those of the 2nd to the 9th Divisions and of the Resident at Delhi, in the case of the Commissioner of the 1st division.

The proceedings of the Sudder Board are in the record room of the Government of Bengal at Calcutta. These form 20 folio volumes.

I.

The Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation.

In order to ascertain the progress made in the settlement of the Upper Provinces under Regulation III of 1822 some members of the Sudder Board were placed on deputation to tour through the Upper Provinces.

These members were styled the Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation and their proceedings were kept separately from those of the main Board. These are in the Board's record room at Allahabad.

The first proceeding of this Board is dated the 30th July, 1830, and is headed—

"At a meeting of the Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation.

PRESENT:

W. Fraser, Esq.
R. M. Tilghman, Esq. } Officiating Members.

That this was the first meeting of the Sudder Board on deputation is, I think, established by the fact that at the commencement of this proceeding there is no mention of the proceedings of the last meeting having been read—a procedure which took place at all subsequent meetings.

J.

The Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

The work of the Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation served to demonstrate the advisability of placing the Upper Provinces under a separate administration. Accordingly in 1831 a series of Regulations were passed which practically gave these provinces an independent administrative existence.

Regulation VI of 1831 constituted a Supreme Court, both Civil and Criminal, for the North-Western Provinces.

The reason for this change being thus stated in the preamble:—

"Whereas the distance from the Presidency of the districts comprised in the North-Western Provinces and the difference of their climate from that of Bengal are so great as to deter individuals from personally resorting to the highest appellate authority to obtain redress against any act or orders of the subordinate courts." The previous jurisdiction of the Presidency Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawluts in the North-Western Provinces was abrogated and a new Supreme Civil and Criminal Court was established at Allahabad. The powers of the new tribunal extended over "the Province of Benares, the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including the districts of Meerut, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr, which had been subject to the Commissioner of Delhi and included criminal jurisdiction in the province of Kumaun and the Saugar and Nerbudda territories.

This Regulation was passed on the 1st November, 1831 and on the same day Regulation X became law, transforming the deputation of the Sudder Revenue Board, then sitting in the Upper Provinces, into a supreme and independent Board of Revenue. The territorial jurisdiction of the new body was substantially the same as that of the new Sudder Court, which was likewise to be ordinarily settled at Allahabad. This jurisdiction was made up on the one hand at the expense of the Resident of Delhi, who lost the revenue powers vested in him by the law of 1829 over the districts of the Northern Doab, namely, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Bulandshahr; and, on the other hand, at the expense of the Presidency Board of Revenue, which lost its control over the province of Benares and the remaining districts in the Upper Provinces.

These two Regulations, constituting a Sudder Court and Board of Revenue, came into force on the 1st of January, 1832.

Regulation X of 1831 did not make any change in the personnel of the Sudder Board on deputation: it merely separated the existing Board from that sitting at Fort William.

This Board, created by Regulation X of 1831, still exists. Changes have, from time to time, been made in its jurisdiction. Thus Regulation V of 1832 placed the Delhi territory under the control of this Board, and the Board continued to exercise such jurisdiction until Act XXXVIII of 1858 was passed. This Act repealed Regulation V of 1832, except as regards the "Eastern parganas" on the left bank of the Jumna.

Regulation I of 1833 transferred the superintendence of salt, opium, customs, and town duties from the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium at the Presidency to the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad. Thus the latter from that date became completely independent of the Presidency and exercised control over all the revenues of the Upper Provinces.

56. From April 17, 1855, the Board ceased to record its proceedings in full. From June, 1854 until 1873 they were recorded in an abbreviated form.

II.—General nature of the records.

The records of the Board of Revenue are the most important in the province. They are peculiar in that prior to 1857 scarcely any of the original letters have been preserved. The great bulk of the records are in the form of proceedings entered in folio volumes.

The proceedings date from 1803 and with a short gap from April 1829 to July, 1830, when there was no separate Board for the Western Provinces, the proceedings are complete and are in a good state of preservation. Prior to April, 1855, the correspondence is copied out in full in

the proceedings. After that date only abstracts of the correspondence are entered, but most of these abstracts are in the nature of calendars.

The Board's proceedings provide ample material for a complete revenue history of the Provinces of Agra and Benares during the period they cover.

The records being well bound and indexed they are of such a nature as to yield a rich harvest in return for comparatively little labour. The records for the period December, 1801 to March, 1803 are very meagre and consist only of copies. There are however copious records of the period in Calcutta. The customs records, as opposed to the land revenue records, are very incomplete; but here again the record room of the Government of India at Calcutta can supply the gap.

The records of the Mofussil Special Commissioners appointed under Regulation I of 1821 are fairly complete.

From 1856 onwards the Oudh revenue records are voluminous.

III.—Classification of the records.

The pre-Mutiny records in the Board of Revenue have been classified as follows:—

AGRA RECORDS.

(1) *Miscellaneous revenue records.*

These consist of five volumes :—

Volume 1, copies of letters received by the Collector of Gorakhpur from the Board of Commissioners, 1801 to 1802.

Volume 2, copies of letters received by the Collector of Gorakhpur from—

(a) the Board of Commissioners, 1801 to 1803,

(b) the Board of Revenue, 1803 to 1807;

(c) the Board of Commissioners, 1807 to 1820.

Volume 3, copies of letters received by—

(a) the Board of Commissioners, 1801 to 1803,

(b) the Board of Revenue, 1805 to 1807,

(c) the Board of Commissioners, 1807 to 1820,

from the Collector of Gorakhpur.

Volume 4, copies of minutes and notes of Members of the Board of Revenue on various subjects, 1853 to 1859.

Volume 5, printed copies of circulars issued by the Board of Revenue, 1854 to 1856.

(2) *Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.*

Series I.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort William in Bengal, 1803 to 1807, 36 volumes.

Series II.—Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, 1801 to 1822, 178 volumes.

Series III.—Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners for the Provinces of Benares and Bihar, 1816 to 1822, 82 volumes and one volume of appendices for 1818.

Series IV.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, 1822 to 1829, 126 volumes.

Series V.—Proceedings of the Board in Revenue of the Central Provinces, 1822 to 1829, 118 volumes.

Series VI.—Proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation, 1830 and 1831, 13 volumes.

Series VII.—Proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, 1822 to 1855, 582 volumes.

Series VIII.—Abstracts of proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, 1854 to 1857, 34 volumes.

(3) *Records of the Mofussil Special Commissioners.*

Series I.—Copies of letters issued by the Mofussil Special Commissioners, 1821—30, 8 volumes.

Series II.—Letters received by the Mofussil Special Commissioners, 1821—29, 3 volumes.

Series III.—Judgments and Decisions of the Mofussil Special Commissioners, 1821—25, 3 volumes.

Series IV.—Orders and Precepts of the Sudder Special Commissioners, 1821—28, 2 volumes.

Series V.—Abstract Statement of Causes decided by the Mofussil Special Commissioners, 1821—29, 2 volumes.

(4) *Customs records.*

I. *Proceedings of the Board in the Customs Department*, 1815—55, *6 volumes.*

Customs Correspondence:—

(*a*) Correspondence of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces—

(*i*) Letters received, 1810—18, 3 volumes.

(*ii*) Letters issued, 1810—18, 1 volume.

(*iii*) Circulars issued to Collectors of Customs, 1810—21, 1 volume.

(*b*) Correspondence of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

(*i*) Letters received, 1826, 1 volume.

(*ii*) Letters issued, 1827-28, 1 volume.

(*iii*) Circulars issued, 1825, 1 volume.

(c) Correspondence of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Circulars issued 1826, 1 volume.

OUDH RECORDS.

38 Files, 6 volumes.

IV.—Descriptive account of the records.

AGRA RECORDS.

(1) *Miscellaneous revenue records.*

These are all copies. The only volume which is of much value is volume I, "Copies of letters received by the Collector of Gorakhpur, 1801 to 1802." This is valuable because many of the originals have been destroyed.

The majority of these letters were issued by the Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Commissioners described in paragraph (B) of the outline of the history of the Board of Revenue on page 38.

As this Board do not appear to have maintained any proceedings, as all the correspondence of their office has been destroyed and as all their correspondence with the Collectors of the districts of the Ceded Provinces other than that addressed to the Collector of Gorakhpur has disappeared, the value of these records is obvious. The originals of some of them exist in the Collector's office at Gorakhpur. The earliest of these originals is dated the 12th of May, 1802. Whereas the copies begin with a letter of 8th December, 1801, exactly four weeks after the signing of the treaty whereby the Nawab Vizier ceded this territory to the Company.

The volume covers the period 8th December, 1901 to 6th December, 1902, and it contains copies of 194 letters to the Collector from Henry Wellesley, the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, the Resident at Lucknow, the Commanding Officers at Gorakhpur and Azamgarh, the Accountant-General and the Register and the Judges of the Court of Circuit at Bareilly.

Many of the letters are of no importance. This fact, their number and the fact that the first letter contains instructions to the Collectors of the Ceded Provinces as to the procedure to be adopted on their reaching their new districts render the inference fairly safe that the volume contains copies of every official letter received by the Collector of Gorakhpur from the time that he was told to take charge of the district till 6th December, 1902.

As there are in the Collector's office copies of all letters issued by him, the two series afford complete records of all the early correspondence of the Collector of Gorakhpur.

Many of the letters are of a general nature, so that from them it is possible to compile a fairly complete outline of the administration of the Ceded Provinces during that interesting period when they were under the immediate care of Wellesley and his Board.*

The earliest letter of the series, that dated 8th December, 1901, is under the signature of Henry Wellesley and conveys instructions to Routledge, the Collector, for his guidance on assuming the management of Gorakhpur and Khairagarh.

The letter encloses a statement (not reproduced) "lately presented to the Resident at Lucknow by Mir Kasim Ali Khan, the Amil of Gorakhpur, by which it appears that the annual expense of the troops employed in that district amounts to more than two lacs of rupees, besides which there are contingent charges on account of the repairs of artillery, bullocks for the draft of it, etc., etc., to a considerable amount.

"Amongst these troops are 400 Horse, a large proportion of whom are absent on fictitious pretences and at present by the acknowledgement of the Amil himself of no use whatever. This heavy expense may therefore be immediately reduced."

The letter further states that the Amil had asked for a detachment of the Company's troops to assist in realising the collections. The Resident did not send these because there appeared to be a probability of their being engaged in actual hostile operations and in the reduction of forts.

"It certainly would not be politic in the British Government to commence its administration by any violent coercive measures at the instance and under the immediate direction of the Amil, and, indeed, it is more than probable that were equitable terms held out to the inhabitants of Gorakhpur and the British faith pledged for the maintenance of these terms, matters might be amicably adjusted.

"Under these circumstances I can perceive no advantage from Kasim Ali as Amil, nor is any loss or inconvenience likely to result from transferring the management of the country from his hands at this period of the year, excepting perhaps a little difficulty in adjusting his accounts. The net revenue which according to his agreement with the Vizier he would have to pay in the whole year amounts to little over two lacs and a half of rupees. I should hope that under your management a much

---

* The complete correspondence between Henry Wellesley and the Governor General in Council exists in the Imperial record room at Calcutta. This, together with the records in the record rooms at Allahabad and Gorakhpur, contains material for a complete account of Henry Wellesley's administration.

The only account which has so for appeared in print is the outline in volume I, Part II of the *Journal of the United Provinces Historical Society*.

larger sum might be realised, and certainly much confusion and alarm and perhaps bloodshed may be prevented by a clear explanation of the equitable principles of the British system of revenue.

"You will therefore consider this as an official notification to you to assume the exclusive management of the province of Gorakhpur and you will take such measures as appear to you best calculated to give confidence to the inhabitants and improve the resources of that province. It is my intention immediately to write to the Resident at Lucknow directing him to dismiss the Amil of Gorakhpur. With respect to Khairagarh I have reason to believe that the profits of the Amil are more than double his agreement with the Nabob. I must leave it however to your judgment to determine whether advantage is likely to result from the immediate removal of the Amil or whether it will be more prudent to continue him in his district according to his agreement with the Vizier until the end of the present fussily year."

This is followed by a letter, dated 12th December, 1801, signed by Henry Wellesley, giving a statement of the revenue of the district according to the statements of the officers of the Nawab Vizier and issuing instructions to the Collector as to his procedure.

As regards the revenue, the following are the figures given :—

"Items composing the revenue of the undermentioned districts :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gorakhpur and Butwal				6,18,630	1	3
Tax on sheep marking kulla daghee ..	701	0	0			
Tax on weights Sang Wuznee	1,125	0	0			
Customs	6,464	1	0			
Chundergorlee added to the jama	650	0	0	8,940	1	0
				6,27,570	2	3
Deductions—						
Nankar	73,077	1	3			
Rozeenah	4,638	9	0	77,715	10	3
Lucknow, Sicca Rupees ..				5,49,854	8	0
Jama at which it was ceded by the Nawab—						
Gorakhpur				5,09,853	8	0
Butwal				40,001	0	0
Nawabganj Rheilly—						
Mal	93,551	0	0			
Nuzrannah	7,000	0	0			
	1,00,551	0	0			
Villages added to the jama	19,570	0	0	1,20,121	0	0
Deductions—						
Rozeenah				884	4	0
Jama at which it was ceded by the Nabob Vizier.						
Lucknow, Sicca Rupees ..				1,19,242	12	0

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Azimghur	7,69,774 10 6	
Saer and Mal of Mownaut Bunjun.. ..	11,066 1 9	
Customs	3,554 8 3	
Sheep-marking	701 0 0	
Tax on weights	1,173 0 0	7,86,269 4 0
Deductions—		
Nankar	82,122 9 6	
Muafy	4,922 0 0	
Rozeenah	3,600 3 6	
Jama at which it was ceded by the Nawab Vizier	.. ..	6,95,624 7 6
Mohoul, with the exception of the talook of Ariwal	.. ..	1,68,378 4 0
Kairaghur	.. ..	2,10,001 0 0

Routledge had also to report on—

1. Dates of kists and whether any sub-Amils existed.
2. Amount of allowances paid to Amils.
3. State of collections of sayar, customs, etc.
4. State of cultivation and population.
5. Nature of existing engagements between the amils and zamindars or farmers.
6. The situation of the kanungoes.
7. State of police in the district.
8. Number of troops and their cost.
9. Extent to which the troops might safely be reduced.
10. The establishment of native officers required by Routledge.
11. Situation of Sudder Kutcherry ; this to be centrical and convenient for remittance of treasure.
12. Account of trade, manufactures, exports, and imports, means of improving the revenue and a statement of the revenue which might be expected after improvement.

Routledge was to avoid any sudden encroachment on the ancient usages of the natives and to notify that within the current year no demand would be made beyond that already engaged to be paid.

Khairaghar did not remain long under the charge of Routledge. On the 17th of January, 1802 Wellesley wrote saying that Mr. Richard Ahmuty, Collector of Allahabad, had been directed to proceed to Khairaghar to settle it as it was at so great a distance from Gorakhpur.

Among the more important letters of this series is one setting forth the proclamation relating to the first triennial settlement to take effect from September, 1802, and issuing detailed instructions to tahsildars, amins, etc., in connection with the settlement.

Other subjects dealt with in this correspondence are the duties and powers of tahsildars, the police, the administration of Law and Justice, detailed instructions being given for the conduct of Civil and Criminal

Court work, the establishments of the Judge, Magistrate, Mafti and Collector, trade and customs revenue, coinage, roads, duties on timber, court fees, takavi, a regulation for a tax on intoxicating liquor and drugs, sayar duties, fair at Hardwar, pensions, payment of witnesses, gratuity to prisoners released from imprisonment of six months or longer, military bazars, tahsildars, and sebundies.

This series contains the proclamation of 10th November, 1802 establishing "a monopoly of the article of salt within the Ceded Provinces including Farrukhabad" by virtue of which no foreign salt was to be imported after 1st December, 1802, a letter relating to the appointment of Mr. Swinton as superintendent of saltpetre manufacture in the Ceded Provinces, the Regulation of 6th February, 1802, regarding the payment of pensions claimed to have been sanctioned by the Nawab Vizier, and one or two interesting letters from the Court of Bareilly complaining of the judicial methods of Routledge who was Judge, Magistrate, and Collector, and issuing instructions for his guidance and that of his mafti.

The other miscellaneous records are of little value.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

(Vide section 5 of this chapter on indices to proceedings.)

Series I.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort William in Bengal, 1803 *to* 1807, 36 *volumes.*

(This series covers period C in the note on the History of the Board of Revenue.)

This Board consisted in the first instance of G. W. Barlow, president, Thomas Graham, R. W. Cox, and J. Davis.

The early pages of the first volume have the margins eaten by insects and are torn. The first volume is written on paper with water-mark bearing the date 1801.

These proceedings are most valuable. From them it is possible to compile a detailed account of the early history of the districts of the Ceded Provinces and a history, from the time when they first came under British administration, of the districts of Saharanpur (including Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr), Aligarh, Agra, and Bundelkhand.

The first proceeding of this Board is dated the 18th March, 1803.

The Board of Revenue at Fort William kept its proceedings relating to the Ceded and Conquered Provinces and the district of Cuttack separate from those of the rest of its jurisdiction. It is this separated portion which forms the present series. This series does not cover the Province of Benares. The proceedings of the Board relating to that province prior to 1809 are at Calcutta.

The persons with whom the Board corresponded in 1803 were the Secretaries to Government,* the Governor General in Council, the Civil Auditor, Mr. Leslie, the Agent to the Governor General at Farrukhabad, and the Collectors of Moradabad, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Gorakhpur. After the Conquered Provinces were placed under the Board in 1805 the number of officers with whom the Board corresponded was greatly increased.

At the time the Board assumed charge of the revenue administration of the Ceded Provinces † the triennial settlement for the Fasli years 1210—12 had not expired.

The earlier proceedings contain a good deal of correspondence regarding the balances due from the Nawab Vizier's Amils, revision of revenue, farming of estates, management of estates of which the proprietors were incapacitated, damage to crops, and takavi, the monsoon of 1803 being unsatisfactory.

While the Board was administering the Ceded Provinces, Lord Lake was waging war against the Mahrattas and acquiring fresh territories for the Company. In October, 1803, Leycester Collector of Moradabad, was directed to settle and collect the revenue of the district in the "Doab conquered from Daulat Raow Sendhia by the British arms." Leycester was directed to make a summary settlement for the Fasli year 1211 (equals 1803-04). This tract came to be known as the Saharanpur district. Leycester was given an assistant, G. D. Guthrie, who conducted the settlement.

In December, 1803, Sindhia signed a treaty by which he made over to the Company the above-mentioned tract of territory together with other land which became the Agra and Aligarh districts. These newly-acquired territories were styled the Conquered Provinces.

In 1804 the province of Bundelkhand was ceded to the Company by the Peshwa.

On August the 1st, 1804, the Governor General appointed Collectors and Judges and Magistrates to the new districts, but owing to the disturbed state of the country this order was not put into force immediately. Guthrie, however, who was already acting as Assistant to

* When the Commission for the Ceded Provinces was abolished in 1803 a separate Secretary to the Government for the affairs of the Ceded Provinces was appointed. In 1804 this officer became Secretary for the affairs of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. In July, 1805, this Secretary was abolished and the Board had then to correspond with the Revenue and Judicial Secretary to Government.

† Section 18 of Regulation XXV of 1803 vested in the Board of Revenue "the superintendence of the settlement and collection of the public revenue payable from the lands and of all other duties committed to the Collectors."

Leycester, was given a separate charge and styled Collector of Saharanpur from August, 1804.

On December the 27th, 1804, the Governor General in Council decided that the newly-acquired territory was sufficiently quiet to justify the immediate introduction of a system of administration similar to that existing in the Ceded Provinces.

There is in the proceedings of the Board (consultation of the 14th December, 1804) an order of Government which practically forms a constitution for the districts of the Conquered Provinces and Bundelkhand. This order runs "All the Civil Officers appointed to the management of the zilla of Aligarh, of the Northern and Southern division of the zilla of Saharanpur, of the zilla of Agra, on the right bank of the river Jumna, and of the zilla of Bundelkhand have been directed to proceed to their respective stations with all possible expedition. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been requested to issue the necessary instructions to the officers at present in charge of the zillas comprising the Conquered Provinces in the Doab and of the zilla of Agra to deliver over the same to the officers who have been appointed thereto according to the divisions which the Governor General has determined for those zillas."

The order goes on to say that it is intended to introduce the laws and regulations in force in the Ceded Provinces into the new territory; meanwhile the Civil Officers of those zillas should regulate their conduct according to the spirit and principles of the regulations in force.

The zilla of Saharanpur included roughly the present districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Muzaffarnagar. The Government considered that one Collector would suffice for this territory, but, on account of the importance of introducing an efficient system of police in the Upper Doab towards Saharanpur and Hardwar with a view to checking the predatory habits prevalent among the inhabitants of that part of the country and of preventing the tranquillity of the upper part of the Doab from being disturbed by the turbulent and restless race of people inhabiting the country on the right bank of the river Jumna in its vicinity, it was deemed expedient as a temporary measure to establish two zilla courts of justice in the Saharanpur district.

The zillas of the Conquered Provinces were placed under the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Ceded Provinces, the denomination of the court being changed to that of Court of Appeal of Circuit for the Division of Bareilly. At the same time the zillas of Gorakhpur and Allahabad were transferred to the Court for the Division of Benares.

From December, 1804 the Board of Revenue began to correspond with the Collectors of Agra, Aligarh, and Saharanpur and the Commissioners in Bundelkhand.

In December, 1805 the post of Agent to the Governor General at Farrukhabad was abolished. His duties in the Political Department were transferred to the Judge and Magistrate and Government enquired whether it was necessary to appoint a separate Collector or whether the duties of the Collector could not be distributed between the Collectors of Aligarh and Etawah. While this point was being decided the Agent was styled Acting Collector. It was found not feasible to do away with the Collector, so a permanent one was appointed for Farrukhabad.

In April, 1805 the district of Cuttack was placed under the Board of Revenue at Fort William. This was handed over to that part of the Board having jurisdiction in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. Thus it is that correspondence relating to Cuttack occurs in the present series of proceedings from April, 1805 onwards.

On the 10th August, 1805 the Secretary to Government in the Revenue department asked the Board of Revenue to inform the Collector of Cuttack that a regulation would shortly be passed respecting the settlement and collection of the public revenue in the province of Cuttack, and that in the meantime the Collector would be guided by the proclamation for the settlement of the Ceded Provinces issued by the Board of Commissioners under date 15th December, 1802, and by any supplementary instructions which might have been given by the Commissioners to the Collectors.

The Board's records contain the following facts regarding the land revenue of the district of Cuttack from October, 1803 to April, 1805, inclusive.

	Sicca Rs.
Jama or land assessment of the district of Cuttack from October, 1803 to April, 1805, inclusive	.. 18,43,431
Collections under this assessment	.. 14,94,307
Balance at the end of April, 1805	.. 3,49,124

Gross receipts of land revenue and sayar, etc , from October, 1803 to April, 1805, inclusive, viz. :—

	Rs.
Land revenue	.. 14,94,307
Surplus collections or revenue of lands not included in the jama ..	621
Abkari, including toddy and drugs	5,972
Sayer, exclusive of abkari	19,893
Grain batta and sale of bullocks, etc.	622
Total Collection	.. 15,21,415

Charges from October, 1803 to April, 1805 inclusive, viz. :—

		Sicca Rs.
General charges	..	.. 3,99,509
Poolbundy ..	..	.. 22,961
Pensions, stipends, and charitable allowances	..	.. 57,261
	Total	.. 4,79,731
	Net receipts after deducting charges	.. 10,41,684

The Board's records are so voluminous that it is impossible in the space of this handbook to give anything like a complete account of their contents.

The duties of the Board were multifarious. Every branch of the administration dealing with revenue or having any connection, no matter how remote, with it came within the compass of the Board's activities. The settlement and collection of the land revenue naturally formed the most important branch of their work and the greater part of the proceedings appertain to these matters.

When the Board of Revenue took over the administration of the Ceded Provinces the first triennial settlement had been made ; notwithstanding this the present series contains much correspondence regarding it. The procedure in making the settlement was that the Collector submitted his proposals to the Board, the Board forwarded these to the Government with their remarks, and the Governor General in Council sanctioned the proposals, with or without modifications as the case might be. This is illustrated by the report of the Board of Commissioners, dated the 20th September, 1803, to the Government, relating to the settlement of Khairagarh made by the Collector of Allahabad. On the 29th December, 1803 the Secretary to the Government authorised the Board to instruct the Collector to conclude the settlement on the terms recommended by the Board.

As regards the results of the first triennial settlement of the Ceded Provinces, the Board's records show that the total assessment for the province was Rs. 1,42,50,140. Of this, over 24 lakhs remained uncollected at the end of the revenue year 1803-4.

The following are the district figures for the Fasli year 1211 :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allahabad	29,62,119	0	0
Farrukhabad	10 30,504	8	0
Gorakhpur	17,13,366	8	3
Cawnpore	30,53,900	13	3
Moradabad	22,19,008	0	9

For the year 1804-05 the total demand was Rs. 1,52,07,766, of which Rs. 25,70,969 remained uncollected at the end of the year. The Board's

records give the actual collections for each district for the Fasli years 1210, 1211, and 1212.

As the above figures will show, the collection of the land revenue in those days was often a matter of considerable difficulty because the settlements were made in a very summary manner by the Collectors who had very little local experience. From this it follows that there is a great deal of correspondence about revenue balances. Some details of these in the case of the Gorakhpur district are given in the account of the records of that district.

The Tahsildar was the official to whom the collection of land revenue was entrusted. His position was originally very different to what it is to-day, and there is in the earlier series of the Board's records much correspondence about the status, duties, and remuneration of that officer.

In July, 1805 the Board of Commissioners issued to all Collectors a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India declaring the tahsildari system established in the Province of Benares to be applicable to the Tahsildars employed in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

The Tahsildar was not paid a fixed salary but received a commission of about 10 per cent. on his gross collections and was liable for all balances of the revenue which he could not collect, unless he could show that he was not to blame. This rule caused the Tahsildar to be a hard task-master. He found it necessary to make landlords give security for the rent, otherwise they reaped the crop and declined to pay the revenue. If any landholder failed to furnish security the Tahsildar was permitted to place *sahanas* or watchmen over the crop at the expense of the landlords. This charge was known as *sahanagi*. The Tahsildar had also power to report to the Collector failure to pay the revenue and the Collector to apply to the Judge to keep the defaulters in jail until all claims against them were satisfied. Meanwhile the Collector, or the Tahsildar, if so empowered by the Collector, could distrain the movable property of the defaulter or attach the estate of the defaulter or his sureties. Each Tahsildar had to furnish security. The method of paying the Tahsildar made him an exceedingly wealthy and important person. Moreover he was also police officer, and, as such, subordinate not to the Collector but to the Magistrate. Before long reports of abuse by Tahsildars of their power reached the Government. Consequently, on the 26th September, 1805 Government asked the Board of Commissioners whether the services of the Tahsildars could not be dispensed with in the Ceded Provinces and the public revenue be received by the Collector immediately from the zamindars and farmers, or, in cases of necessity,

through the medium of Tahsildars on the footing of the Tahsildars of Bengal and Bihar.

Most of the Collectors in the Ceded Provinces appear to have been opposed to the change, but the Nizamat Adawlut were in favour of the proposal. In consequence the Government wrote to the Board of Revenue on the 30th January, 1806, requesting them to call on the Collectors in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces to furnish a statement of the establishment which it would be necessary to employ for the receipt of the portion of the public revenue which could not conveniently be paid direct into the treasury of the Collector, on the principle of the Tahsildars in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

Regulation XXI of 1806 enacted that whenever any of the present Tahsildars in the Province of Benares or the Ceded and Conquered Provinces died resigned, or were dismissed, their successors should be appointed on a fixed personal salary with a fixed establishment.

There is also much correspondence about kanungos. (Some account of the correspondence on this subject between the Board of Revenue and the Collector of Gorakhpur is given in the account of the records of that district.) Kanungos were paid by the grant of rent-free lands. Mr. R. Ahmuty, Collector of Allahabad, wrote to the Board of Revenue : "I have not yet been able to ascertain the exact extent of the *muafi* lands enjoyed by the kanungos in virtue of their offices, but it appears evident that the ryot and zamindars willingly grant to the kanungos of their respective villages from 1 to 2 rupees each village per annum. The kanungos are all zamindars or landholders themselves and the *nankar* they receive does not appear to have been granted in consideration of their offices but on account of the allowance denominated 'zamindari Malikana,' exclusive of which they receive no other allowances from Government."

Most of the kanungos appear to have been of very little use and the Board had to endeavour to set the system on a sound basis. Eventually Regulation IV of 1808 was passed providing for the appointment, pay, and duties of kanungos.

There is a good deal of correspondence about mirdahas. These existed in some districts, but not in others. Thus the Collector of Allahabad informed the Board that the office of mirdaha did not exist in his district ; the muharrirs of the kanungos and patwaris took his place and kept the detailed accounts of the ryots.

The Collector of Bareilly wrote : "The office of mirdaha is said to be of very anicient date, and though I have no means of ascertaining the origin of the institution, it would appear to have been continued under

the former Government conformably to the local usage of the province, considered as an established office of the Government and the expenses attending it admitted in the public accounts of the Amils. As I consider the mirdahas to be very useful officers I recommend their being continued at the expense of Government."

Another official about whom the Board was concerned was the chaudhari. The Collector of Bareilly wrote on the 16th March, 1804 : " The duties performed by chaudharis have been of the same nature with that of the kanungos, the distinction between the two appointments being merely nominal. The designation of chaudhari appears to have been considered in the light of an honorary title conferred in former days by royal authority to the ancestors of those now holding it, so I recommend the future employment of chaudharis."

As we have seen, the orders regarding the formation of the first triennial settlement had already been issued when the Board took over the administration of the Ceded Provinces. This Board however had to superintend the first and second annual settlement of the Conquered Provinces and the second triennial settlement of both the Ceded and Conquered Provinces (vide the note on history of the settlement). There is naturally very much correspondence regarding these various settlements.

Among the more important letters in this series is one bearing the date March the 22nd, 1805, written by the Board to the Governor General in Council, in the course of which the Board say : " It appears to us that the mode in which the Collectors are to proceed for the purpose of obtaining the information requisite to enable them to conclude the next settlement is prescribed at the commencement of Regulation XXIX of 1803. As the current Fasli year, therefore, is considerably advanced, it appears to us that it would be proper to call the attention of the several Collectors to the rule above alluded to, in order that they may be prepared to adjust the settlement as soon after the expiration of the current year as possible. In addition to the papers which the Collectors may require from the patwaris, we propose to instruct them to require reports upon the produce of the several mahals from the kanungos and tahsildars or such other information as they may deem necessary. The information to be obtained in such manner we consider will be sufficient in general to enable the Collectors to adjust the settlement according to the rules prescribed for that purpose, but the deputation of amins (for measuring lands) appears to us inexpedient and objectionable."

In the course of their reply, dated the 22nd April, 1805, the Government wrote : " His Excellency in Council has been pleased to determine

that the rules prescribed in the second clause of the proclamation issued by the Hon'ble the late Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Commissioners for the affairs of the provinces ceded to the Honourable Company by His Excellency the Nawab Vizier under date the 14th of July, 1802, and confirmed with certain modifications by section XXIX, Regulation XXV of 1803 and by section LIII, Regulation XXVII of 1803 with respect to the jama to be assessed on those provinces at the approaching settlement for three years commencing with the year 1213 Fasli, shall be rescinded and that the settlement for the ensuing three years shall be made under the following rules and regulations :—

"In all instances in which the zamindars or other landholders or farmers in the Ceded Provinces, with whom the settlement for three years commencing with the year 1210 Fasli was concluded or with whom a settlement may have been concluded at any time during that period, shall have fulfilled their engagements with the British Government, the settlement of their estates or farms for the ensuing three years shall be concluded with such zamindars, landholders or farmers at the same annual jama as was payable by them under the first triennial or other settlement.

"All zamindars or other landholders or farmers who shall have obtained remission from Government on account of drought or other calamity shall be considered to have fulfilled their pecuniary engagements provided they shall have paid the whole amount of the jama of their estates or farms with the exception of the amount of such authorised remissions.

"In cases in which the first triennial settlement may have been concluded at an annual increase instead of a fixed equal annual jama under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Commissioners, adverted to in clause first, section 13th of Regulation XXV of 1803, the approaching triennial settlement is to be concluded at the jama which may have been fixed for the year 1212F.

"If any zamindars or landholders or farmers of the description abovementioned shall refuse to agree to the conditions prescribed in this letter, the settlement of the lands held by them under the first triennial or other settlement shall be concluded with any other persons who shall be willing to engage for them on the same terms and who may be competent to hold them under the regulations.

"Nothing contained in the present orders shall be considered as affecting any settlements which may have been actually concluded for the whole or any part of the ensuing three years. Neither shall any part of these orders be construed to preclude the operation of the rule prescribed in section 33 of Regulation XXV of 1803 under which the zamindars, independent talookdars and other actual proprietors of land whose lands have been let in farm are entitled at the expiration of the present

settlement to be reinstated under the general regulations in the management of their estates, upon their agreeing to the payment of the assessment required from them.

"It is the intention of the Governor General in Council to establish a new silver coinage in the Ceded Provinces. The rupee to be coined is to be of the same weight and standard as the Lucknow rupee and is to be denominated the Lucknow rupee struck at Farrukhabad. All the engagements of the zamindars, landholders, and farmers for the approaching triennial settlement, are to be concluded for this rupee, after deducting the difference of the intrinsic value between this rupee and the rupee in which they now pay their revenue until a sufficient number of the new coin shall have been introduced into circulation to admit of the revenue being paid in that coin. The different descriptions of rupees now in circulation will be received in payment of the public revenue at their intrinsic value compared with the intrinsic value of the new coin agreeably to a table, which is now preparing and will be included in a Regulation, respecting the coinage in the Ceded Provinces, which will be immediately published.

"The Governor General in Council desires that you will immediately issue the necessary orders to the several Collectors of Revenue in the Ceded Provinces for the conclusion of the settlement of the revenues of those provinces on the principles described in this letter."

When the second triennial settlement was completed, abstract statements were submitted by the Board to the Government, but only the covering letters and not the statements are entered in the proceedings. More often than not the enclosures, appendices, and statements sent with letters are copied in full in the proceedings, but this is not invariably the case. Along with the proceedings the original correspondence used to be filed, but this is no longer in the Board of Revenue.

Among the more important subjects dealt with in this series the following may be mentioned :—

Abkari revenue, changes of territories between various districts and the fixing of the boundaries, abolition of ganj and bazar dues in 1805 and the substitution of town duties therefor, taxes on butchers, chapah tax, tax on graziers, the tax known as kirgahee (the Board thought that this was a tax on possession and so wished to abolish it, but enquiry showed that it was a tax on the house in which the weaver worked his loom and that the duty was of the same nature as the ground rent of shops, sheds, etc., which was collected under the denomination of "parjaut"), claims to pensions and muafis, reports of Collectors taking and giving over charge of districts (from the Board's records it would be possible to compile a list of the Collectors in the Ceded and Conquered

Provinces and the dates on which each assumed and gave over charge), establishments of Collectors, sawars for Collectors, petitions, remittances of treasure, reports on the state of collection of land revenue, hal tawjees or monthly reports of collections to the Board by Collectors, explanation of uncollected balances, processes to enforce the payment of revenue, sale of land for arrears of revenue,* takavi advances, takavi balances, claims to compensation for damage done to crops by the military, contingent bills of Collectors (these bills had to be passed by the Board, the details of the contingent bills were not copied in the proceedings), reports of damage to crops by hail and other calamities, acquisition of land for cantonments and other military purposes, balances of land revenue due from the Nawab's Amils, construction of markets, hackeries (as bullock carts were called in those days), saltpetre, nankar, remissions of revenue, appointments of pleaders to the zilla courts, advertisements for the sale of lands and salt.

There is a good deal of correspondence regarding salt. R. Bathurst was the Superintendent of the Salt department in the Ceded Provinces in 1803. Salt was one of the chief of the Company's investments, and there are many orders to Collectors on this subject. On the 28th of June, 1804, the Secretary to Government for the Ceded Provinces asked the Board of Revenue to issue immediate instructions to the several Collectors in the Ceded Provinces and to the acting Agent to the Governor General at Farrukhabad to discontinue making any further advances for the purchase of foreign salt or for the purchase or manufacture of salt produced within the Ceded Provinces, etc.

On the 25th of August, 1804, Regulation VI of 1894 was passed by the Governor General in Council. This rescinded Regulation XXXIX of 1803, and relinquished the exclusive privilege reserved by Government of importing and selling salt in the Ceded Provinces in the Doab and on the right bank of the Jamuna and of manufacturing and selling salt produced within these territories.

On account of this Act Collectors were asked to ascertain the places where salt was formerly manufactured and to report as to the additional jama to which the landholders might be assessed in consequence of this resource being restored to them. Collectors were also asked in cases where they considered that mahals should be farmed under section 15 of the Regulation to report upon their extent and nature and the arrangement they concluded for the future management of them.

Other subjects dealt with are Government brood mares and stallions, pay of officials, demolition of forts, police establishment, failure of rain in

* Regulation XXVI of 1803 prescribes the powers and duties of the Board of Revenue in connection with such sales.

1803 calls for information of rainfall, sayar revenue, travelling allowances, bridges (an order was passed in July, 1803 discontinuing the levy of commission for the repairs of the roads, bridges and sarais which had been imposed by the Hon. Henry Wellesley and requesting information regarding the sums collected), duties on boats, bills of officers in charge of sebundy corps, temporary management of estates by Government, payments to the military department, *mukarrari* tenures, *nazrana*, farming of estates, export of grain, commercial Residents at Benares, Mau, Azamgarh, Etawah, and Bareilly, sazawals, treasurers, settlement of land belonging to absconded and defaulting malguzars, reports from the Collectors relative to the different sorts of rupees in circulation in their districts, stamped paper, customs duties, the employment of barkandazes to assist Tahsildars in the collection of revenue and preserving the peace, supply of grain to the army, deputation of amins to ascertain the loss sustained on account of the invasion of Jaswant Rao Holkar, *khas* mahals, powers of peons enforcing *dastaks*, report on the loss sustained by the predatory incursion of Amir Khan, prohibition of poppy cultivation in the Ceded Provinces, *radhari* dues, jails, *qazis*, provisional settlements, Residents at Delhi and Lucknow, potato seeds, waste lands, embankments, pilgrims to the temple at Jagarnath, duties on pilgrims resorting to Allahabad (on the 8th October, 1805 a letter was read by Mr. G. H. Barlow, Vice-President in Council, announcing that the collections in Fasli 1212 on pilgrims were Rs. 18,418-2-2 as opposed to Rs. 29,925-2-1 in 1211. The diminution of collection was stated to be principally due to the small number of pilgrims from the Mahratta States and the exemption allowed to the Raja of Rewah from the payment of the duties. The cost of the monthly establishment employed for the collection of this duty was Rs. 203 per mensem), Farrukhabad mint (the Board of Commissioners exercised supervision over this mint), Arcot rupees and other coins, cultivation of waste lands, temporary daks, defaulters in confinement for arrears of revenue, charges against Government servants, nazul property, allowances for feeding peacocks and monkeys, cost of suits to which Government was a party and dacoits.

Pensions and other-grants to non-officials in the Ceded Provinces are regulated by Regulation XXIV of 1803. The Collector had the power to decide on claims up to the value of 100 sicca rupees a year subject to a first appeal to the Board of Revenue and a second appeal to the Governor General in Council. In such cases Collectors had to submit a monthly abstract of their proceedings to the Board of Revenue. In cases of claims to sums in excess of Rs. 100 per mensem the Collectors had to submit their proceedings with their opinion to the Board, who reported the cases, with their sentiments, to the Governor General in Council.

There is in the proceedings much correspondence relating to such claims.

Regulation III of 1803 constituted the Board of Revenue, a Court of Wards for the superintendence of the persons and estates of persons disqualified for the management of their own lands.

There is embodied in the proceedings much correspondence between the Government, the Board, and various Collectors relating to the estates under the management of the Court of Wards.

Series II.—The Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces in 1807—22, 178 *folio volumes.*

(This series covers period D in the note on the History of the Board of Revenue.)

The first proceeding of this Board is dated Cawnpore, 17th September, 1807, Messrs. W. R. Cox and H. St. G. Tucker, Members, and Mr. J. W. Sherer, Secretary, being present, and the last proceeding (which unfortunately is not quite complete) is dated Camp Chuppar, zilla Saharanpur, 19th April, 1822, with Messrs. A. Rose and W. Fraser as Commissioners. At various times its members included Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart., Messrs. J. Deane and W. H. Trant, and among its Secretaries was Mr. H. Newnham.

Sir William Hunter says of the Board of Commissioners, "their proceedings are crowded with valuable statistical accounts of the various districts. Settlement reports with admirable letters from the ablest pens in the service turn up every now and then, and although the Commissioners of those days worked a good deal in the dark,* as compared with later settlement officers who have succeeded to and improved upon their early labours, yet every page has about it that feeling of reality and lively pictorial force which belong to work done by men whose minds were full of one subject and done by them on the spot."

This Board used to tour through the provinces and when on tour was accompanied by about 1,500 followers. On December 1st, 1809, the Board issued the following :—

List of sundry articles of consumption required for each day for the camp, cattle, etc., belonging to the Board of Commissioners.

Attah	... ...	32 maunds.
Do. coarse sort	... ...	18 do.
Rice	... ...	5 do.
Firewood	... ...	80 do.
Dall	... ...	9 do.
Ghee	... ...	5 do.

* The land had not been surveyed.

Salt	...	...	... 1½ maunds.
Oil	...	...	... 2½ do.
Earthen pots, etc.			
Fowls	...	...	... 50
Kids	...	...	... 10
Sheep	...	...	... 3
Eggs	...	...	... 400
Milk	...	...	... 1½ maunds.
Gram for horses	...	...	35 do.
Straw	...	...	... 150 guttahs.
Bhoosa	...	...	... 400 maunds.
Chubena	...	...	... 2½ do.
Brown sugar	...	...	2 do.
Grass	...	...	... 150 bundles.

From the Note on the History of the Board of Revenue it will be seen that this series falls into four parts corresponding with changes in the Board's jurisdiction :—

Part I covers the period December 17th, 1807 to March 1st, 1809, when the Board had jurisdiction only in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Part II relates to the period March 1st, 1809 to February 1st, 1816, when the Province of Benares was included in its jurisdiction.

Part III covers the period February 1st, 1816 to March 1st, 1819, when the Board ceased to exercise control over the Province of Benares, but had jurisdiction over the whole of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Part IV covers the remaining period of the Board's existence when its control extended to all parts of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces except " the districts of Gorakhpur."

PART I--1807-1809.

As has been noted in the outline of the history of the settlements in the Province of Agra, the question of making the current settlement permanent came up before this Board. There is much correspondence between the Government, the Board, and the various Collectors on this subject, some of which has been printed in ***Selections from Revenue Records, North-West Provinces.*** The Collectors were unanimous in opposing the measure and they succeeded in converting the original Commissioners, and each successive Commissioner, to their view. One of the reasons given by the Collectors was the unreliability of the accounts of the kanungos and patwaris. In Coel the patwaris made out that the produce of the land was less than the assessment. The Board

could only advise the Collectors to do their best with the existing material. The most important function of this Board was to supervise the third settlement which was the first to be carried out by Collectors in person.

Another subject about which there is much correspondence is the sale of land for arrears of revenue. In 1808 the Board pointed out to the Government the large number of landholders in the Allahabad district who had been ousted from their lands. Thus arose the question of devising a method for preventing sales for arrears of revenue, or, at any rate, diminishing their number. The Board circularised Collectors on this subject. This circular and the replies of the various Collectors are contained in this series.

There is in this series a good deal of correspondence on the results of Regulation XXI of 1806.

Many Collectors objected to the Regulation; thus on 5th June, 1808 Mr. C. Lloyd, Collector of Moradabad, said that his experience in two districts led him to think that the abuses attributed to Tahsildars had been greatly exaggerated. "We should" he wrote "be careful to distinguish between bad Tahsildars and the system." He thought that the sudden change in the tahsildari system would endanger the security of the land revenue.

On 30th June, 1808, the Board ordered "the immediate removal of all the present Tahsildars from office, allowing them commission at the rate hitherto established on the whole of the collections on account of the current Fasli year." At the same time the Board said that there was no objection to re-appointing on fixed salaries Tahsildars who had conducted themselves with integrity and propriety and requested each Collector to submit a list of such men.

Although the police were not subject to the control of the Board of Commissioners, the proceedings of the Board contain much correspondence regarding the police, more especially their remuneration. In this connection mention may be made of a letter, dated the 13th August, 1808, written by the Board to the Government.

The Board of Commissioners had control of the mints situated within their jurisdiction. In October, 1818, the Board describe the method of coining rupees at the Farrukhabad mint and give an account of the staff employed and suggest the introduction of new machinery.

There is also correspondence regarding the circulation of coinage.

The following is a list of some of the more important subjects dealt with in these proceedings:—

Allowances, travelling, Kazis', Mirdahas', etc.

Abkari shops, statement of, Abkari duty, commission paid on the collection of
Amins.
Appointments.
Applications.
Accounts, treasury, tauzi
Advertisements.
Artillery practice, ground for
Arrears of land revenue, remarks upon
Arrivals, reports of
Assessments of land revenue.
Balances of land revenue, remission of, recovery of, cause of outstanding, explanation of inefficient balance.
Bands.
Bazars, military
Batta on rupees.
Bread, distress of the officers and Europeans from the want of
Buildings, military, erection of
Barkandazes.
Butwal, zamindari of
Boundaries of districts, proposals for their change
Claim, of Chait Singh, etc.
Charge, giving and taking over
Collection charges.
Cutcherries, removal of
Chaudharis, claims of
Contingent bills.
Coin, new Farrukhabad
Currency, new
Cabuliats and Pattas.
Drought. (Numerous documents relate to this subject.)
Deaths.
Drugs, intoxicating, sale of
Damage done by marching troops.
Daroghas, suspension of
Dewan, of Cawnpore, of Gorakhpur.
Estates, farming of, confiscation of, minors' estates, khas estates.
Establishments.
Expenditure, sanction to
Estimates.
Elephants.
Engagements of farmers.

Escorts, Board's
Fines.
Forgeries.
Forms.
Gazette, Calcutta
Guards, reduction of
Hail storms.
Inundation, loss sustained by
Interpretations of Regulations.
Investigations.
Invalids, European
Jagir of Bhaza Bhai, the daughter of Holkar.
Jama, Wasil Baki
Jails.
Jungle Bara Pattas.
Kanungos, lists of, sanads of, claims of, alterations in the system of
Liquor, sale of shops, checking of liquor consumption.
Land, statement of, rent free, for sale, sale of for arrears of revenue and in satisfaction of decrees of courts, advertisement of, lands forfeited to Government, compensation for lands, statement of lands paying revenue and waste lands capable and incapable of cultivation, lands included in cantonments.
Licences, rates of, stamped
Leave of absence.
Leases to farmers, renewal of
Mahals, sale of for arrears of revenue, khas mahals.
Minors, maintenance of
Manda, estate of
Mirdahas.
Malikana.
Measure, change of land
Medical men for military department.
Measurement of lands.
Muafis.
Nankar, claims to
Nazirs, nomination of
Notes, bank
Opium.
Petitions. (Much correspondence on petitions.)
Partition of mahals.
Pensions.
Pilgrim tax.

Property, sale of in satisfaction of decrees of court. Nazul and escheated property, account of

Patwaris and other accounts.

Potato seed, Collector of Behar to be supplied with

Peons, badges for

Rahdari duties.

Remittances.

Remissions.

Rewards for tigers (skins, heads and claws to be produced).

Rent, ground, collection of

Rupees, Lucknow, short weight, of sorts, exchange of rupees.

Residents, commercial, assignments in favour of

Rights, of farmers and zamindars, proprietary

Records.

Resources of parganas and districts, estimates and statements of

Resignations of officials.

Revenue, defalcations in, recovery of arrears of

Sanads.

Settlement, permanent, sentiments on, re-settlement.

Securities.

Sowars.

Salary.

Statements.

Stock belonging to the Hon'ble Company, proceeds of the sale of

Stud, Company's

Suits.

Stamp duties.

Sheristadars and their naibs, nominations of

Saltpetre, provision of, under the commercial resident at Azamgarh.

Tahsildars, nomination of, suspension of, instructions to, qualifications of, list of

Town duties.

Talbana.

Takavi advances.

Tari, tax on, sale of

Tents.

Toddy, duty on

Treasuries, state of

Thefts.

Villages, cession of

Vakils, Government
Weather report.
Zamindars, resignation of, contumacy of

PART II—1809-1816.

In 1809 the province of Benares was transferred from the Board of Revenue at Fort William to the Board of Commissioners.

As Benares was permanently settled the functions of the Board were different in this province and their proceedings were recorded separately.

Proceedings in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.—In 1810 the Board had to report on the third settlement of each district. They were of opinion that the settlements of North Saharanpur and Gorakhpur should not be made permanent because there was in each of those districts a large quantity of waste land. In 1811 the Court of Directors disallowed the permanence of all the settlements and ordered that the revenues of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces should be administered under a renewed lease for a period not exceeding five years. This resulted in the passing of Regulations IX and X of 1812.

The proceedings are largely occupied with this fresh settlement in which Collectors were directed to pay special attention to the percentage of land under cultivation in order to enable the Government to decide on the advisability of making the settlement permanent. One of the members of the Board—Mr. Deane—supervised personally the settlement in the Bareilly and Shahjahanpur districts. He came to the conclusion that the accounts furnished by the kanungos and patwaris were unreliable. The Board came to the same conclusion as regards the accounts of the other districts, and were of opinion that none of the settlements except that of the Farrukhabad district should be made permanent.

In September, 1815 the Board suggested that as a general rule, subject to exceptions where local conditions were peculiar, no settlement should be made permanent unless at least two-thirds of the land capable of being cultivated were actually under cultivation. In 1816 Regulation XVI was enacted which extended the existing settlements in the Ceded Provinces for a period of five years (F. 1225 to 1229) in order to allow the Collectors time to make further enquiries into the resources of the country.

In this period the Board paid special attention to the boundaries of estates. In a circular, dated 26th February, 1813, they directed Collectors in all cases where no boundary marks existed to erect these and make a record of boundaries.

In 1812 the question of restoring patwaris to their former status was taken up, i.e., making them servants of the Government instead of those of the landholders. In 1815 the Court of Directors sanctioned this measure.

This series of proceedings contains a number of minutes recorded by the members. Mention may be made of the following :—Deane's minutes on the settlement of parganas Mehrabad and Shahjahanpur in the Bareilly district (May, 1809), on the Batwara Regulation proposed by Messrs. Buller and Tucker, Colebrooke's minute on the above (September, 1809), Deane's and Colebrooke's minutes on the state of the Bareilly district (October, 1812), and on the sale of lands (January, 1813), Deane's minute on the settlement of the Bareilly district (November, 1812), on the loss sustained on account of the depredations of Badjah Singh (November, 1813), on the farm of pargana Khairagarh to Captain Hearsey (December, 1813), balances in the Farrukhabad district (August, 1814) and on the emancipation of village zamindars from the powerful influence of talukdars in the Etawah district (October, 1814), and the minutes of Deane and Colebrooke on the proposed reduction of the salaries of judges and magistrates and the superintendent of police in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

The subjects dealt with in these proceedings are the same as those of the period 1807-9.

In addition to the subjects already set forth mention may be made of the following :—

Abkari revenue, rewards for increasing
Bridges.
Customs, Government, management of
Courts Martial.
Ditches round treasuries for protection.
Distillery, Sádr
Drug mahal.
Elephant for the Senior Member.
Embezzlements.
Exchange, high rate of
Embankments.
Forts, repair of
Fraudulent claims to pensions.
Ganja duties.
Grain, relief on account of enhanced price of
Grants, Mukarari or Istimrar. (Regulation I of 1815 required the Collector on the death of a grantee to assess the land under instructions from the Board of Commissioners.)

Guard rooms, erection of

Grass lands.

Hundis.

House rent.

Heirs.

Horse, Irregular, disbandment of

Indigo.

Indents.

Mutasaddies, allowance to

Memorials

Nazul.

Nimak sayar mahals.

Partitions. (Regulations IX of 1811 and XIX of 1814 provided for these, the Board of Commissioners had to lay down rules for and to sanction all partitions.)

Proclamation issued on the resumption of lands usurped by the Nepalese.

Prosecutions.

Post Office.

Rainfall.

Records, conveyance of

Robberies.

Rajas, succession of

Rum.

Stipends.

Stoppages, ekrosa

Supplies.

Surveys and survey reports.

Sindhia Daulat Rao, exchange of land with

Stamp duty.

Stamp papers, forged

Scales.

Tenures, baiachari, etc.

Taj mahal, repairs of

Treasuries, protection of, in the absence of regular troops

Tumbrils.

Tahsildars.

Tharus.

Terms borrowed from oriental languages, orders of the court of Directors regarding

Thanas, transfer of

Wells, masonry, construction of

During this period Dehra Dun, Kumaun and Garhwal came under British administration; there is much interesting correspondence in the proceedings relating to these territories, as for example statements of the revenue of Dehra Dun and Garhwal under the rule of the Gurkhas.

Proceedings relating to the Province of Benares.—With the exception of settlement the subjects dealt with are the same as those mentioned above. The mint was separate from that at Farrukhabad and minted a different rupee. There is an interesting report in April, 1810 on the working of the Benares mint. The proposals of the Board led up to the passing of Regulation II of 1812.

In addition to the subjects cited above mention may be made of the following :—

Ghats, farming of
Ghats, list of
Jama, abatement of
Liquor shops, establishment of illicit
Rebellion of Sultanat Singh.
Revenue, recovery of arrears of
Re-settlement.
Stone, duties on.

PART III—1816-1819.

It was found that the province of Benares in addition to the Ceded and Conquered Provinces was more than a single Board could conveniently manage, accordingly Regulation I of 1816 appointed a local commission for the superintendence of the revenue in the provinces of Benares and Bihar. The proceedings of the commission constitute series III of the Board's proceedings.

Between 1816—1819 the Board of Commissioners was largely occupied in checking the abuses practised by Tahsildars and in enquiring into the nature of the various land tenures and the relations between landlord and tenant.

As regards Tahsildars the Board, on October 11th, 1816, issued a circular to all Collectors requiring them " to check the demands to which the malgoozars are exposed under the heads of Talubbana, Shanegee, Bheat, Nuzzerana, etc., which the Board have in more than one instance regretted to find have absorbed all the avowed profits of the estate on the calculations prescribed by the Regulations."

On 8th August, 1817 the Board issued a circular withdrawing from Tahsildars the discretionary powers that they had hitherto enjoyed of charging revenue defaulters with interest. In order that wilful default should not go unpunished the Board directed Collectors to submit

periodically statements of defaulters from whom they considered that interest ought to be taken.

On 14th November, 1817 the Board empowered Collectors, if they thought proper, to take security from landholders for punctual payment of their revenue.

On August 1st, 1817 the Board suggested to the Government that rewards should be paid to those Tahsildars who succeeded in getting in the land revenue promptly. The Government agreed to this proposal, but insisted that rewards should be given only in cases of exceptional merit. As regards the relations between landlord and tenant and cash and grain rentals, the results of the enquiries of the Board are epitomised in a letter, dated 5th January, 1819, from Sir G. Colebrooke to the Governor General in Council. In 1818 Regulation IX was passed extending the existing settlement for a further period of 5 years.

This series contains a number of minutes by Mr. Trant. Mention may be made of the following :—

October, 1816. On the excessive charges for Talbana and Shiangi in the Farrukhabad district and abuses by the native amla.

October, 1816. On the state of pargana Nidhpur and the refractory and the turbulent character of the zamindars.

February, 1817. On settlement in the Southern division of Saharanpur.

July, 1817. On the state of the districts of Moradabad, Bareilly and Shahjahanpur.

November, 1817. On the conservations of forests in Rohilkhand.

October, 1818. On the irregularities which have prevailed in the collectorship of Farrukhabad and the union of the offices and Collector and mint master.

The other subjects dealt with in these proceedings are the same as those already set forth.

The following additional subjects may be mentioned :—

Audit of Bills.

Adjustment of the boundary with Nepal.

Barracks for European troops.

Contributions levied by zamindars.

Court of Wards.

Deputation allowances.

Falling off in cultivation.

Ferry tolls, list of ferries.

Fabricated sanads.

Grain, scarcity of, in 1818, export of, duty on, bounty on, penalty for witholding from the market.

Horses, improving the breed of
Mirdahas.
Officers, native, list of
Postage, table of, rates of (postage varied with the distance)
Patwaris (Regulation XII of 1817).
Rights of zamindars in trees growing on their estates.
Roads, measurements of old and new
Sinking of wells.
Statements of land held by Europeans.
Sums advanced for the construction of works of public utility.
Sugarcane, cultivation of
Titles.
Tolls on laden bullocks.
Villages, Kham, sale of

During this period the territorial jurisdiction of the Board was increased in 1817 by the cession by the Nana to the British Government of "the whole of the elakah of Khundeh in the pargana of Mahobah and four villages belonging to pargana Choorkee, the lands of which stretch to the river Jumna and are intermixed with and adjacent to our lands of Raeepoor to the north-west of Calpee."

These were attached to the zilla of Bundelkhand of which E. S. Waring was Collector.

PART IV—1819-1822.

Settlement operations were the main concern of the Board during the period. On 22nd December, 1820 the Governor General in Council passed a long resolution, which was printed and circulated to all officers, setting forth "the general principles on which it is the design of Government that the future settlements of the land revenue should be made."

The Court of Directors had announced their determination that no settlement should be declared permanent until they were in possession of full reports regarding the extent and productiveness of the land and of full and particular detail of all local tenures and usages; of the rates of rent, the modes in which it is collected and distributed; of the constitution of village communities and the rights and interests of the classes composing them; of the character and habits of the people generally; and generally of all points relating to the internal condition of the country.

It was the duty of the Board of Commissioners to conduct these investigations through the Collectors and tabulate and forward to Government the information so obtained. The Board was also "particularly desired

to take into immediate deliberation the means by which the necessity of sale may in ordinary cases be avoided and its severity mitigated ; considering, among other things, what additional powers (if any) it may be necessary to vest in the Collectors or Tahsildars, in order that, on the occurrence of an arrear, they may be better able to proceed, after an enquiry into the village accounts, to recover it from the real defaulters." The above enquiry naturally involved laborious research into the minutiae of revenue matters and these form the bulk of the proceedings of this Board in 1821 and 1822 and subsequently of the Western Board.

On 16th February, 1821 the Board was asked by the Government to obtain the opinion of Collectors on the advisability of a permanent settlement in which the land revenue was fixed subject to a small fixed annual proportional increase.

On 21st August, 1821 the Court of Directors sanctioned the continuance of the existing settlement for a further period of five years and directed that specific arrangements should be made to prevent this renewal of the settlement from impeding the local enquiries that were being made.

In consequence of this the Government on 14th February, 1822 communicated to the Board instructions regarding the local enquiries to be made by Collectors.

The other subjects dealt with are similar to those already mentioned. The following additional subjects may be cited :—

Appeals.
Annulment of leases.
Causes of heavy revenue balances.
Certificates of character.
Dak chaukis.
Destruction of counterfeit rupees.
Erection of new treasuries.
Family remittance bills.
Fatehpur Sikri.
Garden occupied by the late Prince Jehangir.
Harkaras.
Improvement of waste lands.
Management of estates by the Court of Wards.
Measurement of lands.
Mode of employing Registers.
Naubat khana.
New copper coin.
Pilgrimages of Rajas.
Public debtors.

Tahsildars, selection of, rewards to

(A sliding scale of rewards was fixed in 1821. In order to secure a reward a Tahsildar had to collect not less than 99 per cent. of the demand. In 1821 Rs. 67,280 was distributed as rewards to Tahsildars in the following districts:—Allahabad, Bareilly, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Agra, Aligarh, Banda, Kalpi, Meerut and Saharanpur.)

Treatise on agriculture.

Vakil of the Raja of Bharatpur.

This series contains minutes on the following subjects (among others):—

March, 1820. On the construction of the 4th article of the Proclamation contained in Regulation XXV of 1803 regarding the permanent settlement.

April, 1820. On the mistake of the Collector of Banda in pronouncing the farmers of Bundelkhand to be mere adventurers from other districts.

August, 1820. On alluvial lands in Cawnpore.

January, 1821. On the settlement of the parganas in zilla Meerut re-assessed under Regulation IX of 1818.

May, 1821. On Mr. Halhed's report on rent-free establishments.

April, 1822. On the provisions of the Regulation proposed to be enacted relative to the formation of future settlements.

May, 1822. On the settlements in zilla Saharanpur.

Series III.—The Proceedings of the Commissioners for the Provinces of Benares and Bihar, 1816-22, 83 *volumes.*

(Vide E of the note on the History of the Board of Revenue.)

Until 1819 the Commissioner or the Board had jurisdiction only ithin permanently settled territories, but after the "Districts of Gorakhpur" were added to their jurisdiction they had to devote much of their time to the settlement of these districts which included the present districts of Azamgarh and Basti.

The work of the Board in connection with these districts is similar to that of the Board of the Western Provinces described in *Series IV.* Mention may be made of a minute of the Junior Member on the revision of the existing settlement in the Azamgarh parganas and the Gorakhpur district (no. 38 consultation, dated 3rd August, 1821).

There is some interesting correspondence in the year 1822 between the Board and the Collectors of Jaunpur and Ghazipur regarding some refractory zamindars in Azamgarh (which was at that time partly in the Jaunpur and partly in the Ghazipur district). Some of these refused to pay up the land revenue; others, with a view to reduction of assessment,

would not allow their tenants to sow sugarcane. The Board ordered the Collectors to threaten to take charge of such estates and to refuse to admit the holders to future engagements. In one case where a zamindar declined to allow the amin to measure his land with the standard rod (three dirrah ilahi) but insisted upon measurement by his rod, the Board directed the Collector to seek the assistance of the Magistrate, and said that if that officer conceived that his interference was precluded by the Regulations they would call the attention of the Government to the necessity of the interposition of the ruling power in support of its own interests and authority.

It was on the advice of this Board that Ghazipur and Jaunpur were made separate collectorships: the former in 1817 and the latter in 1818. The correspondence that led to the formation of these two new districts is contained in this series of proceedings. These were formed with the view of relieving the Collector of Benares from the pressure of arrears of business, and in the case of Jaunpur "in order to effect an early settlement of the estates which have become open to readjustment."

The Board of Commissioners had nothing to do with the police except in so far as they were remunerated by grants of land. Nevertheless on 16th December, 1817 the Marquis of Hastings asked Mr. John Deane, the Commissioner for Benares and Bihar, for suggestions for restraining the police from exacting money from landholders.

In reply Deane stated that in his opinion it was impracticable to prevent the payment of a *douceur* to a darogah so long as it remained so strongly in the interest of the payees to incur the expense. "A police darogah" he wrote "has in many instances under his control 800 or 1,000 villages, perhaps more, and these are sometimes from twenty to fifty coss from office of the Magistrate.

"Supposing these villages to contain, on a very low average, a population of 100 souls, a mass of 100,000 persons, with all their complicated external and domestic concerns, are placed under the supervision and control of the darogah.

"Scarcely a day, certainly not a week, can pass in which some quarrel, breach of the peace, slight affray or abuse will not occur in each village, which, if expedient, may be magnified by any of the parties into offences of a more serious nature.

"Here an opportunity is offered for the discretion of the Police darogah and it is impossible to compare the magnitude of the population of the country with the number of cases which are brought before the Magistrate without an inference that numerous petty offences are compromised at the thanah.

It is perhaps better for the individual and the public welfare that it should be so, but perquisites to the darogahs are a natural result and can hardly be prevented in opposition to the wishes and interests of all the parties concerned."

Deane estimated the annual *douceur* at one rupee "without reference to any particular favour or protection from the darogah for any special cause."

He continued :—

"Supposing the payment of one rupee to be refused, the simple process of causing the nomination of the refusing party as a witness in any case before the court may, by taking him thirty coss from home and detaining him at the Adawlut at the seasons of sowing and reaping or in the heavy kists, utterly complete his ruin.

"No proceeding can be more easy for a darogah or more safe than this, and it is not necessary to mention the more formidable weapons in his hands of charges on suspicion, false accusation, etc., etc.

"If my ideas on the subject are at all correct every individual living within the jurisdiction of a police darogah must pay some fee, proportionate to his means, all labourers for hire of every description, all persons keeping carts, boats and other vehicles for public use, all bearers, coolies, etc., will be more immediately subject to this payment, because the darogah has the absolute power to command their services on many occasions; all merchants who deal in articles of consumption must also be liable, because in concert with them the darogah usually settles the price at which the goods are to be sold.

"As the real power of a police darogah, direct or indirect, is greater than that of any other authority whatsoever known to the Law, some mode of conciliating the officer will be adopted; to prevent it altogether I conceive to be impracticable, and perhaps in the existing scale of society and with proviso of certain limitation unadvisable.

"As long as this *douceur*, bhiyt or nuzzerana, or whatever it may be called, does not assume the shape of an exaction, or rather is not considered to be so by the people who pay it, but a mere continuance of a custom to which they are habituated, it tends, I apprehend, to preserve subordination and maintain influence to soften power and reconcile authority.

"The public would perhaps be worse off if officers who have such extensive authority as police darogahs were compelled to a stern and rigid execution of the most trifling duty and driven into a malignant obedience to the laws by a too scrupulous control.

"It must at the same time be confessed that no check appears to exist against a dangerous abuse of power on the part of darogahs, and that the influence which can command a conciliatory fee may also commit the most grievous extortion. Every judicial officer will, I fancy, admit the extreme difficulty of establishing a charge against a police darogah in a case when the whole native amla of the district will have a common interest and the risk which the accuser runs whether he fail or whether he succeed.

"The only mode which occurs to me of restraining the darogah from too great an abuse of his trust as well as of effecting a general and real improvement of the police is the multiplication of magisterial officers in the nature of Justices of the Peace with power to hear, try and decide petty offences and to commit for trial to the superior courts those of magnitude which may be brought before them.

"That this might be effected without any expense to Government could be easily shown. There are in the Bihar province alone several officers whose duties are not so heavy as to prevent their performing such service and whose salaries would scarcely require any augmentation in consequence.

"The Commercial Resident at Patna, the Opium Agent and his two deputies, the Superintendent of Western Salt chokies might perhaps be reckoned and all Registers of Dewanny Adawlut of a certain standing in the service, say six years, might be allowed powers in every respect equal to those of the Magistrate and without being subject to his control in the exercise of their authority."

Generally speaking the subjects dealt with in this series are of the same nature as those set forth in the description of series II. In addition to these mention may be made of the following :—

Adawlat mal, establishment of

Appeals, summary

Architect, civil

Benares, number of houses and huts in the city, population of

Benares, Raja of, journey to Bishanpur in Tirhoot to celebrate his nuptials.

Buildings, public

Bridges.

Bazars, military

Cases, report of

Convicts deepening a tank.

Cutcherries, building new, repairs to

Coinage, defect in new copper

Compensation for land taken up by Government.
Disbursements.
Decrees, abstract translations of
Descriptive rolls.
Distilleries, Sadr, establishment of
Dismissals of Government servants.
Deputy Collectors.
Diet money.
Daks, laying of
Establishment.
Endowment of the Sanskrit school at Agra.
Embezzlements.
Elephants.
Ferries.
Ganj duties.
Grants for meritorious services.
Guard houses.
Gaya duties, remission of, statements of
Grain, price of, import of, scarcity of throughout the provinces, bounty on
Huts for amla and sepoys.
Hundis, remittance of money by
Indents.
Jagirs, settlement of lapsed
Jamabandis.
Kazis, allowances to
Kistbandis.
Khajjur trees, produce of
Khas mahals.
Khillats (robes of honour) for meritorious services.
Kanungos.
Lands, waste, mukarari, gangbarar, held by Europeans, escheated, of deceased jagirdars, sales and farms of
Liquor, spirituous, manufacture and sale of, licence for, duties on
Mausoleum of Shah Daulat.
Mirdahas, introduction of into the province of Benares.
Mint, Benares
Nankar lands, resumed, settlement of
Nazarana paid by jagirdars.
Nimak sayar mahal, management of, settlement of

Opium, retail sale of, annual supply of, confiscation of, dépôts for receiving adulterated opium, rewards for seizing
Oaths, to public servants, administration of
Property, competency of Court of Wards to sell
Pilgrim tax, remission of
Regulations, drafts of, reports on working of
Rupees, Tirsoolee
Resources, public, improvement of
Roads, repairs of
Road fund.
Resignations.
Servants, public, employment of on private business
Settlement, permanent, of 1793, copy of report on
Settlements and re-settlements.
Sayar duties, abolition of
Stamp duties, accounts, vendors.
Sanads.
Supplies.
Stud at Buxar (much correspondence).
Stone mahal.
Talukas, attachment of
Treasure, robbery of
Tari mahals.
Qualifications of naib-tahsildars.
Wells, repairs of

Series IV.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the Western Provinces, 1822-29, 126 *volumes.*

(Vide F of the note on the history of the Board of Revenue.)

This Board continued to supervise the local enquiries into the produce of the land which began in 1820 and their proceedings are largely occupied by these.*

A fair idea of the nature of these enquiries may be gathered from the following extract from the letter of Government, dated the 14th February, 1822, of which mention has been made above :—

"To render the record to be formed by the Collectors really useful and trustworthy as guides to the court (of Directors) it is indispensably

* Sir William Hunter writes "the work of this Board was very much the same as that of the Board of Commissioners which it succeeded and its proceedings contain the results of the complicated local investigations held under the settlement system of 1822. The excessive minuteness of that system which rendered it so difficult to work enriches its records with a hundred striking details that would have escaped a more comprehensive and practical plan."

necessary that the facts touching each village should be ascertained and recorded by an European officer on the spot. Detailed enquiries and reports made by the native officers will be very useful as preliminaries to the investigations of the Collector. They will facilitate and guide his research and, transmitted to the Board or other superintending authority, they will check his errors. But if allowed to supersede a minute local investigation by the Collector and hastily incorporated with his proceedings they will do more harm than good, for it is above all things important that the precise evidence on which any matter recorded may be stated should be distinctly known that the credit due to the statement may be fully appreciated.

His Lordship in Council is therefore decidedly of opinion that the Rooboocarree of settlement touching each mauzah should in all cases be drawn up on the spot by the Collector or other officer employed in revising the settlement attended by the kanungo, patwari, mocuddum and several of the leading or most respectable men in the village......."

The order stated that the Government would allow to the Collectors or settlement officers "such a separate establishment of intelligent and trustworthy native officers on liberal salaries" as the Board recommended.

The Government recognised that the process would be slow at first, but considered that after one or two villages had been thoroughly analysed the subsequent operations of revenue officers would be comparatively easy. "Hence it is of great importance to begin carefully and leisurely. The main design being to correct the consequences of haste in the past settlements we must be careful not to fall into a like error, and, though the proposed mode may appear to require for its accomplishment a long series of years and the efforts of successive administrations, it must be recollected on the other hand that if we attempt summarily to dispose of a matter of so much detail and neglect to bestow the requisite attention on every particular to be adjusted, each successive settlement will only add to our embarrassments and difficulties and centuries may elapse before we acquire a real and thorough knowledge of the country; above all things, therefore, haste is to be avoided."

The senior member of the Board, Mr. Alexander Ross, reported that he thought that this enquiry could be completed in five years. The Governor General thought he was far too optimistic.

On 8th August, 1822, Regulation VII was enacted laying down the procedure for the new settlement and extending the existing one for a period of five years.

This was preceded by a lengthy resolution of the Government, dated the 1st August, 1822 (which contains 378 paragraphs and was printed and circulated to all officers), laying down the course of procedure to be adopted regarding the new settlement by Collectors and Revenue Surveyors. In circulating this resolution to Collectors, the Board of Revenue of the Western Provinces stated that they considered that 100 villages of ordinary size to be the largest number in which operations could be attempted in a district in the first year.

The Board issued very detailed instructions to Collectors and Tahsildars.

The enquiries took far longer than the Board of Revenue had anticipated, so that the five years' extension of the existing settlement sanctioned by Regulation VII of 1822 had to be extended by a further period of five years in 1826.

In 1823 the Western Board ordered that all lands to be settled were to be measured and the measurements stated in standard acres of 4,840 and in bighas of 1,600 square yards. Mr. Newnham objected to this and, on the 20th May, 1824, submitted a long and interesting memorandum which the Board circulated for opinion. This drew from the several Collectors interesting accounts of the local land measurements in their districts; these letters are incorporated in the Board's proceedings. This fixing of a suitable standard of measurement was but one of scores of problems that had to be solved by those who were carrying out the provisions of Regulation VII of 1822.

One of the most difficult of these problems was to determine some principle on which revenue paid in kind could be commuted to one in cash. In this connection Mr. H. Newnham, third Member of the Board, issued a long interesting circular, dated the 27th November, 1828, to Collectors and Sub-Collectors enclosing in Persian the chapter on revenue from the institutes of Timour and some passages in Sanskrit with a Persian translation of *Unk Nirnye* and requested that copies be made for each tahsildar.

Sales of land for arrears of revenue continued to occupy the attention of the Board. This Board considered that it had the right to disallow such sales on the ground that they were oppressive; on the other hand the Board of the Lower Provinces considered that it had no such power if the sale was effected in legal form. Moreover, it had been nowhere stated what exactly was the nature and of the interests and title conveyed to persons purchasing estates so sold. As late as 29th October, 1822, the Board of Revenue of the Central Provinces circularised Collectors asking them what they conceived to be actually sold when an estate

was disposed of by public sale, "whether the soil comprised in the estate or merely the rights and interest therein of the recorded proprietor." They also asked what the purchaser conceived that he had obtained by the purchase of the estate.

In order that the law relating to such sales should be set on a more satisfactory basis Regulation XI of 1822 was enacted on the 22nd November of that year; nevertheless we find the Government complaining, on the 21st May, 1824, "from the uncertainty attaching to the property sold, the price paid has been in many cases very unequal to the value which the estate would bear under a system of moderate and careful assessment." They directed that no sales of land for arrear of revenue should be confirmed without previous reference to Government.

On 16th August, 1824 the Board reported to Government that as several years had elapsed since a sale of land for arrear of revenue had been confirmed, landholders had come to hold the opinion that the power to sell their estates on such account no longer existed; in consequence many withheld the Government revenue. The Board pointed out that of the estates advertised for sale only a few were actually sold, the threat of sale usually being effective and suggested the necessity of revising the practice. The Government replied that "a recourse generally to sales of land for the recovery of arrears is the resource of ignorance or idleness in the Collector."

Kanungos still continued to attract the attention of the Board. On the 1st August, 1822 the Board wrote to R. W. Williams, Collector of Meerut:—"The Board are of opinion that the duties of kanungo should be discharged by the persons appointed to the office and not by deputies who not being acknowledged by any regulation are not of course legally competent to perform the duties. Such of the kanungos as may not be duly qualified for their office the Board observe should be dismissed."

Among the more important minutes recorded in this series mention may be made of the following:—

March, 1823. On the expediency of dividing the several districts into collectorships yielding each an annual jama of 12 lakhs of rupees.

November, 1823. Against re-establishing the office of Dewan.

March, 1824. On the division of the districts of Agra, Aligarh, Meerut and Saharanpur into fifths for the purpose of the new settlement.

April, 1824. On the unhealthiness of Saheswan.

May, 1824. On a standard measure.

June, 1824. Dissent from the proposal of the Surveyor General suggesting the Ilahi *gaz* as the standard measure.

September, 1824. Kanungos' and Patwaris' records.

June, 1825. Revenue instalments.

June, 1825. Supplies to troops on the march.

September, October and November, 1825. The Board's place of residence.

April, 1826. Aqueduct at Dehra Dun.

February, 1827. Confinement of revenue defaulters.

April, 1827. Resolution of Government on the formation of settlements under Regulation VII of 1822.

May, 1827. Mode of employing assistants to the Board and to Collectors.

May, 1827. Rewards to Tahsildars.

July, 1827. Accounts of estates under the Court of Wards.

The proceedings of the following officers when they were on tour, or on deputation, have been bound up separately from the proceedings of the main board :—

Mr. Walter Ewer, October, 1823 to February, 1824, October, 1824 to May, 1825.

Mr. Batson, October, 1825 to January, 1826.

Mr. Henry Newnham, March, 1827 to January, 1829.

Series V.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces, 1822-29, 118 *volumes*.

This Board was constituted, along with the Boards in the Western and Lower Provinces, by Regulation III of 1822.

(Vide G of the note on the history of the Board of Revenue.)

Its jurisdiction comprised the districts of Benares, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Banda, Kalpi, Bihar, Shahabad, Saran, Tirhoot and Ramgarh. From 1825 onwards this Board classified its proceedings under three heads :—

(1) Bihar.

(2) Benares and Gorakhpur.

(3) Western districts.

In 1826 the Fatehpur district was added to its jurisdiction, being formed out of six thanas in Allahabad and four in Cawnpore.

The first proceeding of this Board is dated the 12th April, 1822. As there was some delay in carrying out the provisions of Regulation III of 1822, the districts of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Banda and Kalpi did not become subordinate to this Board until 1822.

In the case of all the districts, except those of the provinces of Benares and Bihar, this Board, like the Western Board, was largely occupied with the progress made in the enquiries that had been instituted under Regulation VII of 1822. In June, 1823 each Collector

was directed by the Board to select a pargana for the commencement of the settlement and report the name to the Board that the Board might draw up a proclamation regarding the judicial powers of Collectors under the Act.

As the enquiries were not nearly complete in 1824, when the existing settlements in the Conquered Provinces expired, Regulation IX of 1824 was passed extending the existing settlement for a further period of 5 years, i.e., until the end of 1237 F.

As regards the Azamgarh chakla the proceedings under Regulation VII of 1822 were undertaken by the Collectors of Ghazipur and Jaunpur who were each given an allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem while employed in the interior of the district. In 1825 Regulation IX of that year was passed extending the provisions of Regulation VII of 1822 to all tracts in the permanently settled provinces for which a permanent settlement had not been made.

Sales of land for arrears of revenue still exercised the authorities. There are long minutes, dated the 3rd of January and 18th February, 1823, by the various members of the Board on this subject. One member drafted a regulation dealing with such sales. Regulation IX of 1825 empowered the revenue authorities in the case of estates, not permanently settled, that fell into arrears to let them in farm or hold them under khas management for a period not exceeding 15 years. This Regulation was used freely.

Generally speaking the matters dealt with in these proceedings are similar to those already detailed in the description of previous series.

This Board paid special attention to the investigations into rent-free tenures and lapsed invalid jagirs in the Province of Benares. The proceedings contain a good deal of correspondence regarding opium and poppy cultivation and abkari. In 1823 R. I. Tayler was sent on deputation to Mirzapur to take charge of the abkari mahal there and make settlements with the Kalwars. The Board of Customs, Salt and Opium used to issue, at any rate, some of its orders through the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces. There is a good deal of correspondence between the two Boards.

There is much correspondence dealing with the difficulties in enforcing the operation of Regulation IX of 1819. The various courts had to submit to the Board lists of cases decided under the Regulation. There are a large number of reports to Government requesting sanction to the sale of lands by courts in execution of civil decrees. There is also much correspondence with Judges and the Remembrancer for Legal Affairs regarding the defending of suits and execution of decrees.

As in the case of other Boards, there is a good deal of correspondence with local agents regarding repairs of roads, bridges, etc. Some of these local agents had much work to do and had to conduct civil suits and look into cases in which the right of Government to land was disputed. They had to obtain the sanction of the Board to improvement schemes and to the entertainment of the establishment employed by them.

There is much correspondence with Colonel Penson, Superintendent of Public Buildings, Western Provinces, and with the various Barrack Masters regarding the building of new tahsils, etc. The Revenue Surveyors who were surveying the land used to send in their reports to this Board.

From 1823 onwards each Collector had to send the Board an annual return of wild beasts killed in his district and rewards paid.

Other subjects dealt with are the cultivation of oats in Ghazipur and Shahabad, nurseries for *shisham* seedlings, annual statements of receipts and disbursements of the stone *mahal* at Mirzapur, reports of handing over charge of Post masterships, compilation of kanungos' registers and the Court of Wards. The Raj Sattassee estate in Gorakhpur was taken under the Court of Wards in 1823.

Regulation LII of 1803 constituted the Board of Revenue the Court of Wards. The Collector had to appoint a guardian and manager who executed a deed of obligation and furnished security.

Series VI.—Proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue on Deputation, 30th July, 1831 *to* 31*st December,* 1831.

(Vide "I" of note on the history of the Board of Revenue.)

The province of Benares did not come within the jurisdiction of the Board on deputation. Correspondence with the Commissioner of Benares was conducted by the Board at Fort William. Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit having been appointed, the correspondence with this Board was with those officials and not with Collectors. All the while this Board was sitting the measurement and survey of the land was in progress. The Board went about from place to place and spent the summer at Sabatu near Simla, where it rented an office. When the Governor General came on tour in the Western Provinces the members of the Board accompanied him. There is in the proceedings a letter from the Secretary to the Governor General, dated the 27th November, 1831, to the Board directing them to leave his camp at Delhi and to proceed to Moradabad with a view to ascertain the causes of defalcations that had occurred in the Northern division of Moradabad and Saheswan and to suggest measures to prevent their recurrence. After that the Board

was to go to Bundelkhand where they would be joined by Mr. Bird to give their attention to the assessment, etc., there. The letter added that the Governor General expected a full report on the revenue administration of that province. On completion of this duty, the Board was to return to Allahabad where it was ordinarily to reside.

The fiscal condition of Bundelkhand was most unsatisfactory and a great deal of the revenue proved to be irrecoverable; in September, 1830 the Governor General stated that necessity existed for immediate and general abatement in the jama of the districts of Banda and Kalpi to avert the ruin of the province and he authorised the suspension of all balances, pending a report from the Collector.

There is in the proceedings a minute by Mr. Fane on the settlement of pargana Khandah in Banda. Not only in Banda, but also in Moradabad and other districts, was the revenue suspended pending the revised settlement under Regulation VII of 1822. In some districts the revenue had to be remitted, so unsatisfactory had the previous settlements been.

In the proceeding, dated 3rd September, 1830, the Board record a long letter to the Governor General in Council in which they say that they are inclined to impute the little effective progress made to the circumstances that no uniform system of record for revenue surveys had been adopted nor any establishment been organised to ensure these being properly executed. They state that they propose to direct their immediate attention to the subject of revenue surveys.

They also state that in their opinion the plan adopted by Sir Thomas Munro for the settlement of the ceded provinces of the Madras Presidency was not suitable to the Western Provinces of Bengal.

From that proposition Sir C. T. Metcalfe dissented in a minute, dated the 7th November, 1830.

To this the Board replied on 7th December, 1830, which called for a rejoinder from Metcalfe, dated 3rd February, 1831.

On the 7th April, 1831 the Governor General had a long letter written to the Board on deputation in which he asked a number of questions relating to the nature and progress of the settlements that were being made and suggesting an intermediate summary settlement for 15 or 20 years. To this the Board replied on May 25th, 1831, suggesting an abridged and improved system of survey and settlement record.

These and some subsequent letters are all printed in *Selections from Revenue Records, North-West Provinces,* 1822-33.

In consequence of this correspondence the Board sent on 24th June, 1831 a number of queries to be replied to by Collectors. Some of the replies are included in this series.

In 1831 the settlement of Kumaun was extended for 5 years.

Deputy Collectors were appointed in some districts to superintend the revision of settlement.

The Collectors had to submit to the Board reports on the progress made in the settlement under Regulation VII of 1822.

In November, 1831 the Commissioner of Allahabad reported that considerable progress had been made in the survey of estates in the Allahabad district, but that serious difficulties were likely to arise from want of adequate superintendence in the authentication of the details that had been collected. He suggested that in the settlement of pargana Bara a more summary method should be adopted than that contemplated under Regulation VII of 1822.

Generally speaking, the proceedings of this Board relate to subjects of the nature mentioned in the description of the previous series.

The proceedings of the Board reveal the working of Regulation IX of 1825, under which many estates were farmed.

There is also correspondence about the working of Regulation XVI of 1829 regarding salt mahals.

Other subjects dealt with in this correspondence are the experimental cultivation of opium, grants of waste lands in Gorakhpur, a discussion of a regulation proposed by Mr. Leycester for amending the rules for management of estates placed under attachment by order of the court, the encouragement of the growth of cotton (there is much correspondence about this; the Court of Directors in order to encourage this wanted to remit the land tax. The Board on deputation pointed out that this order applied only to the ceded districts of Madras where the Government had a right to regulate rents), the settlement of the jagir of B. Sheonarain Singh of Saidpur Bhitri in the Ghazipur district (there is much correspondence about this; H. Lushington was appointed to make the settlement), the disbandment of the Bundelkhand and other provincial battalions and the employment of barkandazes in their place, the union of the offices of Magistrate and Collector, the court and public buildings in the new station of Bijnor, settlements in the Delhi and Saugor divisions (this Board had jurisdiction over the Saugor and Nerbudda territories and corresponded with the Commissioners of those territories), settlement of salt mahals, the relief of Commissioners of their circuit duties (in January, 1831 the Commissioner of Gorakhpur asked to be relieved of such duties; his request was not granted. A few weeks later the Commissioner of Allahabad asked to be relieved temporarily of his sessions duties, because he had so much work

to do under Regulation I of 1821; this was granted), charges of Governor General's tours and compensation for damage done to crops by his followers, proposal to form a separate district of Chakla Azamgarh, improved system of survey and settlement record, a discussion regarding the revision of the tahsildari and kanungo establishments, the education of children of landholders (the Government suggested a school at Calcutta; the Commissioners in the Western Provinces preferred Benares or Patna as a site for the school), the annual revision of securities of Government servants (in 1831 the Court of Directors ordered this annual revision), dispute with the Oudh authorities regarding an island that had formed in front of the Cawnpore cantonment, the question of professional versus masahat surveys (in August, 1831 the Governor General recorded a minute to the effect that the masahat establishments could in his opinion do the survey and that professional surveys might be suspended while the former were being tried).

In these proceedings there are numbers of extracts from general letters of the Court of Directors.

Series VII.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, 1832 to 1855, 582 *volumes.*

This Board, which was created by Regulation X of 1831, still exists and this series closes with the year 1855 only, because from April 17th of that year the Board ceased to record its proceedings in full. The subsequent abstracts of proceedings form series VIII.

The jurisdiction of this Board, unlike that of the Sudder Board on deputation, included the Province of Benares.

Regulation I of 1833 vested this Board with the control of the customs, town, salt and opium duties in the North-Western Provinces.

For the first ten years the proceedings of this Board are very largely taken up by the settlement of the land revenue under Regulations VII of 1822 and IX of 1833 and the resumption and settlement of rent-free lands.

On the 24th June, 1831 the Board of Revenue on deputation had circulated 21 questions on subjects connected with the revision of settlements under Regulation VII of 1822 to all Commissioners requesting them to obtain replies from the Collectors and officers engaged in making settlements in their divisions. These queries are printed on pages 305 to 309 of *Selections from Revenue Records, North-Western Provinces, A. D. 1822-33.* On the 27th August, 1831 the officiating Commissioner of the Agra division enclosed the replies of W. H. Tyler, Collector of Agra, and J. G. Deedes, Collector of Sadabad. On the 17th

September the permanent Commissioner sent in his own views in a letter of 109 paragraphs. These letters are printed in the above-mentioned book.

The other replies came in gradually and it was left to the present Board to note on these. The minutes of Mr. Fane have been reproduced in the "Selections" mentioned above, as also a long minute of 109 paragraphs, dated the 26th September, 1832, of the Governor General.

Eventually it was decided to hold a conference at Allahabad to discuss the general question of settlements. On the 29th December, 1832 the Government asked the Board of Revenue to prepare an abstract of the points to be discussed. This the Board did on the 11th January, 1833. These are printed in the above-mentioned work.

The meeting was held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd January. It was attended by the Governor General, the members of the Board of Revenue, the officers of the Survey department, the Commissioners of Allahabad, Agra and Bundelkhand, and the revenue officers of the Allahabad district.

The proceedings of the Board of the 29th May, 1833 contain correspondence giving the results of this conference, and conveying the order of the Governor General in Council. These are reproduced in full in the volume of Selections already quoted.

In a letter, dated the 31st May, 1833, the Board were directed to take immediate measures for bringing into force the arrangements approved of at the conference. "The general principles and plan" runs the letter "on which the settlements are to be made having been clearly defined, the Board will find no difficulty in arranging the details.........His Lordship in Council expects they will bring to his notice any difficulties which they cannot overcome, accompanied by a distinct expression of their opinion of the best mode in which Government may remove them."

The Board then drafted Regulation IX of 1833, which was passed with but little modification. The more important changes in settlement effected by this Regulation were :—

(1) It provided for the more speedy settlement of judicial questions by revenue officers.

(2) It declared that the malikana rules in section 5 of Regulation VII of 1822 had not retrospective effect.

(3) It modified the rules regarding village accounts.

(4) It sanctioned the appointment of Indian deputy collectors.

Shortly after the passing of the Regulation the Government ordered the direction and control of the surveys, settlements, the selection of the districts in which they were to proceed, and the sanction of the details of the management to be vested in the Board.

On the 27th September, 1833 the Board issued detailed instructions to the Commissioners of Agra, Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Meerut, Moradabad and Gorakhpur, saying that they had resolved that detailed settlements should be made in the following districts :—Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Meerut, Aligarh, Muttra on the left bank of the Jumna, Sahaswan, Northern division of Moradabad, Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Azamgarh and Gorakhpur. With this letter they sent copies of the minute of the Governor General, dated the 26th September, 1832, Mr. Fane's minute of the 12th January, 1833, Regulation IX of 1833 and a copy of instructions to Commissioners. No orders for settlement in the Allahabad division were given because no professional surveyors were available.

Later, settlements in Allahabad and Bundelkhand were taken up.

Progress reports had to come up to the Board through the Commissioner, who gave his opinion on the work of the officer conducting the settlement. Eventually the complete settlement reports find place in the Board's proceedings together with the comments of the Commissioner and the Board and the final orders of Government; those for the Agra district occur in the proceedings of the Board for October, 1838 and August, 1839.

Some of these reports are exceedingly interesting. Notably that on the settlement of the Banda district in April and May, 1825.

There is much correspondence regarding the financial effects of the settlements made under Regulation IX of 1833. In 1838 Commissioners were asked to report on the proposal to change the period of these settlements from 20 to 30 years. Their replies are in the Board's proceedings. In 1843 orders were received extending the period to 30 years.

In the case of most settlements conducted under Regulation IX of 1833 revision had to be undertaken almost immediately after the completion of the settlement; Act VIII of 1846 extended the period of such revision to the full period of the original settlement.

Many lands had to be resettled on account of alluvion, over-assessment, deterioration, diluvion, etc. Again, lands leased under Regulation IX of 1825 had to be settled after the expiry of the lease. Thus it is that settlement correspondence forms a considerable item in the proceedings during the whole of the period covered by them.

The Board exercised control over the survey department. A long circular, dated 17th September, 1833 (printed on pages 487-498 of *Selections from Revenue Records, North-West Provinces, 1822 to 1833*), was issued to all Collectors. The revenue surveyors had to make measurements, prepare the general and detailed field maps of each village and the Khasras, but as a preliminary step the Collector had to mark off boundaries and settle disputes. After the surveyor had furnished the maps and Khasras the Collector had to make his tahsildars fill up without delay "the remaining columns in the Khasra and to draw out a Rywar Teerij and an abstract of demands, receipts and balances for the last ten years, and a Jumma Khurch for the same period for which they shall require the patwaris to furnish them with materials; they shall also furnish a brief abstract of such information of the fiscal conditions of the mauza as their Towjees and other records of their offices may enable them to supply." With these data in his possession the Collector was to fix the Government jama on the village. The circular of 17th September, 1833 gives very detailed instructions as to the manner in which Collectors should proceed. There are many other letters of instructions, notably that dated 10th October, 1837. The Board also laid down the duties of the Commissioner in respect of settlement. "He should" they write to the Government on 24th November, 1837, "follow both the revenue surveyor and the settling officer into their camp; he should examine minutely into their modes of conducting business and should avail himself of all possible means of detecting the weak points of the proceedings."

The Board had to submit to the Government annual reports, with prescribed appendices, of the revenue survey of the North-Western Provinces. Their final reports were sent in on 24th February, 1843. In the course of this they state that the three surveyors employed completed in the year 1841-42 more than 10,000 square miles. "Major Wroughton managed 5,469 square miles by triangulation with celerity and cheapness. His mapping is excellent and statistics valuable . . . . Major Brown had the difficult survey of Mussoorie and has supplied an excellent map. Lieutenant Abbott surveyed 1,550 square miles professionally and about the same by Khusrah and would have done more had there been more to do."

Mr. E. O. Wells, who settled Mussoorie and Landaur, communicated with the Board, and his report is incorporated in the proceedings. These proceedings teem with interesting documents. As there is scarcely any branch of the administration with which the Board were not in some

way concerned, it is impracticable to attempt to compile a list of the subjects dealt with in these proceedings. Lists have already been given of some of the matters that came within the scope of the Board's activities. To these we may add :—

Correspondence with the superintendent of cotton plantations regarding cotton. (In 1841 experiments in cotton cultivation were made at Cawnpore by Americans. In 1843 Mr. C. Allen, Magistrate and Collector, was appointed to officiate as superintendent of cotton plantations.)

Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors. (There were 50 of these in January, 1853. Lists of them are given. In January the Government directed that one of these officers was to be deputed to each district where the work was light and two to those of which the work was heavy, one of whom must know English and be capable of conducting the duties of treasury officer.)

Correspondence with the Special Commissioner at Meerut to deal with lapsed muafis.

Silver currency in the North-Western Provinces (the proceedings contain an extract from a despatch of the Court of Directors, dated 7th September, 1842, dealing with this subject).

Decisions of the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

Dargahs and other religious institutions.

Taj at Agra.

Khusru's Garden at Allahabad.

Correspondence in 1836 regarding the union of the offices of Magistrate and Collector and minutes on the subject.

Stone quarries.

Abolition of the mutarfi tax in Benares in 1835 (on August 21st, 1835, the Board reported that this was a tax on weavers often known as "ghurshumary" or "khergue," and being a tax on small traders or handicraftsmen, was objectionable. The total demand in the Benares district on this account was Rs. 2,136-13-3).

The fixing of revenue kists (in 1839 the Board fixed four kists in the year so as to allow the grain grown to be sold before the revenue was demanded).

Quinquennial settlement of alluvial mahals.

Pre-emption (minutes by various members of the Board in 1852).

Census (much correspondence in 1846, statements of caste, etc., Reports in 1852).

Police (in 1839 settlement officers were ordered to make provision for the maintenance of police in each pargana).

Introduction in 1840 of a uniform system of village accounts.

Method of determining *sir* rents (1840).

Groves and right of tenants to plant trees.

Interpretation of Act XII of 1841 (correspondence with the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut discussing whether the Act applied to sales of houses, shops, gardens, trees and rights of owners of land).

Annual Administration Reports (from 1841-42 the Annual Administration Reports of each district find place in the proceedings, together with the Board's remarks on them).

Correspondence in 1836 regarding the formation of a new district between Cawnpore, Fatehgarh and Mainpuri.

Substitution of the vernacular for Persian as the court language in 1836.

Famine of 1838. Its financial effect.

The endowment of Agra College.

Directions for the formation of tables of rates and classification of soils.

Construction of Act VIII of 1835.

One per cent. road fund.

Board's address to the Government in 1848 on Royle's memorandum on cotton growing.

Grand Trunk Road.

Deterioration of land on account of kans grass.

Transfers of districts from one Commissionership to another.

Re-arrangement of Commissionerships in 1835.

[On the 26th of December, 1834 the Governor of Agra decided to abolish the Commissioners of Allahabad and Bundelkhand. The Board objected and, on January the 20th, 1835, the Government pointed out to the Board the expense of the existing arrangement and said that, Commissioners having been relieved of their circuit duties, some retrenchment must be made. Three alternatives occurred to them;—(1) to abolish the Board, (2) to abolish Commissioners, (3) to reduce the number of Commissioners. While waiting to decide between these alternatives the Governor had decided to abolish the Commissioners of Allahabad and Bundelkhand with effect from February 1st, 1835, and from that date the Collectors of the districts that composed those divisions had to communicate direct with the Board. This was admittedly only a temporary arrangement. On April 27th, 1835, the Governor issued orders declaring the following redistribution of Commissionerships :—

The first or Meerut division, to which Mr. J. H. Hutchison was appointed, comprised the following districts :—

Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Bulandshahr and Aligarh.

The second or Agra division, to which Mr H. S. Boulderson was appointed, comprised the following districts :—

Agra, Muttra, Farrukhabad, Sirpura, Mainpuri, Etawah.

The third or Bareilly division, to which Mr. S. M. Boulderson was appointed, comprised the districts of Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Moradabad, Bijnor, Saheswan and Kumaun.

The fourth or Allahabad division, to which Mr. T. J. Turner was appointed officiating Commissioner, comprised the following districts :—

Allahabad, Fatehpur, Cawnpore, Bela, Banda and Hamirpur.

The fifth or Benares division, to which Mr. F. Currie was appointed officiating Commissioner, comprised the following districts :—

Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur and Azamgarh.

The Board objected that no provision was made for relieving Commissioners from hearing appeals from Magistrates and feared that the Commissioners of the enlarged divisions would be overwhelmed with the work.]

This series contains a number of interesting minutes by various members of the Board. Mention may be made of the following :—

Rights of resident ryots (1832).

Rights of zamindars and pattidars and rules for facilitating collections of Revenue and the better protection of ryots in estates settled under Regulation VII of 1822 (1832).

The operation of Regulation I of 1829.

Minutes of Messrs. Fane and Bird on the construction of section 16 of Regulation VII of 1822 (nos. 13 and 14 of the consultation, dated May 8th, 1832).

Fane's minute on the actual interests transferred by sale of land for the recovery of arrears of revenue (no. 15 of consultation, dated May 22nd, 1832).

Fane's minute on a draft Regulation to enable individuals to recover by summary process money advanced by them to save estates from sale (no. 55 of consultation, dated June 12th, 1832).

Bird's minute on the best mode of accelerating surveys, investigations and decisions and simplifying accounts, settlements, etc. (no. 19 of consultation, dated June 15th, 1832).

Bird's note on the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, describing the state of the province, the manners and customs of the people, the present administration and proposals for changes in this (no. 71 of consultation, dated October 31st, 1834).

Minutes of H. S. Boulderson and J. J. Turner on the liability to sale of a mortgaged estate for the recovery of balances due from the mortgagee (nos. 1 and 2 of consultation, dated December 26th, 1843).

Minutes of Senior and Junior Members on the settlement of pargana Bahariabad, district Ghazipur (nos. 2 and 3 of consultation, dated February 13th, 1844).

Junior Member's minute on a reduction of the jama proposed on mauza Basaie of pargana Jharsal in zilla Gurgaon (no. 77 of consultation, dated March 29th, 1844).

Junior Member's minute on the sale of taluka Bilhiri of pargana Pilibhit in zilla Bareilly (no. 18 of consultation, dated April, 2nd, 1844).

Minutes by members of the Board regarding the taluka of Badlapur in zilla Jaunpur (nos. 29, 30 and 31 of consultation, dated April 9th, 1844).

Minutes by members of the Board on the settlement of resumed muafi land with ousted muafidars at half rental (nos. 34 and 35 of consultation, dated April 9th, 1844).

Minutes by Boulderson and Turner on talukdari tenures (nos. 2 and 3 of consultation, dated April 22nd, 1844).

Minute by Junior Member regarding the admission of zamindars to estates leased to farmers at the time of the permanent settlement in Benares (no. 63 of consultation, dated April 30th, 1843).

Minutes by members of the Board respecting the period of limitation to be allowed for patwaris to bring suits for arrears of wages (no. 42 of consultation, dated May 3rd, 1844).

Minutes by members of the Board on revenue balances outstanding in the districts of the North-Western Provinces at the close of the revenue year 1841-42 (nos. 56, 57 of consultation, dated May 18th, 1844).

Minutes by members of the Board on irrigation in the Tarai parganas of Rohilkhand (nos. 17 to 23 of consultation, dated July 26th, 1854).

Minutes by members of the Board on an amended Act for the better execution of decrees (nos. 86 and 87 of consultation, dated April 1st, 1845).

Notes by members of the Board on the subject of the kham holding of mauza Bassaie Jagner in pargana Sarhendi, zilla Agra (no. 46 of consultation, dated October 26th, 1849).

Minutes by Senior and Junior Members regarding the remeasurement of certain lands in zilla Bareilly (nos. 71-73 of consultation, dated July 19th, 1850).

Minutes by Senior and Junior Members regarding the alteration of rent rolls (nos. 116 and 117 of consultation, dated September 6th, 1850).

Minutes by the Junior Member on the settlement of resumed muafis (no. 68 of consultation, dated October 15th, 1851).

Minutes by the members of the Board on the report of the Commissioner of Kumaun respecting the cooly godown (no. 99 of consultation, dated October 28th, 1851).

Minutes by the Junior Member respecting Board's circular no. 1, dated January 12th, 1849, regarding a monthly return of resumed muafi lands (no 57 of consultation, dated September 8th, 1854).

In 1843 J. Thomason, Member of the Board, recorded separate memoranda on the state of the collectorship and the settlement of the following districts :—Cawnpore, Banda. Aligarh and Farrukhabad.

Series VIII.—Abstracts of Proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, June, 1854 *to December,* 1857, 34 *volumes.*

This series of abstracts runs on till 1873; those up to the end of 1857 have been bound up in 34 volumes.

In most cases the abstracts for one month constitute a volume: in some instances the abstracts of a whole quarter are bound up together. Of the proceedings of May, 1856, abstracts have been preserved only for those of the 20th, 23rd and 27th of the month. The abstracts of the proceedings for July, August and the first three weeks of September, 1857 are not forthcoming.

Series VII and VIII overlap to a certain extent. For the months of June, 1854 and January, February, March and April, 1855 there exist both proceedings recorded in full and abstracts.

The abstracts are arranged in parallel columns, the letters received being entered in the left hand, and the replies and letters issued in the right hand, column.

Some of the abstracts are sufficiently full to give all the information the historian is likely to require ; others are too brief to be of much value.

It often happens that important documents are not abstracted: for example, in the case of the minutes on the revision of the settlement in zilla Saharanpur recorded by Messrs. C. A. Reade and R. K. Dick on

December 19th, 1854, the abstracts give no summary, but merely set forth that such minutes were written.

The subjects dealt with in these abstracts are similar to those in the earlier series.

Although these proceedings are recorded only in the form of abstracts, the original correspondence of the Board's office prior to 1858 has been destroyed.

(3) *The Records of the Mofussil Special Commissioners.*

Regulation I of 1821 appointed two Special Commissioners to enquire into the numerous fraudulent sales of land for arrears of Government revenue that had taken place prior to 1808 in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, mainly in the districts of Allahabad, Cawnpore and Gorakhpur.

The Commission known as the Mofussil Special Commission conducted its enquiries locally, first in the Cawnpore and then in the Allahabad district. The proceedings of the Mofussil Commissioners were controlled by the Sudder Commission which sat at Fort William.

The enquiries proved to be of a prolonged nature and were still being pursued when Regulation I of 1829 appointed Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit who relieved the Mofussil Special Commissioners of their duties, and indeed one of the Mofussil Special Commissioners, Mr. R. Barlow, was appointed Commissioner of the Allahabad division. Thus the records of the Mofussil Special Commissioners cover the period 1821 to 1828. Unfortunately they are by no means complete. As the record room of the Commissioner of the Allahabad division has been carefully searched in vain, the missing records have undoubtedly been destroyed.

The records fall into five series :—

Series I. - Copies of letters issued by the Mofussil Commisssoners, 8 volumes.

The earliest letter is dated the 28th April, 1821, and the last bears the date 1st March, 1830.

From 1st March, 1829 the newly appointed Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit took over the duties of the Mofussil Special Commissioners; so that the letters of this series for the period March, 1829 to March 1st, 1830 are from Mr. R. Barlow, the Commissioner of the Allahabad division, who had formed one of the Mofussil Commissions.

This series is not complete. The book containing copies of letters issued between October, 1826 and December, 1827 has been destroyed; and in some of the existing volumes one or two of the first or last pages are missing.

Most of the correspondence which constitutes this series is of an unimportant nature. A few of the letters however are important. Several of these appear in "Selections from the Revenue Records of the North-Western Provinces, 1822-33."

The first letter is from Allahabad. From the 17th March, 1821 letters are from Cawnpore. Among the more important letters are the following:—

1. A letter, dated April 10th, 1822, to the Sudder Special Commissioners, requesting that the period covered by their enquiries be extended to the end of the year 1221 Fasli with a view to include the whole of the proceedings of the quinquennial settlement. The letter encloses a draft of a regulation framed by the Mofussil Commissioners. They stated that this regulation was required because in 150 villages in Cawnpore the real owners were styled *mustagirs or mukkadams* and the names of outsiders had subsequently been surreptitiously introduced into the proprietor's column in the Persian copy of the settlement proceedings.

2. A letter, dated the 16th April, 1821, regarding the construction of clauses 3 and 4 of section 3 of Regulation I of 1821. These clauses were subsequently amended.

3. A letter, dated the 9th June, 1821, submitting draft rules of the practice of the Mofussil Special Commissioners.

4. A letter, dated the 3rd October, 1821, in which the Mofussil Commissioners objected to having to submit detailed reports of cases decided by them.

5. A letter, dated the 31st January, 1822, in which the Mofussil Commissioners suggested that in future land should be sold for arrears of revenue only as last resort by special permission of Government after a full and explicit statement of the circumstances had been submitted.

6. A letter, dated the 7th February, 1822, reporting the difficulties experienced by the Commissioners owing to absence of the Tahsildars' and kanungos' records. (Many of these were probably made away with purposely to hide fraud.)

7. A letter, dated the 9th February, 1822, suggesting that in the ensuing settlement no engagement should be made with any persons other than proprietors, without previous sanction of Government.

8. A letter, dated the 27th April, 1822, setting forth the general plan of operations in the Cawnpore district. The Mofussil Commissioners found that there had been collusion between the sudder and mofussil native officers in parganas where sales took place and in consequence the records were made away with or mutilated; that balances which did not exist were shown in the accounts and estates were sold at a low

figure to relatives of Tahsildars or Dewans at a reduced jama. The report stated that although Government had remitted over 5 lacs of revenue in Cawnpore, the landholders derived no benefit and one-fourth of the best lands had passed into the hands of subordinate officials and these got the jama reduced and thereby caused a loss of half lac a year to the Government.

9. A letter, dated the 25th February, 1824, in which the Mofussil Commissioners submitted a revised set of rules of practice, as further experience rendered it necessary for them to change their method of procedure.

10. A letter, dated the 6th July, 1824, on *mukkadami* tenures in Cawnpore.

11. A letter, dated the 1st July, 1825, in which the Mofussil Commissioners gave their final report on their work in Cawnpore. This letter contains 112 paragraphs and is printed in the "Selections" mentioned above, in which the date is wrongly given as August the 11th.

At the end of 1823 the Mofussil Special Commissioners moved to Allahabad, having completed their work in Cawnpore, although they did not submit their final report till some months later.

The correspondence contains frequent applications to the Sudder Mofussil Commissioners for instructions. In some instances there was difference of opinion between Mofussil and Sudder Commissioners. For example, the Mofussil Commissioners expressed an opinion that it was the business of the defendant to explain irregularities, and that when he was unable to do this the Commissioners were justified in finding that "undue influence" had been exercised. The Sudder Commissioners did not agree to this and eventually the Mofussil Commissioners referred the matter to Government. On several occasions the Mofussil Commissioners urged the Sudder Commissioners to refer questions on which they disagreed to Government. In most cases the Sudder Commissioners refused.

Another discussion took place on the meaning of the word "possession."

Series II.—Letters received by the Mofussil Special Commissioners from March, 1821 to May, 1829, 3 volumes.

The first letter is dated the 9th of March, 1821. Most of these letters are unimportant, relating to such matters as stationery, stamps, service of notices, forwarding letters (the enclosures being missing in most cases). Most of the enclosures are copies of correspondence between Collectors and the Board of Revenue and Government relating to settlement. This series, of course, contains the views of the Sudder Commissioners in cases referred to them by the Mofussil Commissioners.

Among the interesting letters of this series mention may be made of a copy of the circular issued on the 12th of December, 1802, by the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Governor of the Ceded Provinces, to Collectors, directing them how to proceed on assuming charge of the newly ceded districts.

There are some letters bearing the signatures of Ochterlony, Macnaughten and other well-known persons.

The correspondence for the years 1821 and 1822 is fairly complete, but very meagre for the years 1823 and 1824. Some of the letters received during the years 1824 and 1825 have been bound up at the beginning of the volume of letters issued in 1825. The correspondence of 1827 and 1828 appears to be nearly complete. The last letter received that has been filed is dated May 26th, 1829.

Series III.—Judgements or decisions of the Mofussil Special Commissioners, 1821-45.

This series, which is very incomplete, consists of three volumes:—

Volume I contains copies of judgements delivered at Cawnpore from October 23rd, 1821 to November 30th, 1821.

Volume II contains copies of judgements delivered at Cawnpore from the 27th January, 1823 to the 4th July, 1823.

Volume III contains copies of judgements delivered at Allahabad from the 27th November, 1824 to January 27th, 1825.

Series IV.—Orders and precepts of the Sudder Special Commissioners.

This series consists of two volumes, which cover the periods August, 1821 to June, 1822 and December, 1825 to January, 1828, respectively.

This series contains only covering letters of orders of the Sudder Commissioners issued to the Mofussil Commissioners. Sometimes the precepts are addressed to two and sometimes to three Commissioners.

From these precepts it is possible to learn who the Special Commissioners were during the periods covered by them. In 1821 and 1822 the Mofussil Special Commissioners were H. G. C. Christian and W. W. Bird; in 1826 they were W. W. Bird and George Warde (Warde having relieved Christian on March 2nd, 1826). In March, 1827 the Commissioners were Bird, Warde and A. J. Colvin. In December, 1827 R. Barlow appears to have replaced Warde, and after that date the Commissioners were Bird, Colvin and Barlow.

Series V.—Abstract statement of cases decided by the Mofussil Special Commissioners, 1821-29.

This series consists of two volumes which cover the periods from April to December, 1821 and February, 1823 to February, 1829. In the latter volume some statements are missing.

These give an outline of all cases decided by the Commission from April, 1821 to December 1821, and for the year 1823. From 1824 onwards only monthly abstract statements of cases decided exist, one page being devoted to each month. The last statement is for the month of February, 1829. Some idea of the amount of work done by these Commissioners may be gathered from the fact that up to the 18th December, 1821, 776 cases had been filed of which 546 had been admitted and 178 decided.

The Mofussil Special Commissioners were allowed vacations in the same way as a Civil Court. But in July, 1824 Bird was ordered to go to Cawnpore and make during the vacation a local enquiry into the nature of *mukkadami* tenures. When on tour the Commissioners were given a guard. Until August, 1824, these guards were supplied by Gardner's Horse.

(4) *Customs Records.*—Until 1807 the Collectors of Customs in the province of Agra were under the control of the Board of Trade at Fort William. Regulation X of 1807 transferred the control to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

When this Board was abolished by Regulation III of 1822 and replaced by the Boards of Revenue in the Western Provinces and in the Central Provinces, these were given the control of the customs within their jurisdiction.

This control was transferred to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium by Regulation IV of 1826.

Regulation I of 1833 transferred the control of Customs in the North-Western Provinces to the Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

The Customs records in the Board of Revenue are of two kinds—proceedings and correspondence :—

(1) *Proceedings.*—The above account of the superior administration of the Customs Department would lead us to expect to find Customs Proceedings from 1807 to 1825 and from 1833 to 1856 in the record room of the Board of Revenue. As a matter of fact there exist only three volumes containing isolated body sheets of proceedings between those dates. A body sheet does not reproduce any letters. It runs "At a consultation held at—on—read letter no. 1; resolved that reply no. 2 be sent, etc."

Fortunately there exists in the Imperial record room at Calcutta a complete set of the proceedings in the Customs Department of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces from September, 1807 to the end of 1822 and of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces for the years 1823, 1824 and 1825.

From 1833 there exist in the office of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad only three volumes of proceedings. The first of these contains full entries of the proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad in the Customs Department from April 3rd to June 29th, 1838.

The second contains full entries of the proceedings of the the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad in the Customs Department from January 3rd to March 31st, 1840. These two volumes contain a number of letters from Mr. G. H. Smith, Collector of Customs of North-West Frontier, who had so much to do with the establishment of the salt line.

The third volume of this series consists of full proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Customs Department for the first quarter of the year 1855.

(2) *Correspondence.*—This correspondence is arranged as follows :—

(a) Correspondence of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

(1) Letters received, 1810 to 1821, 3 volumes.

(2) Letters issued, 1810 to 1820, 1 volume.

(3) Circulars issued to the Collectors of Customs, 1810-21, 1 volume.

(b) Correspondence of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

(1) Letters received, 1821, 1 volume.

(2) Letters issued, 1827 to 1828, 1 volume.

(3) Circulars issued, 1825, 1 volume.

(c) Correspondence of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

The circulars issued in 1826, 1 volume.

The general nature of this correspondence is described in the descriptive account of the Customs records in the office of the Commissioner of the Agra division.

OUDH RECORDS.

When the revenue administration of the affairs of Oudh was transferred to the Board of Revenue, the Oudh records were placed in the Board's record room at Allahabad.

As that province was acquired only in 1856, the pre-mutiny records relating to it are of necessity scanty.

By a notification, dated the 15th March, 1856, published in the *Agra Government Gazette* of 8th April, 1856, the Province of Oudh was divided into four divisions, each presided over by a Commissioner.

Each division consisted of three districts :—

First division, Sitapur	... ...	Sitapur. Mahmundee. Bilgirum.
Second " Lucknow	... ...	Lucknow. Dariabad. Poorwah.
Third " Bahraich	... ...	Bahraich. Gonda. Mullapore.
Fourth " Fyzabad	... ...	Fyzabad. Sultanpur. Salone.

The Oudh records have been made up into files, which are contained in six guard books. The following table shows the nature of each file and the number of the guard book which contains it :—

Number of guard book.	Number of file.	Subject.
I ..	1	Absentee rules of uncovenanted servants.
	2	Accountant-General's letters to the Chief Commissioner.
	3	Acquisition of land for Government purposes.
	4	Allowances to the Roman Catholic chaplains.
	5	Bahraich division. Balance statements in the treasuries of—
	6	Bondi Raja. Default of—
II ..	7	Boundaries. Divisional and district.
III ..	8	Civil courts. Claims of mortgagees to be heard in—
	9	Dariabad. Mr. Apothecary Thomson's claim for allowance.
	10	Dariabad. Revenue pay abstract—
	11	Establishment. Revision of district—
	12	Kanungos. Correspondence regarding nankar villages, etc.

Number of guard book.	Number of files.	Subjects.
III ..	13	Man Singh, Raja. Correspondence regarding—
	14	Mauza Balmau. Claims of Dal and Nanda.
IV ..	15	Mauza Osmanpur, pargana Akbarpur, zilla Gyzabad, Claims to—
	16	Mutiny. Relief to the sufferers.
	17	Office of Nazims, Chakladars and Amils.
	18	Office rent. Charges for—
	19	Pension. General rules for grant of—
	20	Pension of Begum Bahoo Saheb.
	21	Pension. Ramzan Ally's claim to—
VI ..	22	Pension to employees of late Government.
	23	Pension to the servants of Ex-King of Oudh.
	24	Plunder of jewelled dagger sheath from King of Oudh.
	25	Protestants in the Bahraich division.
	26	Records. Arrangement of—
	27	Rehar Tallooqa, Sitapur district.
	28	Revenue business. Monthly return of—
	29	Reward to Hardeo Baksh.
	30	Salary. Arrears due to the servants of the Ex-King of Oudh.
	31	Salary of native doctors attached to the Superintendent of Irrigation in Oudh.
	32	Salary payment of troops of late Government.
V ..	33	Salpetre monopoly.
VI ..	34	Settlement, 1856-57.
	35	Toolsipur Taluqa. Default of the Raja.
	36	Treasuries. Rules for—
	37	Treasuries. Correspondence regarding the receipt of straight milled Farrukhabad rupees.
	38	Unhealthiness. Correspondence regarding—of the Khairabad, Bahraich divisions, etc.

In addition to the above volumes of files there is a guard book containing weekly abstracts of the proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the Revenue department from March 3rd to April 26th, 1856. The remainder of the weekly abstracts of proceedings are not forthcoming.

V—Indices to the Proceedings.

A feature of the proceedings is the existence of a large number of volumes of indices to them. Although these indices are not arranged in alphabetical order, their existence renders it comparatively easy to trace out any document if its approximate date is known.

There are three classes of indices.

(i) The separate indices to each volume or group of volumes of proceedings.

(ii) Special indices to the proceedings according to districts.

(iii) Printed indices relating to certain districts.

In addition to these there is a large number of registers giving brief abstracts of letters issued and received on each day.

Nature of the indices and how to use them.

1.—THE SEPARATE INDICES TO EACH VOLUME OR GROUP OF VOLUMES OF PROCEEDINGS.

Series I. Indices relating to series I of the proceedings, i. e. those of the Board of Revenue at Fort William, 1803 to 1807.

To this series belong four volumes of indices. The method adopted in the compilation of these indices was to take the proceedings for each month and index them. Thus there are twelve separate indices for each year.

In each index volume there are five columns :—

Date of letter.	Date of consultation.	Consultation number.	Subject.	Date of letter replied to.
1	2	3	4	5

In each index volume the letters are arranged chronologically according to the official with whom the Board corresponded, e.g. in this series, Governor General in Council, Chief Secretary to Government, Secretary for the affairs of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Collectors of the various districts, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Allahabad etc. and commercial residents. To find a letter in the proceedings, take the volume of Proceedings for the month named in column 2 and turn up the consultation of the date named in column 2. Each letter considered at the consultation is numbered and the letter bearing the number in column 3 of the Index Register is the letter required.

Series II.—Indices relating to series II of the proceedings, i.e. those of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, 1807 *to* 1822.

The volumes of indices for this series are 21½ in number. The index in the last volume relates to the proceedings of this Board and of that of the Western Provinces (series IV). Hence I describe it as half a volume as regards series II. These indices have been compiled in a manner different to that adopted for the previous series. The proceedings for a whole or a half year are taken and indexed, a head being given to each district, to the Governor General in Council, Circulars, Mint, Miscellaneous, and occasionally to one or more other subjects. Up to and including the year 1817 there is one index for each complete year; this is bound sometimes in one volume and sometimes in two.

From, and including, the year 1818 there are two separate indices for each year, one covering the six months January to June and the other covering the second half of the year.

Series III.—Indices relating to series III of the proceedings, i.e. of those of the Board of Commissioners for the Provinces of Benares and Behar, 1816 *to* 1822.

The index volumes to this series are 9½ in number, the fraction being due to the fact that the index volume for 1822 relates to the proceedings of both this Board and that which was constituted for the Central Provinces in 1822 and whose proceedings form series V.

These volumes are scarcely worthy to be called indices. They are merely chronological lists of letters classified under certain comprehensive heads. For the year 1816 separate heads are not given even for the various districts under the control of the Board, the indexed heads being chiefly the officers with whom the correspondence was conducted. In the later volumes, however, each district is the subject of a separate index head.

There is a separate index volume for the proceedings for each of the years 1816, 1817 and 1818, two volumes each for those of the years 1819, 1820 and 1821, while the single volume for the proceedings of the year 1822 includes those of both the Board of Commissioners for Benares and Behar and the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces.

Series IV.—Indices relating to series IV of the proceedings of the Board, i.e. those of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces, 1822 *to* 1829.

The indices to this series form 17½ volumes. The meaning of the half volume is explained above. There are two separate indices for each year, one for the first and the other second half of the year.

In addition to the two half-yearly volumes of indices there are two additional volumes for the year 1827 and one for the year 1828, these being the index volumes to the separate proceedings held by Mr. Newnham already referred to.

Series V.—Indices relating to series V of the proceedings of the Board, i.e. those of the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces, 1822 *to* 1829.

The index volumes of this series are 7½ in number—half for the year 1822 and one for each of the succeeding years.

From the year 1825 onwards there are three separate indices for each year, relating to the proceedings of the Board for Behar, Benares, and the Western districts, respectively.

Owing to the fewness of the heads indexed these volumes are not very useful as indices; moreover some of them are incomplete.

Series VI.—Indices relating to series VI of the proceedings of the Board, i.e. those of the Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation 1830-1831.

The proceedings have not been completely indexed. As regards the year 1830 there is an index of the proceedings of the Sudder Board at Fort William relating to the Western Provinces. The latter part of this index volume relates to the proceedings of the Sudder Board on deputation for the period July 30th to December, 1830.

For the year 1831 there is no index to the proceedings of the Sudder Board on deputation, but there are two volumes containing classified lists of correspondence of this Board during the year 1831:—

(1) Classified list of correspondence for first six months of 1831.

(2) Ditto ditto second half of 1831.

These have been labelled *index volumes, series VI.*

As we have seen there is a hiatus in the proceedings at Allahabad between March, 1829, and July, 1830. During this period the Sudder Board at Fort William controlled the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit.

There are in the Board's record room at Allahabad :—

(1) A classified list of the correspondence of the Sudder Board at Fort William with the Commissioners in the Upper Provinces from 1st April, 1829 to 23rd July, 1830.

(2) An index to the proceedings of that Board relating to the Western Provinces.

Series VII.—Indices relating to series VII of the proceedings of the Board, i.e. those of the Sudder Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, 1832 *to* 1855.

The index volumes or classified lists of correspondence for this series extend only up to the end of 1854. They are made up into forty-eight volumes — forty-four half yearly volumes for the period 1833 to 1853 and four quarterly volumes of the year 1854.

These lists are classified according to the officers corresponded with; there is thus a head for each Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, one for the Commissioner of Delhi, one for the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, one for Superintendent of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, one for Government, one for the Accountant, also such headings as circulars, miscellaneous, and minutes.

The abstracts of proceedings (Series VIII) have not been indexed.

In this place mention may be made of the existence in the Board's office at Allahabad of an index volume for the year 1790 for the proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Fort William relating to the province of Benares.

2. SPECIAL INDICES TO THE PROCEEDINGS ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS.

Each of these special indices (which are in manuscript) fills a folio volume.

These indices have been compiled only for certain of the districts which were within the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners for Benares and Behar and later of the Board of Reveuue of the Central Provinces.

These special indices form a series of seven folio volumes:—

(1)	Special index to	Gorakhpur	correspondence		..	1819 to 1829
(2)	Ditto	Benares	ditto	..	..	1816 to 1828
(3)	Ditto	Ghazipur	ditto	..	..	1817 to 1829
(4)	Ditto	Cawnpore	ditto	..	..	1822 to 1829
(5)	Ditto	Banda	ditto	..	..	1822 to 1829
(6)	Ditto	Jaunpur	ditto	..	..	1818 to 1828
(7)	Ditto	Kalpi	ditto	..	..	1823 to 1829

These volumes, although not arranged chronologically, render it comparatively easy to find in the proceedings letters relating to the districts to which they refer during the periods to which they relate.

Sir William Hunter wrote of them:—

"They exhibit every remarkable event that occurred and every important point that arose in the administration of their respective districts during the period to which they refer; and a person accustomed to the use of records can gather more materials for a lifelike reproduction of the country of a century ago from these tattered volumes than from all the printed sources put together."

Each index register contains the following columns :—

Date of letter.	Date of letter replied to.	Consultation number.	Subject.	Date of consultation.
1	2	3	4	5

For the purposes of reference columns 3 and 5 are important. If the entry against the letter which it is desired to consult be 22 in column 3 and April 27th in column 5, take down the volume of proceedings for the month of April of the year in question, turn up the proceedings for the 27th of the month (written on top of the page) and then look up the document numbered 22 in the first column of the page. This will be a full copy of the document in question.

(1) *Special index to the Gorakhpur correspondence*, 1819-1829.

The first entry in this index is dated the 2nd April, 1819, and the last 26th August, 1829. It covers volumes 42 to 82 of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners for Behar and Benares (Series III) and volume, 1 to 118 of the proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces (Series V). From February to August, 1829, the index relates to the proceedings of the Sudder Board at Fort William.

In the case of each letter the date of the consultation and the consultation number is given.

Speaking generally the correspondence is classified under the following heads (1) Lands, (2) Miscellaneous, (3) Sayar. From April to June, 1820, Sayar is included with Miscellaneous. In places there is a fourth head "Wards." Under the above heads all correspondence sometimes for two months, sometimes for three and occasionally for six, is grouped.

(2) *Special index to the Benares correspondence*, 1816-1828.

The first entry is dated February 8th, 1816, and the last December 12th, 1828. This covers the whole of Series III of the Board's proceedings and volumes 1 to 116 of Series V.

N.B.—From January, 1825, the Central Board classified its proceedings under three heads (1) Behar, (2) Benares and Gorakhpur, (3) Western districts. Until the end of 1818 the correspondence is arranged chronologically in this index volume. From the 1st January, 1819, onwards the correspondence is classified under the heads (1) Lands, (2) Miscellaneous, (3) Sayar. For the period November and December, 1820, a fourth head "Circulars" is added.

The abstract of the letters in this volume are much fuller than those in the volumes relating to Gorakhpur, but the consultation numbers of the letters are not always given.

(3) *Special index to the Ghazipur correspondence*, 1817-1829.

The first entry is dated April 7th, 1817, and the last August 24th, 1829.

It covers volumes 15 to 82 of Series III and volumes 1 to 118 of Series IV of the Board's proceedings at Allahabad. From March 1st to August 24th, 1829, it relates to the proceedings of the Sudder Board at Fort William.

Up to the end of 1818 the correspondence is arranged chronologically. From January 1st, 1819, it is classified under the heads (1) Lands, (2) Miscellaneous, (3) Sayar, but for the period January to June, 1826, there are only two heads : Lands and Miscellaneous.

The consultation number is usually given against each letter, sometimes against a letter is a red ink entry, such as, "vide collector of Benares," "vide appendix no. 1," "vide Secretary to Government," "vide appendix 1". The abstracts of the letters given generally convey a fair idea of the contents.

(4) *Special index to the Cawnpore correspondence*, 1822-1829.

The first entry is dated the 18th October, 1822, and the last 10th February, 1829. It covers volumes 10 to 118 of Series V of the Board's Proceedings.

The classification of the correspondence is like that of the Gorakhpur index, except that there is no special heading "Wards". There are some times red ink marginal entries of the kind described under the Ghazipur index.

The abstracts give a very fair idea of the letters to which they relate.

(5) *Special index to the Banda correspondence*, 1822-1829.

The first entry is dated the 15th October, 1822, and the last 28th February, 1829. It covers volumes 9 to 118 of Series V of the Board's Proceedings.

The classification of the correspondence is like that of Gorakhpur, except that there is no special heading "Wards".

(6) *Special index to the Jaunpur correspondence*, 1818-1828.

The first entry is dated 6th October, 1818, and the last 30th December, 1828. It covers volumes 36 to 82 of Series III and volumes 1 to 116 of Series V of the Board's proceedings. Prior to 1819 the letters are entered chronologically; from 1st January, 1819, they are classified under

the heads (1) Lands, (2) Miscellaneous (3) Sayar. The consultation number is almost invariably recorded against each letter and the abstracts give a fair idea of the contents of the letters. There are sometimes marginal references like those describ d under the Ghazipur index.

(7) *Special index to the Kalpi correspondence,* 1823-1829.

The first entry is dated the 7th January, 1823, and the last 6th February, 1829. It covers volumes 13 to 118 of Series V of the Board's Proceedings.

The correspondence is classified under the heads (1) Lands, (2) Miscellaneous, (3) Sayar. In 1829 a fourth head "Customs" occurs.

There are sometimes marginal references like those described under the Ghazipur index. The abstracts of the letters given, like those of Gorakhpur, are rather brief.

3. PRINTED INDICES RELATING TO CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

These were compiled about 40 years ago by Mr. E T. Atkinson, I.C.S., under the orders of the Government in order to render "available to Government, its officers and the public the valuable information which at present lies buried in the old records of the Board of Revenue." These printed volumes contain brief abstracts of only the more important documents. They are not arranged alphabetically or by subjects (except that letters relating to pensions are sometimes grouped separately) but chronologically according to years.

Each page has three columns, giving—

(1) The date of the consultation at which the document was considered.

(2) The number of the document in the consultation.

(3) The nature of the document.

These printed indices relate to the following districts and cover the periods given against each.

I.—The Agra district	1804-1854
II.—The Etawah district (including Etah) ...	1803-1854
III.—The Farrukhabad district	1803-1854
IV.—The Muttra district / The Mainpuri district	1831-1854
V.—The Aligarh district	1804-1836
VI.—The Banda district	1806-1854
VII.—The Kalpi district	1806-1854
VII.—The Hamirpur district	1829-1854
VIII.—The Allahabad district	1803-1854
IX.—The Cawnpore district	1803-1854
X.—The Fatehpur district	1816-1854

In the case of the index relating to the Agra district a catch word for each letter has been printed in heavy type in the margin. This of course facilitates referencing. In the others there is no catch word given in the margin.

In the case of each subject an attempt has been made to enter against that subject the dates and consultation numbers of all letters of the year in question dealing with that subject.

The Agra index is the best. The abstracts give a good idea of the contents of the documents to which they relate and the correspondence listed includes some letters of a general nature.

The Banda abstracts are good, those in the case of Etawah, Muttra and Mainpuri are rather brief.

Issue and Receipt Registers.

A very brief abstract of every letter received and issued by each of the Boards was entered in a diary, the letters issued being separated from those received. When the various Boards of Revenue were replaced in 1829 by Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, these lists of letters issued and received, together with the correspondence of which they formed a record, were handed over to the several Commissioners.

In the offices of the Commissioners of the Benares, Gorakhpur, and Allahabad divisions, these abstract registers of letters issued and received still exist, and are referred to in the notes dealing with the pre-mutiny records of those divisional offices.

Those appertaining to the other Commissionerships have been destroyed.

The only issue and receipt registers of an earlier date than 1831 in the office of the Board of Revenue are some relating to certain districts of Behar and to correspondence of a general nature.

These issue and receipt registers form two more or less continuous series :—

I.—Eleven volumes of despatch registers from 1818 to 1829.

II.—Twenty-six volumes of receipt registers from 1816 to 1829.

Some of them include letters issued and received in the Customs department.

From the beginning of 1831 the issue and receipt registers are complete and cover all the correspondence of the Board.

The letters (of which they contain the briefest possible abstract) are classed according to the official addressed by or addressing the Board.

In most cases the date of the consultation at which they were discussed and the consultation number are entered in the register, but this is not by any means invariably done in the earlier registers.

In the two volumes of issue and receipt registers for 1831 the letters issued and received are recorded in parallel columns.

For 1832 and the years that follow there are separate registers for letters issued and despatched.

From 1822 to the end of 1857 there are thirty-six volumes of these receipt registers.

The issue registers for the period 1832 to 1857 inclusive consist of thirty-three volumes. The volumes of 1835 to 1837 are missing and are supposed to have been burned in the mutiny.

How to find a record.

If the date or the approximate date of the record be known the most expeditious method is to consult the index belonging to class I.

If the date is not known and the document relates to one of the districts for which there are printed indices, the appropriate printed index should first be consulted. If the document in question is not listed in this, the approximate special index register should be consulted if the document relate to one of the districts for which such indices have been prepared.

If these two indices fail, reference may be made to the special lists. These give the date of the letter and usually the consultation date and number; where these latter details are not entered in the list it will be advisable to consult the index register of class I of the month to which the letter relates. This will show the consultation at which the document was discussed and the consultation number and will make it an easy matter to turn up the letter in the proceeding.

In cases where the register of letters issued and received is not in the Board's record room, the only method of finding a record of which the date is not known is by going systematically through the indices of class I.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE MEERUT DIVISION.

All the records in the Commissioner's office at Meerut were destroyed during the mutiny. The few pre-mutiny records that now exist in the Commissioner's office were sent from other record rooms since 1857.

When Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were appointed in 1829 to do the work of the Western and Central Boards of Revenue these Boards were dissolved. On their dissolution their correspondence, appertaining to each division, appears to have been sent to the several Commissioners, correspondence of a general nature and volumes of proceedings were left with the Commissioner of the Agra division in the case of the Western Board, and of the Allahabad division in the case of the Central Board.

Later, when a Board of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces was constituted the volumes of proceedings of the previous Boards were sent to its record room at Allahabad, but the loose correspondence was left with the Commissioners.

When the pre-mutiny records of the Commissioner of the Agra division were overhauled in 1904, and again in 1911, a number of records relating to districts in the Meerut division was discovered. This correspondence was classified, placed in guard books and sent to Meerut, as were all duplicates of circulars. The existence of these duplicates in the Agra Office is accounted for by the fact that when, in 1835, the Farrukhabad division was absorbed into the Agra division, the records of the former were sent to the record room of the Commissioner of the Agra division.

It should be noted that in 1911 the Aligarh district was in the Meerut division.

The records in the Commissioner's office consist of twenty-four guard books.

The correspondence has been classified as below :—

General correspondence.—One volume of judicial and revenue circulars received by the Commissioner between 1829 and 1857.

Correspondence relating to the Meerut district.—Two volumes of revenue correspondence, 1824 to 1829.

Correspondence relating to the Aligarh district.—Ten volumes of revenue correspondence, 1809 to 1841 and one volume of judicial correspondence.

Correspondence relating to the Bulandshahr district.—One volume of revenue correspondence, 1824 to 1829.

Correspondence relating to the Saharanpur district.—One volume of revenue correspondence, 1813 to 1829.

Correspondence relating to the Muzaffarnagar district.—One volume of revenue correspondence, 1824 to 1829.

Correspondence relating to Dehra Dun.—One volume, 1855.

Customs records.—Six volumes of Meerut Custom House correspondence and one volume of Aligarh Custom House correspondence.

In 1904 all the records relating to the above named districts and to the Meerut Custom House were listed in volumes II, III and IV of the printed lists entitled "Commissioner's office, Agra division, Pre-Mutiny Records." After the lists had been printed further correspondence was discovered. These records have been placed in their appropriate places in the various guard books. The result, of course, is that the printed lists are not exhaustive and they cover only about one-third of the records—but they are useful as showing the nature of the records which, generally speaking, are of little importance or interest. Description of them is superfluous. For their general nature the student is referred to the description of the Farrukhabad records and the customs records in the account of the records in the record room of the Commissioner of the Agra division, also to the volumes of the printed lists, mentioned above.

As regards the customs records it is necessary to remember that the Meerut Custom House, when it was created by Regulation IX of 1810, was placed in charge of a deputy collector, who was subordinate to the Collector of Government Customs at Agra, and who communicated with superior authorities through that officer. This explains why many of the early Meerut customs records are addressed to the Collector of Government Customs at Agra. This arrangement persisted for only two or three ? years; the Meerut Custom House being subsequently placed under an independent Collector of Government Customs.

A custom house at Aligarh was established by Regulation XI of 1804. This was placed in charge of the Collector of Revenue. Regulation IX of 1810 abolished the Aligarh Custom House, so that the Aligarh customs records after that year relate only to the levy of town duties and the duty on salt.

The pre-mutiny records in the office of the Commissioner of the Meerut division have been tied up in four *bastas* :—

Number of *basta*.		Contents.
1	...	One volume of general correspondence. Two volumes of Meerut revenue correspondence. One volume of Bulandshahr correspondence. One volume of Saharanpur correspondence. One volume of Muzaffarnagar correspondence. One volume of Dehra Dun correspondence.
2	...	Six volumes of Meerut Custom House correspondence.
3	...	Six volumes of Aligarh revenue correspondence, 1809 to 1820.
4	...	Four volumes of Aligarh revenue correspondence, 1821 to 1841. One volume of Aligarh Judicial correspondence. One volume of Aligarh Custom House correspondence.

CHAPTER IX.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, MEERUT.

I.—Origin of the district.

II.—The formation of the Meerut, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr and Muzaffarnagar districts.

III.—General nature of the records.

IV.—Classification and arrangement of the records.

V.—Descriptive account of the records.

N.B.—The records in this record room include in addition to those relating to the present Meerut district the following:—

(1) Correspondence relating to the Moradabad district between September, 1803, and September, 1804.

(2) Correspondence relating to the Saharanpur district from September, 1803 to 1814.

(3) Correspondence relating to the Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr districts from September, 1803 to 1824.

(4) Correspondence relating to Dehra Dun district from 1815 to 1825.

I—Origin of the district.

The early changes in the Meerut district were so many that it is not easy to follow the history of the district. This is so closely connected with that of the Moradabad, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, and Muzaffarnagar districts that it is advisable to deal with them simultaneously.

II—The formation of the Meerut, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, and Muzaffarnagar districts.

These districts formed part of the "Dooaub conquered from Dowlat Raow, Scindia, by the British Arms."

The treaty ceding the territory was signed in December, 1803, but the British took possession and began the administration some months before this.

There is in the Meerut records a letter, dated the 8th September, 1803, addressed to W. Leycester, Esquire, Collector of Moradabad, who had to administer the new territory as well as his own district. On Octcber the 2nd that officer was directed to settle and collect the revenue of this new territory.

The territory conquered from Scindia was divided by the British into the districts of Agra, Aligarh and Saharanpur. The boundaries of these

districts were fixed provisionally by a meeting of the three Collectors held at Koel in October, 1803.

The Saharanpur district so constituted consisted of 53 parganas and including roughly the present districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur and Bulandshahr.

Early in 1804 Leycester was given an Assistant, Mr. G. D. Guthrie who was stationed at Saharanpur. He was put in immediate charge of the newly acquired territory. In August, 1804, this was constituted a separate district, the district of Saharanpur, with headquarters at Meerut. Guthrie was appointed Collector.*

For magisterial purposes the Saharanpur district was divided into two portions—the Northern and Southern divisions. The following letter was sent to Guthrie in November, 1804, by Mr. Fombelle, Secretary to Government, Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

"I am directed to state that His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor in Council has been pleased to determine that two zillah courts of judicature shall be established in the division of the Conquered Provinces hitherto denominated the zillah of Saharunpore according to the following boundaries and denominations, viz. :—The southern division of zillah of Saharunpore, bounded by the river Ganges to the east, the river Jumna to the west; the zillah of Allyghur to the south, and a line drawn from the right bank of the river Ganges parallel with the town of Muzaffarnaghur to Ramroy ghat on the left of the river Jumna to the north. The northern division of the zillah Saharunpore : bounded by the river Ganges to the east; the river Jumna to the west; the southern division of zillah Saharunpore to the south; and Sirinaghur hills to the north. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to fix the residence of the Judge and Magistrate of the southern division of the zillah of Saharunpore at, or in the immediate vicinity of, the town of Meerut, and that of the Judge and Magistrate of the northern division of the zillah of Saharunpore at, or in the immediate vicinity of, the town of Saharunpore. His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to determine that the jurisdiction of the Collector of the revenue of the zillah of Saharunpore shall be extended to both the divisions of that zillah; and that the residence of the Collector shall be fixed at, or in the immediate vicinity of, the town of Meerut."

The letter further notifies that Mr. Guthrie is appointed Collector of Saharanpur, with his headquarters at Meerut, on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, plus a commission on the sale of spirits and drugs and

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* See page 136 of this volume.

stamped paper. It also appoints that officer Collector of Government Customs on a commission of 2½ per cent.

Thus, from the end of 1804, there was one Magistrate for the northern division of Saharanpur (Saharanpur) and another for the southern division (Meerut), but only one Collector for both divisions, whose headquarters were at Meerut, but who was called the Collector of Saharanpur.

Mr. Wilkinson was appointed Judge and Magistrate of the northern division with headquarters at Saharanpur. This division was of limited extent as the jurisdiction of Judges went in those days. Accordingly Regulation XIV of 1806 abolished the court of Dewanny Adawlut of the zillah of the northern division of Saharanpur and incorporated the jurisdiction with that of the Dewanny Adawlut of the zillah of the southern division.

The Regulation, however, allowed the northern division to remain as a separate criminal jurisdiction reserving to the Governor General in Council the power to abolish it should this step be deemed advisable. Accordingly, Mr. Wilkinson was appointed to officiate at Meerut as Judge of both divisions and Magistrate of the southern division, while Sir Roger Martin was appointed Magistrate of the northern division on a salary of Rs. 1,500.

Thus, after Regulation XIV of 1806 came into operation, there was one Collector for both Northern and Southern divisions of the old Saharanpur district with headquarters at Meerut, one Judge for both divisions who held his court at Meerut, and a separate Magistrate for the Northern division whose headquarters were Saharanpur.

After a few years, it was found that this huge district was too large to be properly supervised by one revenue officer. Accordingly, in 1814 (or possibly in 1813) Mr. R. Chamberlain was placed on deputation as Assistant Collector in charge of some of the northern parganas. His headquarters appear at first to have been at Manglaur, but on the 18th October, 1814, the Board of Commissioners wrote to him saying "under the addition of district which has recently been annexed to your charge, the Board are of opinion that your Sudder treasury should be kept at Saharanpur." The Assistant Collector, however, continued to reside at Manglaur. A few days later (1st November, 1814) the Board wrote to Mr. Chamberlain "the district placed under your charge by the recent and former orders of Government is the same which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the Northern division of zillah Saharanpur." Thus the Saharanpur collectorship may be said to take its origin from the date of Mr. Chamberlain's deputation. That officer was practically independent. He communicated directly with the Board

of Commissioners, and although his accounts had to be submitted to the Accountant-General and the Board of Commissioners through the Collector of Meerut, the latter officer appears to have exercised no immediate control over the treasury at Saharanpur.

Between December 15th, 1815, and January 16th, 1816, Mr. Chamberlain was replaced by Mr. S. P. Calvert, who changed his headquarters from Manglaur to Saharanpur.

The correspondence of the Collector of Saharanpur upto 1814 is in the record room of the Collector of Meerut.

Meanwhile, Dehra Dun had been conquered from the Gurkhas, and on the 17th November, 1815, a Government Order was issued directing the permanent annexation of that territory and its union with the Saharanpur district. On January 26th, 1815, the Secretary to Government wrote to Mr. Grindall, the Magistrate of the Northern division of Saharanpur, directing him to take charge of Dehra Dun from Mr. Fraser (*vide* note on the Dehra Dun pre-mutiny records) and to act in concert with Mr. Chamberlain or other officer who might be directed to take charge of the revenue of the Dun, and, on March 29th, 1816, similar orders were issued by the Board of Commissioners to Mr. Calvert, who was directed to proceed to Dehra Dun and arrange, in concert with the Magistrate, the situations of the pargana Kacheris. Regulation IV of 1817, gave legislative sanction to the above arrangement.

In April, 1817, the Collector of Saharanpur (Meerut) took leave and Mr. Calvert was placed in charge of the whole district as a temporary measure until the arrival of Mr. Murray at Meerut.

The annexation of Dehra Dun had added so greatly to the work of the collectorate of Saharanpur (Meerut) that in 1817 it was decided to divide the district into two separate collectorships.

As we have seen, the Northern division of Saharanpur had for some years been in immediate charge of an Assistant Collector on deputation and in October, 1818, this was formally constituted into a separate collectorate. The incumbent was called the Collector of Saharanpur—Mr. Moore being the first Collector—while the original Collector of Saharanpur, whose headquarters had always been at Meerut, became the Collector of Meerut. His jurisdiction consisted of the old southern division of Saharanpur plus some parganas of the Aligarh district.

The abolition of the Dewanny court at Saharanpur in 1806 and its amalgamation with the court at Meerut had produced some dissatisfaction. It was repeatedly brought to the notice of Government that distance discouraged the inhabitants from applying to the courts for redress of civil grievances, and that consequently violent affrays were frequent.

Matters became still worse after the annexation of Dehra Dun to the Saharanpur district, and, on February 28th, 1817, Mr. Leycester, the second Judge of the Bareilly Court of Appeal and Circuit said :—

"I beg to represent that there seems to me a very great necessity for establishing a civil court at Saharanpur. People will not go from that distance to Meerut and now also from Dehra Dun, in search of justice. They cannot afford it. The consequence is a greater prevalence here than elsewhere of an appeal to arms to settle private rights and that the Magistrate's lists exhibit a great many cases which ought to have been laid exclusively in the civil court."

Accordingly the establishment of a separate judgeship for the Northern division of Saharanpur was determined upon. A resolution of the Vice-President in Council, dated the 14th April, 1818, runs :—"The Vice-President in Council is of opinion that the re-establishment of the Dewanny Adawlut of the Northern division of Saharanpur is essential to the due administration of justice, to the proper maintenance of the rights and interests of the inhabitants and the prosperity of the country. He is accordingly pleased to pass the following resolutions :—

1st.—That from the 30th June, 1818, the district of Saharanpur be divided into two distinct zillahs, the Northern to be denominated "the zillah of Saharanpur" and the Southern division "the zillah of Meerut."

2nd.—That the local jurisdiction of the Judge and Magistrate of the zillah Saharanpur shall, for the present, correspond with the local limits of the jurisdiction hitherto under the charge of the Magistrate of the Northern division of Saharanpur, together with a portion of the district of Moradabad, comprising the whole or such part as may be judged expedient of the thana jurisdictions which are now under the immediate charge of Mr. Chalmer in his capacity of joint Magistrate of Moradabad.

3rd.—That Mr. Grindall* be appointed to the office of Judge and Magistrate of the zillah of Saharanpur with the annual salary of Rs. 30,000 per annum.

4th.—That Mr. Chalmer be appointed to the office of Register of the Dewanny Adawlut of the zillah Saharanpur and that in that capacity to be vested with the special powers described in sections 9 and 12, Regulation XXIV of 1814.

5th.—That Mr. Chalmer continue to reside at Nagina or some other convenient place within that part of the district of

* This officer was, as we have seen, Magistrate of the Northern division of Saharanpur.

> Moradabad which under the foregoing resolution may be annexed to zillah Saharanpur, and that he exercise within the thannahs above alluded to the powers and functions of Joint Magistrate under the regulation."

But the Judges of the Provincial Court of Bareilly protested against the annexation of any part of the Moradabad district to Saharanpur on the ground that it would lead to much practical inconvenience; hence on August 28th, 1818, the part of the order which directed the annexation was cancelled.

Dehra Dun remained attached to the Saharanpur district until December, 1825. However, in October, 1822, the Hon. F. J. Shore, who was stationed at Bulandshahr, was directed to take charge of the Dun as Joint Magistrate. From the date of Mr. Shore's assumption of that charge, Dehra Dun was practically separate from the Saharanpur district, although Mr. Shore was subordinate to the Judge and Magistrate and to the Collector of Saharanpur until December, 1825, when under the provisions of Regulation XXI of 1825, the Dun was attached to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Kumaun. Thus there are among the Saharanpur papers prior to 1826 a number of documents relating to Dehra Dun.

As early as 1820 Mr. Cavendish had been placed in charge of the revenue of certain of the parganas in the southern part of Saharanpur, including Muzaffarnagar. In 1821 that officer was, at the suggestion of Mr. W. Ewer, Superintendent of Police of the Western Provinces, invested with criminal powers on account of the prevalence of the crime of robbery.

In 1824 these southern parganas together with part of Meerut district were divided off to form the Sub-Collectorate and Joint Magistracy of Muzaffarnagar, Mr. Dundas, the principal assistant in the Western division of the Delhi territory, being appointed to the charge. In the same year, the Bulandshahr district was separated from Meerut.

In 1826 some transfers of territory were made from Saharanpur to Muzaffarnagar, which was then raised to the status of a regular district.

III—General Nature of the Records.

The records in this district, as in most others, have suffered at the hands of the weeder. The letters issued, being copied out into registers, have not been weeded. The weeding of the letters received was so rigorous that it has literally decimated this part of the records. Only one letter relating to the years 1829-30 and 1831 has been preserved. The letters received have been pasted in six guard books, while the letters issued fill 84 volumes. Fortunately most of the earlier letters received

have been preserved. The later ones relate chiefly to nazul. There is nothing of general interest in this record room which is not to be found in more complete form in other record rooms and there is not very much of local interest. For these reasons it is not deemed necessary to describe the records in any detail. The letters have not been indexed. There are lists of letters received, but as the great majority of these letters has been weeded out, the lists are of not much value to the student. The lists of letters received fill 14 volumes, while the guard books containing the surviving letters are only six in number.

IV—Classification and Arrangement of the Records.

The letters received have been pasted into guard books and copies of the letters issued have been made in registers.

The letters received.

These have been classified chronologically and fill six guard books. They are without exception addressed to the Collector. All the letters received by the Magistrate have been destroyed.

The letters issued.

The arrangement of these requires some little explanation. In the office of the Collector of Meerut, the English records, whether pre or post-mutiny, are classified according to their contents and fall into 25 classes or parts as they are called in the register in which they are listed. Of these 25 parts, only seven contain pre-mutiny records.

Part I consists of the six volumes of letters received which have been mentioned above.

Part II consists of, in addition to post-mutiny records,—

(a) Fourteen volumes of index registers of letters received between 1805 and 1857.

(b) One volume of copies of miscellaneous letters issued in 1805.

(c) Thirty-four volumes of copies of revenue letters issued to Government, the Board of Revenue, and the Commissioner between 1818 and 1851.

Part III consists of, in addition to post-mutiny records,—

(a) Thirty-three volumes of miscellaneous revenue letters issued between 1808 and 1853.

(b) Three volumes of abkari letters issued between 1842 and 1863.

Part IV consists of, in addition to post-mutiny records,—

Three volumes of judicial letters issued to the Commissioner, These cover the periods 1843 to 1848 and 1852 to 1855.

Part V consists of, in addition to post-mutiny records,—

Eleven volumes of miscellaneous judicial letters issued between 1837 and 1859.

Part VIII consists of, in addition to post-mutiny records,—

Two volumes of registers relating to land taken up for public purposes prior to the mutiny.

Part XVIII consists of, in addition to post-mutiny records,—

One volume of circulars issued by the Nizamat Adawlut in the period 1841 to 1844.

The remaining "Parts" contain only post-mutiny records.

From the point of view of the historical student, this arrangement is defective in that the early and late records are mixed up altogether. Moreover, the system of classification as regards the pre-mutiny records has not always been intelligently followed. Thus prior to the year 1818 all kinds of revenue letters issued were copied in the same register and it was only after 1818 that the cleavage took place between letters sent to Government, the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner and those sent to other officers. Thus, the nature of the miscellaneous revenue letters in part III differs according as they were written before or after the year 1818. In order to facilitate the work of those who are interested only in pre-mutiny records, without disturbing the existing arrangement of records a sub-classification has been resorted to and the number of the series in the sub-classification to which each volume belongs has been written on that volume in red ink. According to this sub-classification the pre-mutiny letters issued fall into 8 series.

Series I.—All revenue letters issued prior to 1818.—This series consists of eight volumes and covers the years 1805 and 1808 to 1818. It comprises volume 19 of part II and volumes 1 to 7 of part III in the above explained classification.

Series II.—Revenue letters issued to Government, the Board of Revenue, and the Commissioner.—This series consists of thirty-two volumes and covers the period 1818 to 1857. It comprises volumes nos. 15 to 29 and 30 to 46 *(a)* of part II.

Series III.—Miscellaneous revenue letters issued from 1818 *onwards.*—This series consists of twenty-six volumes, namely volumes nos. 8 to 33 of part III

Series IV.—Letters issued from the abkari office.—This series consists of three volumes which cover the period 1842 to 1863. It corresponds with volumes 34 to 36 of part III.

Series V.—Letters issued from the settlement officer.—This series consists of two volumes and covers the period 1835 to 1837. It corresponds with volumes 28 and 29 of part II.

Series VI.—Judicial letters issued to the Commissioner.—This series consists of three volumes which cover the period 1843 to 1855. It corresponds with volumes 1 to 3 of part IV.

Series VII.—Miscellaneous judicial letters issued.—This series consists of eight volumes and covers the period 1837 to 1858. It corresponds with volumes 1 to 3, 5 to 7, and 9 and 10 of part V.

Series VIII.—Letters issued to the Sessions Judge.—This series consists of two volumes and covers the period 1843 to 1853. It corresponds with volumes nos. 4 to 8 of part V.

It should be noted that the dates given above are those of the earliest and latest letters of each series. In some cases there are breaks in the series. These breaks have been noted in the register in which these registers are listed.

Miscellaneous registers.

Only three miscellaneous registers have been preserved, namely two registers of land taken up for public purposes and one volume of copies of circular orders of *Nizamut Adawlut* for the years 1841, 1842, 1843 and 1844.

V—Descriptive Account of the Records.

As has already been stated very few letters received remain. These have been pasted into 6 guard books.

Volume I contains letters received from September, 1803 to September, 1804. These are all addressed to the Collector of Moradabad, as at that period Meerut formed part of the conquered territory administered temporarily by the Collector of Moradabad. The earliest letter of this series is dated September the 8th, 1803. It is followed by one dated October the 2nd. Both are addressed to W. Leycester, Esq., Collector of Moradabad. They direct him to settle and collect the revenue of the new territory. Leycester made a summary settlement for one year of this, which, as has already been stated, included the present Saharanpur, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahar districts, also a few Punjab parganas.

Volume II covers the period September, 1804 to February, 1805. This deals largely with the second summary settlement for one year which was made in October, 1804. The Collector was directed to base his settlement on the rent rolls for the two years preceding the conquest. All cesses were abolished and revenue assessed on the produce of the land only. The Collector was directed to appoint tahsildars on a remuneration of 11½ per cent. on the collection. This included payment for their police duties. The tahsildars had to give security. The letters in this volume are nearly all addressed to the Collector of Saharanpur as the Collector whose headquarters were at Meerut was then styled.

Volume III consists of letters addressed to the Collector of Saharanpur between July, 1805 and November, 1811. These include the papers relating to the first triennial settlement which was made in 1808.

Volume IV consists of letters received by the Collector of Saharanpur between January, 1812 and June, 1815, and the Collector of Meerut between 1818 and end of 1850. The volume also contains some post-mutiny papers and some revenue letters of 1854 and 1856 and judicial letters of 1857. The early papers deal with the first quinquennial settlement which was made in 1815.

Volume V consists of revenue correspondence of the years 1851, 1852 and 1853. It contains a large number of letters relating to the sale of nazul property, also a number of maps of nazul land.

Volume VI consists of revenue correspondence of the period 1853-57. It contains a few nazul records, some revenue administration reports and a number of letters relating to muafi tenures and land taken up for public purposes.

The letters issued.

As has been stated before, the pre-mutiny letters form eight series. The periods these cover have been set forth above.

Series I, II and III cover the usual subjects of a Collector's correspondence. They deal with the settlements described above, also with the second quinquennial settlement made in 1820. Since most of the corresponding letters received have been destroyed, these documents have lost much of their value; as a detailed account of letters issued and received by the Collector of Gorakhpur (which like Saharanpur is not a permanently settled district) is given in the description of the records in the office of the Collector of Gorakhpur and as all the important correspondence is contained in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue of which a full description has already been given. It is superfluous to give details relating to the letters which make up these three series.

Series IV.—Letters issued from the Abkari Office.—These relate to the revenue from excise and opium.

Series V.—Letters issued by the settlement officer.—These relate to the first regular settlement of the district made under Regulation IX of 1833. The letters in question were issued by Mr. Glyn and Sir H. M. Elliot who conducted the settlement.

Series VI to VIII are all of a judicial nature.

It is not necessary to discuss these in detail because the corresponding letters received have mostly been destroyed and the letters in question are similar to the judicial letters which are described in the account of the records in the record room of the Collector of Mirzapur. It will thus be seen that except for a few of the earlier papers, the pre-mutiny records in the office of the Collector of Meerut are not of much use to

the historical student. More complete revenue records exist at Gorakhpur and Ghazipur and more complete judicial records at Mirzapur, Saharanpur and Gorakhpur. In addition to the manuscript records there are in the record room of the Collector of Meerut (1) complete series of the Gazette of India from 1832 to 1857 inclusive. These have been bound up in 49 volumes. (2) The Gazettes of the Government of Agra from 1841 to 1857 inclusive. The volume for the year 1850 is missing.

As the pre-mutiny records have not been separated from the post-mutiny records they have not been tied up in separate *bastas*.

CHAPTER X.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, SAHARANPUR.

I.—Origin of the district.

II.—General nature of the records.

III.—Classification of the records.

IV.—Descriptive account of the records.

V.—Table showing the contents of the *bastas.*

N.B.—The records in this records room include, in addition to these relating to the present Saharanpur district, the following—

(1) Dehra Dun records from November, 1815 to December, 1825

(2) Muzaffarnagar records from 1814 to 1826.

I—Origin of the district.

For the early history of this district *vide* the note on the formation of the Meerut, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr and Muzaffarnagar districts given under the account of the records in the Collector's Office at Meerut (Chapter IX).

II—General nature of the records.

The records in the office of the Magistrate and Collector of Saharanpur are more voluminous than those in most district offices. They relate to the offices of both the Collector and Magistrate. The records of the Magistrate's office are the earlier, because, as set forth in the history of the origin of the district, a separate Magistrate was appointed at Saharanpur as early as 1805, whereas it was not until 1814 that the headquarters of the Saharanpur district were transferred from Meerut to Saharanpur. The Saharanpur records prior to 1814 are to be found in the office of the Collector of Meerut. Although more numerous than usual, the revenue records in the Saharanpur district are not so complete as those in the Collector's office at Gorakhpur. Similarly the judicial records, although voluminous, are not so complete as those in the Collector's office, Mirzapur. For this reason a person interested in the revenue administration of the districts in these provinces which have not been permanently settled would find it more profitable to go for information to the record room of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad or of the Collector of Gorakhpur than to resort to the Collector's office at Saharanpur. Similarly a person interested in the judicial administration of the province in the days of the Company will find more complete materials at Mirzapur where the records are not only fuller but begin

from a date some 20 years earlier than those of Saharanpur. The Saharanpur magisterial records supplement to some extent those in the Collector's office, Mirzapur. There are two breaks in the series of letters from the Nizamat Adawlut and the Court of Circuit to the Magistrate of Mirzapur, namely those relating to the period 1803 to 1807 (inclusive) and from November, 1811 to September, 1814. As the Saharanpur record room contains letters sent to the Magistrate in the years 1805, 1806, 1807, 1811, 1812, 1813 and 1814, these records fill most of the gap in the Mirzapur records. As in most other district offices, the letters received have been pasted in guard books, while the letters issued were copied out into registers at the time of issue. Thus, any person wishing to follow the correspondence on any subject must consult the two sets of records, the corresponding issue and receipt series.

III—Classification of the records.

The pre-mutiny records at Saharanpur have been divided in four heads—revenue, settlement, judicial and local agency.

(1) REVENUE RECORDS.

(*a*) *Letters received*—

Series I.—Letters received from 1814 to 1856 inclusive, 45 volumes.

Series II.—Revenue circulars received from 1829 to 1857 inclusive, 19 volumes.

Series III.—Letters received by Mr. J. Muir, Resumption Deputy Collector, appointed under Regulation III of 1828, from 1835 to 1839, 3 volumes.

(*b*) *Letters issued*—

Series I.—All letters issued from December, 1818 to December, 1819, 1 volume.

Series II.—Letters issued to the Board of Revenue in the year 1826, 1 volume.

Series III.—Letters issued to the Commissioner from 1829 to 1856, 32 volumes.

(The register of copies of letters issued from January to September, 1855, is missing, as is the register of 1857).

Series IV.—Miscellaneous letters issued from May, 1851 to December, 1856, 4 volumes.

Series V.—Letters issued by Mr. Muir, Resumption Deputy Collector, from September, 1835 to February, 1840, 5 volumes.

Series VI.—Letters issued by Mr. Mabery, Resumption Deputy Collector, from July, 1839 to March, 1840, 1 volume.

(c) *Miscellaneous*—

(1) Two volumes of copies of the correspondence of the Collector of Saharanpur from 1809 to 1818.

(2) One volume of copies of the correspondence of the Collector of Saharanpur regarding Raja Ram Dayal of Landhaura, 1813.

(3) One volume of the correspondence of 1857.

(4) One volume of copies of circular orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue, 1840 to 1846. (These have been copied from the *Government of Agra Gazette.*)

(5) One statement of pensions under Regulation XI of 1813 for revision and confirmation of Board of Commissioners, 1821.

(6) One register of mortgage-deeds from 1811 to 1824.

(7) One volume of compensation statements for land taken up for public purposes, 1840 to 1858.

(8) One volume containing lists of lands released in perpetuity, 1845.

(9) Four volumes containing printed matter.

(*i*) Mountstuart Elphinstone's Report on the Territories ceded by the Paishwa, 1821.

(*ii*) Sterling's Memoir on the Cuttack district, 1821.

(*iii*) Settlement correspondence of the period 1820 to 1822.

(*iv*) Minute by the Governor of Bombay on the levy of nuzerana.

(10) One volume containing manuscript and printed matter relating to the Mahal Index Registers, 1823 to 1827.

(2) SETTLEMENT RECORDS.

(a) ***Letters received*** :—

One series—Letters received by Mr. Thornton, Settlement Officer, 1836 to 1840, two volumes.

(b) *Letters issued*:—

One series.—Letters issued from 1835 to 1840, three volumes.

(c) *Miscellaneous* :—

One volume of copies of settlement correspondence between 1819 and 1835.

One volume of settlement accounts 1226 to 1237 *fasli* and numerous village and general statements of the settlement under Regulation IX, 1833, made in the period 1835-1841.

(3) JUDICIAL RECORDS.

(*a*) *Letters received*—

Series I.—Letters from the Resident at Delhi from November, 1806 to October, 1812, one volume.

Series II.—Letters from Government, April, 1805 to December, 1825, five volumes.

Subsequently to 1825 the letters from Government were few in number and have been included in the miscellaneous series.

Series III.—Letters received from the Nizamut Adawlut from January, 1805 to April, 1857, three volumes.

Series IV.—Letters received from the Court of Circuit from January, 1806 to July, 1828, four volumes.

Series V.—Letters from the Commissioner of Circuit from 1829 to 1857, thirteen volumes.

Series VI.—Letters from the Sessions Judge from March, 1836 to December, 1857, three volumes.

Series VII.—Letters from the Civil Auditor and Accountant, 1836 to 1854, one volume.

Series VIII.—Letters from the Commissioner regarding the suppression of dacoity, also from the Commissioner of Thugee and Dacoity, 1837 to 1845, one volume.

Series IX.—Miscellaneous letters from 1819 to 1822 and from 1836 to 1857, eight volumes.

(*b*) *Letters issued*—

Series I.—Copies of all judicial letters issued from May 30th, 1831 to December, 1847, twelve volumes.

(The volume containing copies of letters issued between December, 1839 and December, 1840, is missing.)

Series II.—Judicial letters sent to the Commissioner from January, 1848 to October, 1858, four volumes.

Series III.—Miscellaneous letters, i.e. judicial letters issued to officers other than the Commissioner from January, 1848 to December, 1857, four volumes.

(*c*) *Miscellaneous*—

(1) One volume containing printed reports of cases decided by the Nizamut Adawlut, 1812 to 1818.

(2) One volume containing circular orders of the Nizamut Adawlut copied out of the *Government of Agra Gazette*, 1840 to 1847.

(3) One volume containing correspondence regarding the building of Saharanpur Church.

(4) One volume containing narratives of heinous crimes committed in Zillah Saharanpur in 1857.

(5) A marriage register book covering the period 1852 to 1866.

(4) LOCAL AGENCY.

These records contain the correspondence of the Local Agents and the Road and Ferry Funds Committes.

Series I.—Letters received, 1836 to 1860, three volumes.

Series II.—Letters issued from September, 1842 to 1843, one volume.

IV.—Descriptive account of the records.

(1) REVENUE RECORDS.

(a) Letters received.

Series I.—Letters received from 1814 *to* 1856 *inclusive*, 45 *volumes*.

(Such of the letters received during 1857 as exist are bound up in miscellaneous volume III.)

In order to prevent this handbook assuming unwieldy dimensions, the plan followed in compiling it is to describe in detail the revenue records in the offices of the Collectors of Ghazipur and Gorakhpur and in the case of other offices, to refer the reader to these descriptions. The Ghazipur and Gorakhpur records have been selected for detailed description because Ghazipur is the permanently settled district in which the revenue records are most complete and Gorakhpur is the temporarily settled one in which the records are most voluminous. A perusal of the detailed description of the Gorakhpur revenue correspondence will give the reader a rough idea of the nature of the Saharanpur correspondence for the period in question.

It goes without saying that in no two districts are the periodica statistics and returns the same. The amount of the work in the districts varied greatly. To illustrate, the number of cases instituted during the second quarter of the revenue year 1855-56 in the districts of the Meerut division was—

Dehra Dun	..	..	..	..	138
Saharanpur	..	..	..	..	1,829
Muzaffarnagar	..	..	..	..	1,712
Meerut	..	..	..	..	1,935
Bulandshahr	..	..	..	..	1,302
Aligarh	..	..	..	..	3,189

Similarly, each district had its peculiar problems.

Let us analyse, by way of example, the letters received by the Collector of Saharanpur in the year 1856. These contain letters relating to the following subjects of a general nature.

Calls for statistics, supply of copper rain gauges from the Rurki workshops, patwaris, kanungos, tahsildars, patwari teachers, formation

of patwari circles, summary settlements owing to diluvion, nazul lands, Court of Wards, an order requiring tahsildars, kanungos, wasilbaqi navises to pass an examination in Nagri and plane table survey, appointment and dismissal of subordinates, statement of revenue work of the division, annual report and the results of the examination of patwari papers, enquiry into the popularity of printed receipts among tenants, excise, opium, forest, canals (in districts where they existed) settlement (in districts under settlement), pensions, appointment of sadar peshkar of patwari daftar to check the work of the patwaris. (This individual corresponds to the modern Sadar Kanungo; his entertainment was sanctioned on the 9th of August, 1856.)

The following are the peculiar subjects of the Saharanpur revenue correspondence for the year 1856 :—

Management of the Landhaura estate and education of the ward, Saharanpur burial ground, appointment of the Collector of Saharanpur as Settlement Officer, and the fixing of his establishment (Mr. Spankie, the Collector, carried out the Saharanpur settlement of 1856-57), new Sadar tahsil at Saharanpur, jungle grants, the Collector called to book because he was 27 days late in submitting his treasury account for January, 1856, and one month and eight days late with the February account, prohibition of the cultivation of rice in the vicinity of Saharanpur, duties of the Superintendent of forests in Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Bijnor, and Garhwal, a defalcation of Rs. 19,472-6 in the Rurki treasury for which the tahsildar had his personal allowance permanently withdrawn, a fine of Rs. 50 imposed on the tahsildar of Saharanpur, and the appointment on the 8th November, 1856, of the Collector of Saharanpur as one of the Trustees of the Thomason College, Rurki.

As has been stated, the revenue correspondence relating to Saharanpur prior to 1814 is in the record room of the Collector of Meerut. When the present series of records began, the triennial settlement of Saharanpur for the period 1812-15 was about to expire and Mr. Chamberlain was engaged in a quinquennial settlement under Regulation X of 1812. Chamberlain's assessment had to be reduced by his successor Mr. Calvert. This settlement was subsequently extended till 1825 and then again till 1830. As in the case of most other districts, the early Saharanpur revenue records are largely taken up with sales of land of revenue defaulters and correspondence regarding muafi tenures.

Series II.—Revenue Circulars received from 1829 *to* 1857 *inclusive*, 19 *volumes.*

A description of the circulars issued by the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue to Collectors prior to 1856 is given in the account of

the records of the Collector of Ghazipur. As the circulars filed in the record room at Ghazipur end with the year 1855, all that is necessary to describe here are the circulars issued in 1856, and 1857. Some of these circulars relate to the settlement that was in progress in Saharanpur; others are in the nature of calls for information. The main subjects dealt with in the circulars, are mode of collecting patwari's dues, compensation for land occupied for Rajhuhas, appropriation of land for railway purposes, employment of patwaris in settlement operations in the Punjab, statistical memoirs of districts, farming of abkari mahals, unauthorized patwari records, weeding of vernacular records, insolvency courts, wajibularz, patwari teachers, rules to be observed in presenting petitions to Government, reports by Commissioners at the end of their cold weather tour, compensation for loss by canal action, 1 per cent. school cess, annual reports of transfers of land, position of mortgagees in possession of pattidari estates, the placing of uncovnanted officers in charge of a sudder station, the appointment and payment of the village police, annual returns showing leave taken by uncovenanted servants, perfect and imperfect partition of mahals, opium indents, annual reports from subordinates in independent charge of sub-divisions, scale of transport for touring officers, supply of survey apparatus to patwaris, Government vakils and an order prescribing printed certificates for lands released from revenue in perpetuity.

Series III.—Letters received by Mr. J. Muir, Resumption Deputy Collector, from 1835 *to* 1839, 3 *volumes.*

On taking possession of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces the British Government found that a large number of people claimed to hold land released from the payment of revenue. Many of these claims were not founded on valid title; hence the revenue officers were ordered to call on all such claimants to have their holdings registered. The Collectors were then required to investigate the titles of the various holders.

So little progress had been made in this investigation by 1828 that Regulation III of that year was passed. The preamble of the regulation states that "the existing laws have not been adequate to secure for the revenue authorities the information required, and that consequently while, on the one hand, a large amount of revenue continues to be reserved without any just pretence, and the improvement of the country is hindered by frivolous and litigious claims, on the other hand, the owners of valid tenures are disquieted and disturbed." Hence the Regulation provided for the appointment of a Special Commissioner "competent to determine finally all cases of this nature."

The number of persons claiming to hold revenue-free lands was very large in the Meerut division. Mr. Muir was appointed Special Deputy Collector under Regulation III of 1828, to assist the Collector of Saharanpur in the enquiry into the validity of these tenures. Muir was given the powers of a Collector under the Regulations. Government also appointed Mr. H. J. Owen, Special Commissioner under Regulation III of 1828, for the Meerut and Bareilly divisions. The present series contains the letters received by Mr. J. Muir while on special duty.

(b) Letters issued.

These require no description. Prior to the year 1829, only those for 1819 and 1826 have been preserved. From 1829 onwards the letters issued to the Commissioner are complete and the miscellaneous letters from 1851 onwards. For an account of the general nature of the revenue letters issued from the Collector's office of a district that is not permanently settled, the reader is referred to the account of the correspondence of the Collector of Gorakhpur.

(c) Miscellaneous Revenue Records.

The headings of the various volumes of miscellaneous records are self-explanatory.

(2)—SETTLEMENT RECORDS.

Such records of the early settlements that exist are to be found in the volumes of revenue correspondence. The first two settlements were made summarily for one year each by Mr. J. D. Guthrie in 1803-04. The third settlement was made in 1805 by Guthrie for three years. This was followed by a settlement for three years from 1808-09 to 1910-11 conducted by Mr. Dumbleton. This settlement was extended till the year 1814-15. After this a settlement for five years (1815-20) was conducted by Mr. Chamberlain. This was extended to 1830. In November of that year Mr. Crawford, Assistant Collector, was deputed to make revised settlements under Regulation VII of 1822.

The settlement records which have been bound up separately, relate to the first regular settlement which was effected under Regulation IX of 1833. Mr. E. Thornton was the Settlement Officer, but he did by no means the whole settlement. Messrs. Plowden, Turner, Grant and Conolly settled various portions of the district. Mr. Thornton worked from 1836 to 1841, later the work was taken up by Mr. P. Edgeworth. The settlement records are divided up into—

(1) Letters received by the Settlement Officer, 1836-40.

(2) Letters issued by the Settlement Officer, 1835-40.

This series contains an interesting settlement report, dated the 1st October, 1835, by J. C. Grant, officiating Collector.

(3) Miscellaneous—

One volume of copies of settlement correspondence between 1819 to 1835.

One volume of settlement accounts from 1226 to 1237 fasli, and the village and general statements of settlement under Regulation IX of 1833.

(3) – JUDICIAL RECORDS.

(a) Letters received.

Series I.—Letters from the Resident at Delhi from November, 1806, to October, 1812, one volume.

As Saharanpur bordered on the Delhi territory, the Magistrate of the Northern division of Saharanpur had correspondence with the Resident and some of this is of considerable interest. The Residents during the period in question were Archibald Seton until the 21st February, 1811, and C. T. Metcalfe from the 13th May, 1811, W. Fraser filling the gap. Metcalfe was styled Resident at the Court of Akbar II. The Magistrates of the Northern division were Sir Roger Martin till 1809, James Patton until February 1811 and then R. F. Grindall. The first letter of this series is dated the 8th November, 1806, and the last 24th October, 1812. The first few letters relate to the crossing by Ranjit Singh of the Sutlej on his way to Patiala. His intentions were alleged to be peaceful and friendly.

The next two letters relate to the demise of the Emperor Shah Alam and the succession to the throne of his son Akbar Shah. In one of these letters the Resident informs the Magistrate that the title of Akbar II is "Abu-ool Nussur Moeyum ool Deen Mohamed Akbar Shah Padshah Ghazar," while the late king is now mentioned at Court as "Ferdous Manzill" or "The arrived in Paradise."

In 1808 and 1810 there was some correspondence about the slave traffic, the Resident bringing to the notice of the Magistrate that in his district young girls below 12 had been sold as slaves (slavery was legal but Seton tried to stop the sale of slaves under 12 years of age and made "a sort of regulation or byelaw" at Delhi prohibiting this.)

Other subjects dealt with in this correspondence are the transmission of petitions, rise in the price of copper pice, employment of Begum Sumru's troops for collecting the public revenue, the proposal to prevent armed men coming within a certain distance of Hardwar during the fair of 1808, police and other arrangements for preventing disorder at the fair, the coming of Ranjit Singh with 5,000 armed men to the fair, the crossing of the Jamna of the family of Bhagwan Singh, the Sikh chief of Jigadhari and his entering the Company's territory, rise in the price of

grain, transmission of letters, collections made at the ferry of Raj Ghat by persons in the service of the Sikh Sardar Jeymal Singh, robberies, police establishments required for protecting the ghats on the Jamna, the recommendation of the Resident that the Sikh chiefs taking shelter in the Company's territory from Ranjit Singh be allowed to do so, apprehension of deserters, the seizure of the gate-way of the palace at Delhi and the firing on the British sepoys by Mirza Jahangir, the third son of the King of Delhi, and the consequent occupation of all the commanding posts in the palace by the British troops, mode of capturing elephants, change in the course of the Jamna in 1806 and its consequences, outrage committed by the inhabitants of Ghari Birbul on the persons navigating timber rafts, growing tendency of the Sikh Sirdars to commit outrages in Saharanpur, the proposed Delhi canal, dispute between sons of Sikh chiefs, lands in Saharanpur belonging to officers of the Royal Household at Delhi, request of the Resident that the Magistrate should endeavour to induce the Sikh chiefs whose possessions bordered on the Saharanpur district to try to check robberies committed by their subjects on the Company's frontier.

There is also some correspondence regarding the vakil of Maharaja Dowlut Rao Sindiah.

Series II.—Letters from Government, April, 1805 to December, 1825, 5 volumes.

Subsequent to 1825, the letters from Government are few in number and have been included in the Miscellaneous Series. For the general nature of the letters from Government to Magistrates, the reader is referred to the Mirzapur records. Mention may be made of an interesting letter, dated the 12th March, 1810, from Mr. Wright, Assistant Magistrate at Farrukhabad, to the District Magistrate on the subject of the operations of Thugs in the Farrukhabad district and suggesting measures for coping with the crimes. Copious extracts from Wright's letter were circulated by the Government to all Magistrates including the Magistrate of northern Saharanpur.

Series III.—Letters received from the Nizamat Adawlut from January, 1805 to April, 1857, 3 volumes.

Many of the letters have been weeded out and there are two lacunae in this series—one for the period 1828 to 1838, when the correspondence of the Court with the Magistrate appears to have passed through the Commissioner, and the other for the year 1841 all the records of which year have been destroyed. For the nature of these records the reader is referred to the account of series V of Judicial letters in the office of the Collector of Mirzapur. The records in that office are, however, not

complete, there being no records of the period 1803 to 1807 inclusive and from February, 1811 to September, 1814. Moreover, the Mirzapur series ends with the year 1839. Thus the Saharanpur records are useful as helping to fill the gaps in the Mirzapur records. The following is an account of the letters in the present series during the years of which no records have been preserved at Mirzapur :—

1805—One circular directing that the following information be given in the annual report submitted by Magistrates to the Nizamut Adawlut relating to all undecided criminal cases at the period of closing the report :—

(1) Names of persons accused.
(2) Whether in confinement or on bail.
(3) Crime with which charged.
(4) Date of receiving the charge.
(5) Date of proceedings on the charge.
(6) Explanations of delay and other remarks.

1806—Only one letter of this year has been filed in which the Magistrate of the Northern division of Saharanpur was authorised to make a circuit for the purpose of visiting the thanas in his jurisdiction.

1807—The only letter filed is one issuing a copy of the circular order of 1805 described above.

1811—There are two letters of this year :—

(1) A letter stating that the Governor General in Council approved of the proposal that Zilla and City Judges and Magistrates should submit with their application for leave of absence a statement of pending cases before them in both the civil and criminal sides.

(2) An important letter directing the magistrates to keep four registers in order to remedy existing abuses. These registers were suggested by Mr. W. Blunt, Superintendent of Police, Lower Bengal, who pointed out that the fixing of dates of trials had generally been left to native officers and in consequence heavy arrears of criminal cases had accrued. The four forms prescribed by him were compiled with the object of enabling the magistrate to see at a glance the state of his case work, the numbers of persons in confinement awaiting trial and the length of their confinement. The order also directed all police daroghas to keep diaries of all official transactions at the thana and these diaries were to be submitted monthly by the police daroghas to the magistrate along with the monthly report required by the regulations. In July, 1811, these orders were

modified, and among other things, the police daroghas were required to keep their diaries at the thana for permanent record.

1812.—There are seven letters of this year. The first instructed that in the return of robberies and heinous crimes the column headed "Thefts to considerable amount" should be changed to "Thefts exceeding Rs. 50" and that the report should give statistics of cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The second letter relates to the health of Grindall, the Magistrate of Saharanpur, enquiring whether it was still necessary for him to take leave.

The third letter is a covering letter.

The fourth is a circular letter stating that the Government disapprove of the action of Mr. Sisson in publishing a report about the Pindarees who had invaded British territory and requiring magistrates to refrain from addressing publications of a general nature to the inhabitants of the provinces without the sanction of Government or the concurrence of the nearest local authority when the matter was urgent.

The sixth relates to transfers of prisoners under sentence of transportation.

The seventh letter requires a distinction to be made in the half-yearly reports of prisoners between those imprisoned for 14 years and upwards and those imprisoned for a shorter period. The magistrates were also required to notice in the statement whether the total number of prisoners exceeded the number which the jail was capable of holding and to state where the surplus number was confined and whether it was desirable to remove any and what number to the jail of another station.

1813 —There are two letters of 1813. The first gives magistrates a discretion to confine prisoners in fetters when no specific orders have been issued by the court convicting them. The second letter directs the Magistrate of Saharanpur to transfer certain prisoners to other jails.

1814.—There are a number of letters of 1814. These relate to the following subjects, health of prisoners in jails, order to police officers to refrain from placing witnesses under restraint to secure their attendance in court, the proper course being to take machalkas from them, and, in cases where regulations did not allow the taking of machalkas, to take a written acknowledgment from the party of the receipt of the summons served on him; the separation of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment by magistrates and their assistants from those sentenced by the Court of Circuit and Nizamut Adawlut. (The rules for separation of prisoners were

a council of perfection, since in most cases the jail accommodation was not sufficient to divide the prisoners into all the classes required.)

The most important letter of this year is a long one relating to suttee. The Hindu pandits had been consulted as to whether the Hindu religion sanctioned women having young children, burning themselves with their husbands' bodies; the bewasthas of various pandits were circulated for the guidance of magistrates. Magistrates were not allowed to prevent suttee but they were enjoined to use all their influence to prevent it. An annual report of suttees had to be sent in to the Nizamut Adawlut.

As we have seen, the Mirzapur series ends with the year 1839, whereas the Saharanpur series runs up to 1856. Most of the correspondence of this period 1839—56 consists of circulars. There are a few letters containing the opinions of the Judges in certain cases. Mention may be made of the following, a circular transmitting an extract from a despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 11th February, 1840, in which they objected to the imposition of heavy fines upon native officials, an order directing magistrates to enquire from the Executive Engineers the number of prisoners their jails were capable of holding. Most of the letters relate to jails, such subjects as distinctive jail dress for convicts, pension of jailors, returns of casualties and sickness among outlying gangs of prisoners being dealt with.

In 1852 magistrates were asked by the Nizamut Adawlut whether Edmonstone's translation of the Penal Code was intelligible to the people. Other subjects dealt with are the classification and arrangement of records, a Bill of 1855 for the better prevention of offences against the public tranquillity and to amend the law regarding the taking of bonds for keeping the peace and a draft Act of 1856 for the more effectual suppression of gambling.

Series IV.—Letters received from the Court of Circuit for the division of Bareilly, 1806-1828.

The earliest letter is dated Bareilly, the 31st January, 1806, and is addressed to Hugh Wilkinson, Esquire, Magistrate of the Northern division of the zillah Saharanpur. This officer was at first Judge and Magistrate, but later in the year 1806 he became Judge of the whole of the Saharanpur division and Magistrate of the Southern division, Sir Roger Martin being appointed Magistrate of the Northern division. The last letter to Wilkinson is dated 28th of April, 1806, and the first letter to Martin, 1st November, 1806. There is no letter between these two dates.

From what follows it will be seen that the Court of Circuit was largely an agency for transmission to the magistrate of orders of the Nizamat Adawlut. Many of the communications are letters transmitting

warrants of sentences to that court for execution. The following is specimen of one of these warrants :—

Extract from the proceedings of the Nizamat Adawlut, the 9th December, 1806.

"The court having duly considered the proceedings held on the trial of Dyallah, charged with murder, and the Futwah of their law officers on the said trial, pass the following sentence :—

The prisoner Dyallah having been convicted of the murder charged against him and having been declared by the Futwah of the law officers of this Court liable to suffer death by Kissaas on the legal demand of the heirs of the slain and there appearing to the Court no circumstances in his favour to render him a proper object of mercy, the Court sentences the aforesaid prisoner Dyallah to suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he is dead; at the usual place of execution for zillah Saharanpur ; and order that his body be afterwards exposed upon a gibbet as near to the spot where the murder was committed as circumstances may admit."

(True Extract.)

Signed and sealed by order of the Nizamat Adawlut.

(*Signed*) S. T. GOAD,
Register.

On March the 5th, 1810, the Nizamat Adawlut permitted magistrates to hang men near the place of murder if they thought fit.

The other more important subjects dealt with in this series are orders relating to tender of pardon to accomplices to make them witnesses; removal of police powers from tahsildars, the division of districts into thanas of 10 *kos* square, each under a daroga ; a proclamation that any person who shall be capitally convicted of putting to death his or her child or children or of putting to death any other child or person in consequence of a real or supposed insult or injury will be invariably punished with death; order directing separate confinement of prisoners sentenced by magistrates and Courts of Circuit; order fixing one burkandaz as a guard for every four prisoners working on the roads; order empowering Courts of Circuit to review orders of magistrates detaining persons in default of furnishing security for good behaviour; order directing burkandazes to be armed with match-locks or spears or swords or both at the discretion of the magistrates; zamindar's watchmen; rules for holding inquests; order of the 14th July, 1808, directing all complaints to magistrates to be written on stamped paper; order dated 17th March, 1809, specifying the kind of court house to be built for the accommodation of the Court of Circuit at stations visited by it. (The

specification included stables for 6 horses and a cook room); instructions to magistrates how to deal with affrays and dacoities; a proclamation of 1810, prohibiting the practice of burying alive with their own consent persons having leprosy; the transfer in July, 1810, of certain villages from the magistracy of the Northern division to that of the Southern division; instructions regarding the recording of convictions; rules for attendance of witnesses at jail deliveries of Courts of Circuit; order requiring magistrates to lay before the Court of Circuit on each jail delivery statements of undertrial prisoners; orders about stopping the bringing in slave girls from Almora (a complaint from the Soobah of Almora in 1811 led to passing of Regulation X of 1811); allowances to be paid only to indigent witnesses in criminal cases; orders regarding the evidence of informers; order requiring native judicial officers to furnish Government with a list of their landed property; instructions regarding *Suruthals*; magistrates instructed in 1814 to order zamindars to make mud parapets round wells to prevent people from falling in; instructions of various dates regarding suttee. (This correspondence shows that in 1815, 378 suttees were reported as having taken place in the whole of Bengal. In 1816 the number was 442, in 1817, 787, in 1818, 839. Thus it would appear that the practice was on the increase when it was suppressed); instructions regarding accused persons who appear to be of unsound mind; circular order in 1815 to all magistrates requiring them to furnish an explanation whenever at the end of any month more than 50 persons were in confinement for examination; printed proclamation dated March 28th, 1815, of the Hon'ble and Vice-President in Council asking for subscriptions to be applied to the discharge from confinement of such insolvent debtors as may be deemed the fittest objects of relief as a thanksgiving to Almighty God for the happy re-establishment of peace in Europe; letters from the presiding Judge of Circuit addressed to the magistrate at the close of the session on the state of the police and the jail, pointing out mistakes and irregularities in judicial procedure, etc.; orders of July the 24th, 1816, under which the Nizamat Adawlut ordered magistrates when preparing the calendars prescribed under section 13 of Regulation VI of 1803 to distinguish witnesses under the following heads:—

Prosecution—

(1) Witnesses to the charge;

(2) Witnesses to the confession;

(3) Witnesses to character;

Defence—

(1) Witnesses to the defence;

(2) Witnesses to character;

order, dated 19th December, 1816, prohibiting the police from levying from the zamindars *bhet*, nazrana, etc. ; correspondence regarding suppression of female infanticide ; rules regarding pensions ; correspondence regarding defects in execution proceedings of civil decrees ; stamp laws ; judicial procedure ; hospitals for the insane ; repairs to Government buildings ; the appoinment of Sudder Ameens under Regulation II of 1821 ; order of 1824 directing magistrates to report to higher authorities all cases of European planters charged with violence or oppression ; directions to magistrates regarding seizure of contraband opium in 1824 ; an order of 1824 empowering magistrates to attach estates when possession cannot be ascertained ; in 1825 the Government ordered the Court of Circuit of Bareilly to visit the station of Nagina once a year, but directed that they need not hold jail deliveries of Etawah, Dehra Dun and Pilibhit, where joint magistrates were stationed, but where there was no suitable jail ; court vacations ; security bonds ; travelling allowance rules ; rules for recording of evidence.

A great portion of the correspondence is concerned with the police. The records contain a copy of a letter, dated 10th June, 1808, from the Nizamat Adawlut to the Governor General in Council saying that, although the local circumstances in both divisions of Saharanpur are peculiar, they consider that the magistrates are entertaining an unnecessary police establishment. As the result of this letter the strength of the police in the Northern division of Saharanpur was fixed as follows on the 31st of August, 1808 :—

One kotwal on Rs. 50-0-0, one naib on Rs. 15, 16 darogas, pay from Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 30-0-0, 33 jamadars at Rs. 8-0-0, 428 barkandazes at Rs. 4-0-0. The cost of this establishment, including mutsuddies, was Rs. 3,178-0-0 per mensem. The establishment was increased on the 22nd August, 1809, by the addition of two darogas on Rs. 25-0-0, two jamadars on Rs. 8-0-0 and 20 barkandazes at Rs. 4-0-0 which entailed an additional expense of Rs. 160 per mensem.

The above establishment did not include village watchmen.

In addition to these establishments, magistrates were empowered to entertain temporary sowars to assist the police. Later, at the request of the Magistrate of Moradabad, magistrates were allowed to entertain, in case of necessity, extraordinary establishments. Among other letters appertaining to the police is a copy of a letter of Government, dated 10th May, 1809, calling on magistrates to induce tahsildars and other natives of influence and respectable character to undertake the duties of police ameens under Regulation XII of 1807 to disperse and apprehend gangs of free-booters. In the same year an Irregular Corps of 500 horse was raised for the support of the police in the

Ceded and Conquered Provinces and each magistrate was asked how many horsemen he required. The records show that the bigger zamindars were entrusted with the charge of their police in their estates, a written agreement with them being taken.

Jails and jail discipline are subjects on which there is much correspondence in this series. The records contain a report, dated 27th March, 1809, that in the year 1807-08 Sicca Rupees 8,44,245 were expended on judicial contingencies in the territories under the Governor General, chiefly on the maintenance of prisoners. In most districts jail accommodation was insufficient and general orders were issued directing magistrates in such cases to hire private buildings. Stocks were also resorted to as a means of securing prisoners in unsafe buildings. There is on the record a copy of a note by R. K. Dick, the third Judge of Circuit, Daçca, on the treatment of prisoners and the directions of Government thereon. Government at this period was much concerned with jail discipline and the health of prisoners. In 1812 orders were issued that prisoners to be whipped by *corah* were to be first inspected by the magistrate to see if they were fit to undergo this punishment : 39 stripes was a common punishment.

The records show that in October 1817, 50 prisoners were sent from Moradabad to help to repair the fortress at Saharanpur and 100 were deputed for the same purpose from Aligarh. By November, 1818, the 100 Aligarh prisoners had been reduced to 75 by casualties.

As the note on the history of Saharanpur division shows, Dehra Dun was for some time under the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Saharanpur, and a good many letters in this series refer to Dehra Dun. There is a letter, dated July 26th, 1816, from the Court of Appeal and Circuit asking the following questions about Dehra Dun :—

(1) Is there any principal town ?

(2) Has there been any kind of police establishment ?

(3) What are the castes and their crimes ?

(4) What grains are grown, their selling price, does produce exceed consumption ?

(5) Are there any manufactures ?

(6) Are there any imports or exports?

There is in the records a Government order, dated 28th February, 1817, sanctioning a police establishment costing Rs. 299 per mensem for Dehra Dun. There is in 1817 a report of Mr. R. F. Grindall, Magistrate of Saharanpur North, reporting that "in particular and minute enquiries relative to the customs and manners of the people" he could not ascertain that in "that part of Garhwal called Dehra Dun" any local usages

regarding either of property or society peculiar to themselves existed. This report and the proximity of the two districts led the Government to annex Dehra Dun to Saharanpur. Grindall proposed to establish a Dewanny Adawlut at Saharanpur. This proposal was not accepted.

Finally, this series of records contains some interesting correspondence regarding the Magistrate's court house at Saharanpur. On 18th March, 1806, the Court of Circuit wrote to Wilkinson "The Court recommends the propriety of your erecting a temporary building near your residence in an open space to serve as a kutcherry where the inhabitants who have occasion to apply to you may find ready means of access." Many officers used to live or hold their offices in tombs and temples and mosques. Thus the Collector of Agra lived in a tomb for some years. In 1808 the Government called for a report as to the occupation of such buildings by individuals.

By 1816 the Circuit bungalow at Saharanpur had fallen into a state of disrepair. On the 30th of December Mr. Leycester recommended that the bungalow recently built by Captain McLeod be purchased and that the existing residence of the Judges be made into a public office. In the course of his letter Mr. Leycester said :—

"The bungalow may be described generally as consisting of nine rooms with a small verandah round with every accommodation and abundant outhouses. It was furnished about a year ago, is admirably built and in perfect order, glazed throughout, not likely to need any but the most common repairs for a great length of time—must be perfectly satisfactory to the Judges—so as to obviate all future discussion on the subject—and is very commodiously placed in a healthy situation.

Captain McLeod is willing to sell the property, including purdas, chicks, punkhas and the Calcutta mats in the three centre rooms and setrinjees in the others for Sicca Rs. 5,000, a sum to which Government has lately limited the cost of building for the Circuit Judges, but which is much less than the net value of the premises."

Series V.—Letters from the Commissioner of Circuit from 1825 *to* 1857, 13 *volumes.*

For an account of the nature of such letters the reader is referred to the description of the records in the Magistrate's office at Mirzapur.

Series VI.—Letters from the Sessions Judge from March, 1836 *to December,* 1857, 3 *volumes.*

For the general nature of these letters the reader is referred to the description of such letters issued to the Magistrate of Mirzapur.

Series VII.—Letters from the Civil Auditor and Accountant,
1836-1854, *I volume.*

These are mainly circulars. They are not so complete as the collection of circulars in the record-room at Ghazipur but they are addressed to the magistrate. Their subject-matter is of little interest and importance. The circulars relate mostly to the keeping of Government accounts and the working of the Government treasuries. On September the 29th, 1846, the Government authorised the abolition of Magistrates' treasuries and the exhibition of their monetary transactions in the Collector's treasury accounts. The separate magistrate's accounts were all closed on April the 30th, 1847. Circulars nos. 220 and 221 in this connection issued to the collectors and magistrates explain the procedure that had to be adopted in amalgamating the two treasuries. The Collector had to add the Magistrate's cash balance to his own and open three new heads in his accounts, "Magistrate's inefficient balance," "to and by deposits of the Magistrate's court," and "to and by ferry fund." The opening of these new heads was accompanied by the discontinuance of the remittance head "To and by Magistrate."

Series VIII.—Letters from the Commissioner regarding the suppression of Dacoity, also from the Commissioner for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.

Colonel W. H. Sleeman was at first appointed Commissioner to deal with thuggee, and later, on the 12th of February 1839, he was also appointed Commissioner for suppression of dacoity. The present correspondence deals almost entirely with gang robbery or dacoity. Sleeman's *modus operandi*, as set forth in his circular no. 28, dated 27th February 1839, was to (1) compile a list of leaders and influential members of dacoit gangs, (2) open a separate misl for each of the above from materials furnished by the magistrates whether or not the men were in custody. "The misl," wrote Sleeman, "will go on increasing till the individual is finally disposed of and will be available for any magistrate who may wish to refer to it."

The correspondence includes a demi-official letter to W. J. Conolly, Magistrate of Saharanpur, in Sleeman's own handwriting.

(b) Judicial letters issued—Series I, II and III.—For the general nature of the contents of these records the reader is referred to the description of the similar series in the record-room of the Collector of Mirzapur.

(c) Miscellaneous Judicial documents.—The headings of these volumes explain their contents.

(4) THE RECORDS OF THE LOCAL AGENTS AND THE ROAD AND FERRY FUND COMMITTEES AT SAHARANPUR.

These fall into two series:—

Series I.—Letters received from 1836 to 1860, 3 volumes.

Series II.—Letters issued from September, 1842 to 1843, 1 volume. (These are tied up in *basta* no. 32.)

Series II.—The letters are listed at the beginning of the volume. This volume also includes minutes of proceedings. The volume contains nothing of importance. The registers containing the earlier and later letters issued have disappeared or have been destroyed.

Series I.—Most of the letters received appear to have been preserved in these 3 volumes. The first letter is dated 8th January, 1836, from the Commissioner to W. T. Louis, officiating Collector, and F. Thompson, Civil Surgeon, informing them that, under the orders of Government, they are authorised to act as local agents, under Regulation XIX of 1810, and saying that the Senior Assistant present may act as Secretary. Until 1836 there were no Local Agents for Meerut, Bulandshahr, Saharanpur, or Muzaffarnagar. The most important subjects in this correspondence are the organisation in 1838 of a scheme for regulating and controlling the disbursement of the Road Fund (there was a one per cent. road fund in the district), appointment of the Joint Magistrate as an ex-officio member of the Agency; correspondence regarding the construction of bridges over the Hindun and Solanee to improve the road to Mussoorie. The local agents wanted to construct these bridges, but the Government refused to sanction them on the ground that they would benefit only Europeans. The scheme was Captain P. T. Cautley's. The local agents filled up several swamps and did some drainage. In 1840 the Commissioner complained that the collection of the road fund had been allowed to fall into arrears. In the same year the Board of Revenue requested that respectable natives should be asked to join the committee. The records of 1841 and 1842 contains correspondence regarding the reconstruction of a bridge over the Dholee Khal Nulla. In 1842 a Superintendent of Roads was appointed, and this series contains the letters written by him to the agents. It also contains letters from Lieutenant Baird Smith, Executive Engineer of the Doab canals, who was made a member of the committee. In 1845 the Lieutenant-Governor visited Saharanpur and after his visit he directed the Commissioner to say that he was much struck with the importance of paying attention to the roads and the better drainage of the city. He stated that he doubted whether it is worth while paying a European overseer as other committees managed without one. As a result of this letter, the

post of the Road Superintendent was abolished. Between 1842 and 1847 the chief matters dealt with are the construction of (1) the Saharanpur-Rurki-Hardwar road (the Canal department paid the initial cost of this, Rs. 14,700, and the Road Fund Committee liquidated the debt in annual instalments of Rs. 2,000), (2) the Amballa-Meerut road, (3) the Chilkhanna-Madhalpur road, (4) the Delhi road, also the roads to the hills, but it was not until 1855 that the road to Dehra through the Sewaliks was commenced. The Postmaster-General constantly complained of the bad state of the road between Saharanpur and Amballa. The Road Committee were allowed to employ jail labour on the roads, and they had the advantage of the assistance of the engineers who were engaged in constructing the canals and also later of the engineers engaged in constructing the railway.

The volumes of letters received contain a few minutes of members, money accounts, Government orders and circulars.

Government Gazettes.—There are 16 volumes of *Government of Agra Gazettes* from September, 1840, to the end of 1857. There is one volume for each year except the years 1841 and 1842, the Gazettes of which are missing.

Calcutta Gazettes.—These exist for the years 1856 and 1857.

There are in the library of the Saharanpur collectorate a number of interesting books of pre-mutiny days, including the 1829 edition of the Circular Orders of the Nizamut Adawlut from 1796 to 1827, 2 volumes.

V.—Table showing the contents of the bastas.

Number of Basta. — Nature of contents.

Revenue.

(1) Six volumes of revenue letters received (series I), 1814 to 1821.

(2) Seven volumes of revenue letters received (series I), 1822 to 1826.

(3) Six volumes of revenue letters received (series I), 1827 to 1834.

(4) Six volumes of revenue letters received (series I), 1835 to 1840.

(5) Six volumes of revenue letters received (series I), 1841 to 1847.

(6) Six volumes of revenue letters received (series I), 1848 to 1852.

(7) Six volumes of revenue letters received (series I), 1853 to 1855.

Number of Basta.	Nature of contents.
	Revenue—(concluded).
(8)	Two volumes of revenue letters received (series I), 1856. One volume " correspondence of 1857. One " of correspondence relating to Raja Ram Dayal of Landhura, 1813. Two volumes of copies of revenue correspondence, 1809 to 1818.
(9)	Seven volumes of revenue circulars received (series II), 1829 to October 1838.
(10)	Six volumes of revenue circulars received (series II), 1838 (October) to 1850.
(11)	Six volumes of revenue circulars received (series II), 1851 to 1857. Three volumes of letters received by Mr. J. Muir, 1835 to 1839.
(12)	Five volumes of letters issued by Mr. J. Muir, 1835 to 1840. One volume of letters issued by Mr. Mabery, 1839 to 1840.
(13)	One volume of revenue letters issued (series I), 1818 to 1819. One volume of letters issued to Board (series II), 1826. Four volumes of miscellaneous letters issued (Series IV), 1851 to 1856.
(14)	Ten volumes of letters to Commissioner (series III), 1829 to 1836.
(15)	Eleven volumes of letters to Commissioner (series III), 1837 to 1845.
(16)	Eleven volumes of letters to Commissioner (series III), 1846 to 1856.
(17)	Ten volumes of miscellaneous revenue records (1 to 10 of miscellaneous revenue records).
	Settlement.
(18)	Two volumes of settlement letters received, 1836 to 1840. Three volumes of settlement letters issued, 1835 to 1840. One volume of copies of settlement correspondence between 1819 and 1855.
(19)	One volume of settlement accounts, 1226 to 1237 *fasli.* Six volumes of general statements, 1835 to 1836. Fifteen volumes of village statements, 1835 to 1838. One volume of statements of proposed *jama.* One settlement note book, 1834.
(20)	Five volumes of village statements, 1835 to 1840.
(21)	Eight " " " "
(22)	Six " " " "

Number of Basta.	Nature of contents.
	Judicial.
(23)	One volume of letters from Resident of Delhi (series I), 1806 to 1812. Five volumes of letters from Government (series II), 1805 to 1825.
(24)	Three volumes of letters from Nizamat Adawlut (series III), 1805 to 1857. Three volumes of letters from Sessions Judge (series VI), 1836 to 1857.
(25)	Four volumes of letters from Court of Circuit (series IV), 1806 to 1828. One volume of letters from Commissioner of Dacoity (series VIII), 1837 to 1845. One volume of letters from Accountant (series VII), 1836 to 1854.
(26)	Seven volumes of letters from Commissioner (series V), 1829 to 1852.
(27)	Six volumes of letters from Commissioner (series V), 1853 to 1857.
(28)	Five volumes of miscellaneous letters received (series IX). 1819 to 1847.
(29)	Three volumes of miscellaneous letters received (series IX), 1848 to 1857. Five volumes of miscellaneous judicial records (1 to 5 miscellaneous).
(30)	Eight volumes of judicial letters issued (series I), 1831 to 1843 (June).
(31)	Four volumes of judicial letters issued (series I), July 1843 to 1847. Four volumes of letters to Commissioner (series II), 1848 to 1858.
(32)	Four volumes of miscellaneous letters issued (series III), 1848 to 1857. *Local Agency.* Three volumes of letters received, 1836 to 1860. One volume of letters issued, 1842 to 1843.
(33)	Eight volumes, *Government of Agra Gazette*, 1840 to 1849.
(34)	Six " " " 1850 to 1855.
(35)	Two " " " 1856 to 1857. Three " *Calcutta Gazette*, 1856 to 1857.

CHAPTER XI.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD-ROOM OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DEHRA DUN.

N.B.—This record-room contains records relating to some parts of Kumaun from 1825 to 1829

I.—History of the district.

II.—General nature of the records.

III.—Classification of the records.

IV.—Descriptive account of the records.

V.—Table showing the contents of the *bastas*.

I.—History of the district.

After the defeat of the Gurkhas the Government of India, in a resolution, dated the 17th November, 1815, ordered that Dehra Dun should be permanently annexed to the British territory and attached to the Saharanpur district. The copy of this resolution, which was sent to the Collector of Saharanpur, exists among the Saharanpur records.

On January 26th, 1816, the Secretary to Government wrote to Mr. Grindall, the Magistrate of the Northern division of Saharanpur, transmitting a copy of the proceedings of Government relating to the annexation of the Dun and stating that " His Lordship in Council does not consider it to be expedient that the general laws and regulations of the British Government for the administration of civil and criminal justice in the western provinces should be immediately introduced into the Deyrah Doon, and it will be sufficient for the present that such measures be adopted, and such general control exercised by you, as may appear necessary for the maintenance of an efficient internal police in that tract of country.

You are accordingly desired to take charge of the Deyrah Doon from Mr. Fraser,* and after personally ascertaining the stations where it may be proper to establish police thannahs to report the number and expense of the establishment which it may be necessary to entertain for the maintenance of the police and for the protection of the property of the inhabitants.

It will probably be convenient that the police thannahs and the tahsildari cutcherries should be established at the same places, and you are accordingly desired in framing any arrangement of this nature to act in

* That officer had been deputed from the Delhi Residency on January 20th, 1816, to settle the province of Garhwal and to organize a police establishment.

concert with Mr. Chamberlain, or the officer who may be directed to assume charge of the revenue of the Deyrah Doon.

In the trial of persons who may be charged with the commission of criminal offences in the Deyrah Doon, you will conform to the general principles of the regulations in force in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and in the infliction of punishments you will be careful not to exceed the ordinary powers invested in you, as a magistrate, by those regulations.

If any cases of a more serious nature should arise in which it would be necessary under the regulations in force to commit the parties accused for trial before the Court of Circuit you will detain such persons in safe custody or on bail until the formal introduction of the general regulations into the Deyrah Doon may enable you to commit them to take their trial before the Court of Circuit. You will, in the meantime, endeavour, by diligent local enquiries, to obtain the most full and accurate information possible regarding that tract of country, and in reporting the result of those enquiries, you will be carefnl to notice any peculiar local usages, either in the state of property or of society, which it may be of importance that Government should be made acquainted with previously to the formal introduction of the regulations into the Deyrah Doon."

There is no copy of this letter among the Dehra records, but the original exists among those at Saharanpur.

On March 29th, 1816, the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces thus addressed Mr. Calvert on deputation at Saharanpur :—

"The Board . . . . do not deem it necessary to delay, until a reference to the Presidency, orders for carrying into effect the instructions of Government which direct a co-operation of the revenue with the judicial authorities. You will be pleased, therefore, to proceed to the Dhoon for the purpose of selecting, in concert with the magistrate, the situations of such parganah cutcherries as may appear to you necessary, and on receiving charge of the revenue records, to transmit to me a full report on the state of the Dhoon accompanied with the accounts of such settlement as may have been made, copies of proceedings thereon, the kistbundee of the present year and a jumma wassil bakee, with copies of all such letters from Mr. Fraser to Government and the orders in reply which may be made over to you, for the purpose of affording the Board ample information regarding the Dhoon."

A few days after the issue of the above orders the Board received a letter, dated Fort William, the 15th March, 1816, from the Secretary to Government saying : " The Governor General in Council entirely

approves of the suggestion of your Board for placing the revenue affairs of the Deyrah Doon under the officer who has charge of the revenue of the northern division of the district of Saharanpur . . . The magistrate of the northern division of Saharanpur has been directed to assume charge of the police in the tract of country in question, and . . on the presumption that it will be convenient to establish the police thannahs and tahsildaree cutcherries at the same places the magistrate has been directed in establishing the former, to frame his arrangements in concert with the officer who may be directed to take charge of the revenue. . . The permanent arrangements for the management of this tract of country will be the subject of future consideration."

This further consideration resulted in Regulation IV of 1817, which was passed on February 28th of that year.

"Whereas," runs the Regulation, "the tract of country called Deyrah Doon, heretofore forming a part of Gurhwal, has been ceded to the Honourable the East India Company, in full sovereignty by the Raja of Nepal and whereas it has been judged advisable to annex that tract of country to the district of Saharanpore, the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the period of their promulgation.

II.—The tract of country called Deyrah Doon, heretofore forming part of Gurhwal, shall be annexed to the district of Saharanpur and shall be considered, subject in all matters of police and criminal jurisdiction, to the magistrate of the northern division of Saharanpore; and in all matters of a civil nature to the jurisdiction of the dewanny adawlut of that district. The laws and regulations established for the internal administration of the ceded and conquered provinces are hereby declared to be in full force and effect in the Deyrah Doon."

Mr. Calvert, having completed his settlement, left Dehra Dun, and from that time until 1822 the Dun remained immediately under the Collector of Saharanpur and the Magistrate of the northern division of Saharanpur. On October 24th, 1822, the Hon. F. J. Shore, who was at that time officiating joint magistrate of Bulandshahr, was directed, on being relieved by Mr. Graham, to take subordinate charge of Dehra Dun. He was ordered to proceed to Dehra and to remain there until the advent of the rainy season as joint magistrate and officer in charge of the revenue administration on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. During the rains he was required to reside at Saharanpur and from that place conduct the affairs of the Dun.

In 1824 Mr. Shore represented that the inhabitants of Dehra Dun were so little civilized that the regulations adapted to the people of the plains were not suited to them.

The representation resulted in the passing of Regulation XXI of 1825 which effected the transfer of the control of the Dun from the Saharanpur authorities to the Commissioner of Kumaun.

The following are extracts from a Government resolution, dated the 18th December, 1825 :—

"A civil officer will be appointed assistant to the Commissioner of Kumaoon and will in that capacity conduct under his authority and instructions the administration of civil and criminal justice and the collection of the land revenue in the Deyra Doon, and in the Pergunnah of Chandnee and also in the following Pergunnahs of the province of Kumaun, viz., Gung Sulan, Choundkote, Baraseo, Dewalgurh and Nagpore.

* * * * * * *

(3) The assistant will exercise his discretion in visiting any part of the jurisdiction committed to his charge that may appear to require his immediate presence, but it is desirable that his Sudder Cutcherry should be established in the Doon from May to October and at Sreenuggur from the month of November to April. By this arrangement the inhabitants of the Doon will have access to the assistant throughout the year, and the inhabitants of the Hill Pergunnahs during a large portion of the year, while the latter will have it in their power in case of emergency to resort to the Commissioner's court during the rainy season, when any difficulty of communication may exist between the Hill Pergunnahs and the Doon.

(4) The assistant will exercise powers to the same extent as those vested by the general regulations in a zillah Judge and Magistrate and a Collector of Revenue, subject to the control and the instructions of the Commissioner of Kumaun.

(5) In all civil suits an appeal will lie to the Commissioner's court from the decisions of the assistant . . .

(6) In the trial of criminal cases the assistant will be guided by the spirit and principles of the general regulations in force in the ceded and conquered provinces."

Paragraphs 7 and 8 provide for the procedure in the case of persons charged with serious crime. Such had to be committed for trial before the local Commissioner or a Judicial Commissioner appointed under Regulation X of 1807.

Paragraphs 10 and 11 required the assistant to furnish to the Commissioner of Kumaun monthly and periodical returns of civil and criminal business and of the collections of the land revenue and of contingent charges.

On December 8th, 1825, the Secretary to the Government wrote to the Hon. J. Shore :—

"The Governor General in Council has this day been pleased to remove you from the office of register of Saharanpur and joint magistrate stationed in the Dehra Dun and to appoint you to be assistant to the Commissioner of Kumaoon with a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem."

On May 1st, 1829, one month after the appointment of Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, Dehra Dun was removed from the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Kumaun and placed in charge of a superintendent —Major Young—subordinate to the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit for the first or Meerut division.

Regulation V of 1829, passed on May 12th, 1829, gave legislative sanction to the above arrangement and enacted that the administration of justice in the Dehra Dun should be conducted "under such rules as the Governor General in Council may be pleased to issue." The rules in question were issued on the day on which the Regulation was passed : in a letter of that date from the Secretary to Government Mr. W. Ewer, the Commissioner of the first division, was informed that pargana Chandni and the tahsildari of Srinagar were to be placed under the authority of the Commissioner in Kumaun, the river Ganges being the boundary between the province of Kumaun and the Dehra Dun and its dependencies. The latter were to be placed under the Commissioner of the first division, along with the other districts of the Northern Doab ; and, runs this letter : "the Resident at Delhi will possess and exercise the powers of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut in like manner as the Resident is vested with those powers in regard to the districts of the Northern Doab under the provisions of clause second, section IX, Regulation I of 1829.

"In the administration of the revenue and of civil and criminal justice and of the police the Superintendent will exercise powers to the same extent as those vested by the general regulations in a zillah judge and magistrate and a collector of revenue, subject to your control and instructions.

"In civil suits an appeal will lie to you in your capacity of Commissioner . . .

"Sessions of jail delivery shall be regularly held at least once a year in the Dehra Dun by the Commissioner of the first division appointed under Regulation I of 1829 for the trial of prisoners committed by the Superintendent of the Dehra Dun and its dependencies, and if the Commissioner shall consider the crime charged against a prisoner to be established he shall either refer the case for the final sentence to the Resident at Delhi, or if the case be within the competence of the judges of circuit

under the regulations in force in the ceded and conquered provinces, he shall issue his warrant for the punishment of the criminal."

The above arrangement, so far as it regards the criminal jurisdiction of the Resident at Delhi, cannot have persisted long, for we find on November 30th, 1829, the Nizamut Adawlut sentencing prisoners committed at Dehra Dun.

The Resident, however, continued for some time to exercise control over the Superintendent of the Dun in the latter's capacity of a political agent. On June 5th, 1829, when Major Young was appointed Superintendent of the Dehra Dun, the Resident at Delhi (Sir J. E. Colebrooke, Bart.) was informed that "our political relations with the Raja of Garhwal will in future be conducted by that officer in subordination to your authority."

On June 16th, 1835, "the whole of the duties relating to criminal justice heretofore performed . . . by the Commissioner of Circuit" were transferred to the Sessions Judge at Saharanpur. The Commissioner, however, still retained his authority as Superintendent of Police.

At the end of 1842 another change was made in the administration of Dehra Dun.

On December 26th of that year the following resolution was passed :—

"The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor having had under consideration the arrangement for the administration of the Deyra Doon and Mussoorie Hill stations and the vacation of office by Collector Young, the present Political Agent, consequent on his appointment . . . to be a Brigadier of the 2nd class in Bundelkhand, resolves that Deyra Doon and Mussoorie stations, together with the district of Jownsar and any other tract formerly subject to the Superintendent of Jownsar and Deyra Doon shall be attached to the district of Saharanpur to be administered by an officer with the powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector subordinate to the Magistrate and Collector of Saharanpur with the title and designation of Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

II.—His Honour is further pleased to determine that all political functions shall cease and that the territory of the Rajah of Garhwal or Tehree be annexed to the Kumaoon agency and placed under the control of the assistant in Garhwal."

II.—General nature of the records.

The pre-Mutiny records at Dehra Dun are voluminous and possess more than usual interest and importance.

They are interesting as relating to an extra-regulation tract, as containing much of the correspondence of that remarkable person, the Hon. F. J. Shore, and as affording materials for the history of the

large grants of land made in the Dun to European and Indian settlers.

That the records are of practical importance was demonstrated in a recent suit to which the Secretary of State for India in Council was a party. The Mussooree and Landour records, especially, are important owing to the uncertainty which prevails, or did prevail, until recently, as to the nature of the land tenures in the hill settlements.

2. The records in the office of the Superintendent of the Dun are more complete than those of most of the districts in the western part of the provinces, having escaped the ravages of the common foes of old records, viz., the mutineers in 1857, whiteants, fish-insects, and the indiscriminate weeder.

From the outline of the history of the district it will be apparent that until the end of the year 1822 all correspondence relating to the Dun was addressed either to the Collector of Saharanpur or to the Magistrate of the northern division of that district. The more important of the revenue correspondence of the period 1816 to 1823 relating to the Dun was copied out in September, 1823, and sent to Dehra Dun where it now exists.

The date of the earliest *original* record is October 24th, 1822. This is a letter addressed to Mr. Shore at Bulandshahr directing him to assume charge of the Dun.

A large number of the records have been made up into files; lists of these are given below.

The records which have been arranged chronologically have been neither listed nor indexed.

III.—Classification of the records.

The records, all of which have been bound up into volumes or placed in guard books, have been classified as follows :—

I.—Documents made up into files.

II.—Documents arranged chronologically.

I.—Documents made up into files :—

(*a*) Files relating to Mussoorie (including Rajpur) and Landour.

(*b*) Files relating to the rest of the District.

II.—Documents arranged chronologically :—

(*a*) *Letters received*—

Series I.—Revenue letters received by the Collector of Saharanpur between 1816 and 1823, 1 volume.

Series II.—Miscellaneous letters received by the Superintendent of Dehra Dun from October, 1822 to April, 1857, 22 volumes.

Series III.—Letters received from the Commissioner from 1840 to 1857, 7 volumes.

There is a break in this series between January, 1846 and November, 1847. Prior to 1840, letters received by the Superintendent of the Dun from the Commissioner have been classed in series II. The letters received from the Commissioner during the year 1846 and the early part of the year 1847 seem to have been destroyed.

Series IV.—Copies of political letters received between 1831 and 1839, 1 volume.

These copies have been brought to Dehra from Kumaun where the originals exist. The originals must have been sent to the Commissioner of Kumaun in 1843, when he assumed charge of the affairs relating to the Raja of Garhwal.

Series V.—Circulars received from the Accountant, 1837 to 1850, 1 volume.

(*b*) *Letters issued*—

Series I.—Revenue letters issued by the Collector of Saharanpur from March, 1816 to February, 1823, 1 volume.

Series II.—Judicial letters issued from February, 1823 to April, 1825, 2 volumes.

Series III.—Miscellaneous (general) letters issued from 1823 to 1837, 8 volumes.

There are breaks in this series between September, 1824 and April, 1825 and for the year 1827.

Series IV.—Revenue letters issued from 1837 to 1844 and from 1847 to 1855, 8 volumes.

Series V.—Judicial letters issued from January, 1837 to October, 1844, and from February, 1847 to March, 1856, 5 volumes.

Series VI.—Letters issued to the Commissioner from January 1843 to March, 1856, 5 volumes.

Series VII.—Letters issued regarding treasury matters and monetary transactions from January, 1847 to April, 1863, 3 volumes.

Series VIII.—Miscellaneous letters issued from January, 1839 to March, 1856, 3 volumes.

Series IX.—Miscellaneous letters issued between 1844 and 1856. These are loose office copies which have been placed in a guard-book. They give the full text of many letters which appear only as abstracts in the registers of letters issued, 1 volume.

Series X.—Letters issued relating to Jaunsar Bawar, 1822 to 1829, 1 volume.

Series XI.—Political letters issued, 1829 to 1842, 1 volume.

Series XII.—Letters issued relating to the execution of decrees and the estates of deceased persons, 1840 to 1842 and 1847 to 1855, 3 volumes.

Series XIII.—Letters issued relating to forests and forest dues, 1846 to 1850, 1 volume.

Series XIV.—Letters issued to the Postmaster-General and to various postmasters, 1847 to 1856, 1 volume.

Series XV.—Letters issued by the Assistant Political Agent and Joint Magistrate, 1840 to 1842, 1 volume.

Series XVI.—Letters issued to the Commissioners of the Mussooree Settlement, etc., 1846 to 1856, 1 volume.

(*c*) Correspondence relating to the Mutiny, 1 volume.

IV.—Descriptive account of the records.

(*a*) *Documents made up into files. Files relating to Mussooree (including Rajpur) and Landour.*

These files relate mainly to land and houses held by Europeans.

Within 10 years of the conquest of Dehra Dun, the value of Mussoorie and Landour as sanitoria became appreciated and numbers of Europeans visited those places and erected houses there.

Those parts of the ridge that had been levelled were used as grazing grounds in the summer by villagers whose houses were in the valley. The building of these houses seriously interfered with the grazing of the cattle, and, in order to protect the villagers, Mr. Shore, the Superintendent, issued orders that settlers were entitled to build only on the parts of the ridge that had not been levelled; and that if anyone wanted to build on a level piece of land he must purchase the land and the purchase must be declared to him; otherwise he would not recognise the transfer.

Later, Major Young raised the question whether the villagers had the right to sell the land, as it belonged to Government.

Another difficulty was caused by the fact that some houses had been erected on the side of the hill belonging to the Raja of Tehri.

In order to determine the position of the settlers Mr. F. O. Wells was ordered in 1842 to prepare a list of holdings, confirm those that had been registered in the Superintendent's office, demarcate new sites, and induce the Raja of Tehri to come to terms as regards houses built on land in his territory.

Many of the files contain documents signed by Wells confirming old grants and declaring fresh ones.

Much of the correspondence has been printed.

There is a printed volume containing copies of letters from the Government or the Commissioner to Wells in 1842.

At the end of Ashworth's *Report on the Land Tenures of Mussoorie* (which has been printed) a number of the earlier records relating to Mussoorie and Landour have been reproduced. Those interested in the land tenures of Mussoorie and Landour should read Ashworth's report.

Shortly after Wells had completed his settlement, a local committee was constituted under Act X of 1842 and bye-laws were framed for the regulation of the station.

Much of the correspondence of this committee is to be found in files 117 to 120, and in series XVI of letters issued.

The following is a list of the Mussoorie and Landour files :—

File no.		Subject.
1.	Papers regarding	Maryville estate (Mussoorie).
2.	Ditto	Spring Cottage, Kandu Lodge, Old Brewery and Mussoorie Seminary—estates of Mr. J. Mackinnon (Mussoorie).
3.	Papers regarding	Park House estate (Mussoorie).
4.	Ditto	Major R. Thorpe's estate (Landour).
5.	Ditto	Bellevue estate (Mussoorie).
6.	Ditto	Glenlyon estate (Mussoorie).
7.	Ditto	Radcliff (south portion), Vale Head, Blucher's Hill, Cautley Cottage. The Farm (north portion). The Rectory. The Cottage, Wolfsburn, Moulsoe, Wolf's Crag—estates of Captain Cautley (Mussoorie and Landour).
8.	Papers regarding	Landour Hotel and Daulatabad—estates of Mr. J. Theodore (Landour).
9.	Papers regarding	McCarty's Hotel at Rajpur.
10.	Ditto	Woodstock estate (Landour) and Hotel (at Rajpur) of Captain R. McKie.
11.	Papers regarding	Market Hill estate (Landour).
12.	Ditto	Grant Lodge and Grant Cottage (Mussoorie).
13.	Ditto	the Peak and the Retreat (Mussoorie).
14.	Ditto	Eagle's Nest (Mussoorie).
15.	Ditto	Hollow Oak and Strawberry Bank (Mussoorie).
16.	Ditto	the disputed boundary of Captain Roberts' estate (Mussoorie).
17.	Papers regarding	Waverly estate (Mussoorie).
18.	Ditto	Buona Vista estate (Landour).
19	Ditto	Mussoorie bazar.
20	Ditto	Cliff Cottage (Mussoorie).

21. Papers regarding Tota Hall (Mussoorie).
22. Ditto Laurel Bank (Ditto).
23. Ditto Phoenix Lodge (Ditto).
24. Ditto Dun View (Ditto).
25. Ditto Craig Cottage (Ditto).
26. Ditto Violet Bank (Ditto).
27. Ditto Willow Bank (Ditto).
28. Ditto the inconvenience arising from fixing the public roads as boundaries of estates.
29. List of Dr. Grierson's estates.
30. Papers regarding the scale of prices to be charged for copies of plans of estates.
31. Papers regarding the Potato garden estate of Mr. F. Young (Mussoorie).
32. Papers regarding the disputed boundary of Mr. John Scott's estate.
33. Ditto Elsworth Cottage (Landour).
34. Ditto Strawberry Hill (Ditto).
35. Ditto sites for Landour bazar.
36. Detailed survey of Mussoorie and Landour estates and settlement papers.
37. Papers regarding White Park Forest, Oakgrove, Newlands, and Fairlawn—estates of Mr. Luson (Landour and Mussoorie).
38. Papers regarding the Oaks, Acorns, and Oak Bush—estates of Colonel Gwatkin (Mussoorie).
39. Papers regarding Cloud End, Clover Lodge, Kuchar Lodge, Evergreen, Moltee Cop, Hawthornden, and Maple Hayes—estates of Major E. Swetenham (Mussoorie).
40. Papers regarding godowns built by Mr. Scott on McKay's ground at Rajpur.
41. Papers regarding Captain White's land at Mussoorie.
42. Ditto Rockcliff estate (Mussoorie).
43. Ditto Hampton Court estate (Mussoorie).
44. Ditto Priory do. (Ditto).
45. Ditto Rock Cottage do. (Ditto).
46. Ditto Park Corner do. (Ditto).
47. Surveying of Dr. Grierson's estates—Zubbarkhet, Bhadraj, etc.
48. Papers regarding Bassett Hall, Grey Castle and the Parsonage (Mussoorie).
49. Papers regarding Kenilworth and Manor House-estates of Major Angelo (Mussoorie).
50. Papers regarding Midstream estate (Mussoorie).
51. Ditto Hope Garden do. (Ditto).

52. Papers regarding Airfield estate (Mussoorie).
53. Ditto Woodville do. (Ditto).
54. Ditto Kirklands do. (Ditto).
55. Ditto Muilleries do. (Ditto).
56. Ditto Walnut Grove do. (Ditto).
57. Ditto Glanville do. (Ditto).
58. Ditto Garden do. (Ditto).
59. Ditto Brooklands do. (Ditto).
60. Ditto the Dhobi ghat.
61. Ditto the Garden, Eilcot and Oak Villa—estates of Mr. G. Bacon (Mussoorie).
62. List of estates at Mussoorie and Landour.
63. Papers relating to Mr E. French's estate at Rajpur.
64. Ditto Jharipani Cottage.
65. Ditto Gravel Lodge and the New Brewery—estates of Mr. H. Bhole (Mussoorie).
66. Papers relating to Vulcan's Corner estate (Landour).
67. Ditto Kincraig Cottage do. (Mussoorie).
68. Ditto Bellevilla do. (Ditto).
69. Ditto Fritty Chut do. (Ditto).
70. Ditto ground for Roman Catholic chapel at Landour.
71. Ditto government unoccupied land near the south-east of Rajpur applied for by Captain Harris.
72. Papers regarding the price of land in the Landour bazar of Mr. Emile (Thespic Lodge).
73. Papers regarding unoccupied land at Landour applied for by Mr. Herring.
74. Papers regarding Bhadraj Grant.
75. Papers regarding Batta Cottage estate (Mussoorie).
76. Ditto a plot of land applied for by Captain King (Mussoorie).
77. Papers regarding boundaries of Landour cantonment.

Landour files 78 *to* 93.

78. Papers regarding Children's Lodge estate.
79. Ditto Mullinger do.
80. Ditto Edenfell do.
81. Ditto Hazlewood do.
82. Ditto Edge Hill do.
83. Ditto Green Mount and Woodcroft estates.
84. Ditto Buff's Lodge estate.
85. Ditto Glenaquorch do.

86. Correspondence relating to the firm of Messrs. French and Knight at Landour.

87. Correspondence relating to the cutting of grass for public cattle at Landour.

88. Mr. Aitken's estate.

89. Papers relating to Rockville estate.

90. Ditto the transfer of Landour bazar with the police establishment to the civil authorities.

91. Papers relating to the Landour Post Office.

92. Miscellaneous correspondence relating to Landour cantonment.

93. Ditto ditto estates.

Mussoorie files 94 *to* 120.

94. Papers relating to Elbow Point and Storm Hall estates.

95. Ditto Milner Cottage estate.

96. Ditto Glenronach do.

97. Ditto Midstream do.

98. Ditto Midland do.

99. Ditto St. Helen's do.

100. Ditto Castillion Lodge do.

101. Ditto Hermitage do.

102. Ditto Mr. Proby's do.

103. Ditto sales and transfers of estates.

104. Ditto Government garden.

105. Ditto sub-divisions of estates.

106. Ditto land attached to the church.

107. Ditto the building of Roman Catholic church.

108. Ditto the police chauki or thana.

109. Dispute about pathway to water and opening of road through the Bala Hissar estate.

110. The Observatory on Benog Hill.

111. Papers relating to land tenures at Mussoorie and the appointment of Mr. F. O. Wells to enquire into the same.

112. Copies of the correspondence of Mr. F. O. Wells regarding the Mussoorie settlement (listed).

113. Papers regarding the boundary of the Mussoorie settlement.

114. Ditto survey of the Kunjanawar road.

115. Ditto road between Simla and Mussoorie.

116. Miscellaneous papers.

117. Letters received by the Superintendent of the Dun from the Mussoorie road committee and the local committee.

118. Letters issued by the Superintendent of the Dun to the Mussoorie road committee and the local committee.

119. Mussoorie bye-laws.

120. Correspondence relating to the local committee at Mussoorie.

(b) *Dehra Dun files.*

The great majority of the copies of letters issued by the Superintendent of the Dun have been copied out into registers : it has not been possible to include such in the files. Accordingly the files are composed mainly of letters received : the corresponding letters issued are mostly to be found in the various registers containing the copies of these letters. Some letters which properly belong to one or other of these files have probably been overlooked and so still remain in the chronological series of letters received. Any document which ought to exist, but is not to be found in its proper file, should be looked for among the records that have been arranged chronologically.

The following table, in which the files are arranged alphabetically, shows the nature of each file, the number of the guard-book in which it is to be found, and the number of the *basta* in which the guard-book is placed :—

Dehra Dun files.

Number of guard-book.	Number of file.	Main head.	Sub-head.	Number of *basta* in which guard-book is tied up.
I ..	1	Body guard ..	Sale of bodyguard lines ..	11
		Bridges (vide roads)	..	
		Buildings ..	..	
	2	" " ..	Erection of a Government bungalow at Jaunsar	
	3	" " ..	Erection of a kotwali at Dehra	
	4	" " ..	Erection of a tahsil building at Kalsi (vide also church).	
	5	Butt	Land taken up for regimental Butt at Dehra ..	
I ..	6	Canals and water-courses	General correspondence regarding canals and watercourses.	11
	7	" " ..	Drainage of the Dun ..	
II ..	7(a)	" " ..	Kutta Pathar canal ..	
	8	" " ..	Rajpur canal	
	9	" " ..	Rani Pokri watercourse ..	
	10	" " ..	Watercourse from the Long river	
	11	" " ..	Water rent demanded from Hopetown grantees for use of canal water.	
	12	Church ..	The Church of Dehra Dun ..	
	13	Coffee	Cultivation of coffee in Dehra Dun	

Number of guard-book.	Number of file.	Main head.	Sub-head.	Number of basta in which guard-book is tied up.
II ..	14	Colony ..	Isaipur Christian colony ..	
	15	Dispute ..	Dispute between North-Western Bank of India and Government over a sum of money embezzled.	
III and IV ..	16	Excise	Excise	
V, VI, and VII	17	Forests ..	Correspondence relating to forests and forest produce (vide also series XIII of letters issued).	11 and 12.
VIII ..	18	Garhwal ..	Correspondence relating to Garhwal (vide also series IV of letters received and series XI of letters issued).	
	19	Grants ..	General file relating to grants of land.	
IX ..	20	"	Arcadia grant	
	21	"	Attic grant	
	22	"	Badriwalla grant	
	23	"	Captain Barnet's grant ..	
	24	"	Mr. Bhole's grant in the Eastern Dun.	
	25	"	Chandrabansi grant ..	
	26	"	Ganga babewa " ..	
	27	"	Hopetown " ..	
	28	"	Innesphail " ..	12
X ..	29	"	Mr. Lindsay's " ..	
	30	"	Lodhpur " ..	
	31	"	*Muafi* grants	
	32	"	Navada grant	
	33	"	Grants for religious purposes ..	
	34	"	Mr. J. H. Smith's grants ..	
XI ..	35	Grazing tax ..	Grazing tax in the Dun ..	
	36	Hemp	Cultivation of hemp in the Dun	
	37	Jails	Civil jail	
	38	"	Criminal jail Management of—	
	39	"	" Guards, etc., for—	
XII ..	40	Jaunsar Bawar ..	Jaunsar Bawar (vide also buildings and series X of letters issued).	
		Muafis ..	Vide grants ..	
XIII ..	41	Roads, bridges, and ferries.	General correspondence relating to roads, etc.	
XIV ..	42	" " ..	Rajpur-Mussoorie road ..	
	43	" " ..	Road though the Siwaliks ..	
	44	Revenue Survey ..	The Revenue Survey of Dehra Dun.	
XV and XVI	45	Settlement ..	Correspondence regarding the various settlements of the Dun (vide also Jaunsar Bawar)*	13
XVII ..	46	Tea	Tea plantations in Dehra Dun	
XVIII ..	47	Treston's estate ..	Mr. Treston's estate ..	
	48	Water mills ..	Water mills in Dehra Dun ..	

* Mr. Ross's report, dated the 12th June, 1850, on the settlement of the Dun has not been included in the file as it exists in print.

Documents arranged chronologically.

(a) *Letters received—Series I.*—Revenue letters received by the Collector of Saharanpur, 1816 to 1823, 1 volume. These are letters relating to Dehra Dun at the period during which Dehra Dun was under the Collector of Saharanpur. The contents of these letters are of similar nature to those received by the Collector of Gorakhpur during the same period.

Series II.—Miscellaneous letters received by the Superintendent of Dehra Dun from October, 1822 to April, 1857, 22 volumes.

The following is the list of some of the more important subjects dealt with in this series :—

Abortion, cognizance of

Advances to postmasters.

Accounts, preparation of, examination of, discrepancies in adjustment of

Allowance, travelling, medicine, charitable

Applications.

Appointments.

Appeals.

B

Balance, in treasury, discontinuance of the quarterly report of unadjusted balances, inefficient balance.

Building , public, annual repairs of, civil buildings, survey of

Bills, issue of

Barkandazes.

Bonds, ex cution of

C

Claims.

Camels.

Complaints

Charge, giving and taking over, by officers.

Collection, geological

Cases, in which police officers were convicted, statement of civil and criminal, adjudged by the Sadr Diwani and Nizamat Adawlat, reports of

Children, murder of, for their ornaments, statement showing

Chandi pargana.

Coin, base, fabricators of, new copper coin, value of

Carriage for troops.

Chaukidari institutions, improvement of

Contingent bills, charges.

Crop reports.

Crimes.

(On the 13th of October, 1821, Mr. Moore, Magistrate of Saharanpur, when forwarding a petition to Mr. H. S. Oldfield, acting Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Farrukhabad, wrote:—

" A duty appears to have been exacted by former Governments of 25 per cent. upon every elephant caught and a share of the profits upon the sale was, I also understand, paid to the landholders as a compensation for the use of the land in which the pits were sunk. This indeed seems to have been but reasonable, as the land could not afterwards be fit for any other purpose. On the acquisition of the Dhoon the usual collections on the part of Government were made by the Ameen deputed by Mr. Fraser, but were soon after discontinued by the directions of Mr. Calvert on the annexation of the valley to this district. As collections of this description are, I believe, made in other parts of the Company's territories, the Board will probably conceive it right they should be re-established here, particularly when informed that the cultivation of some villages has been entirely abandoned and the land appropriated to this purpose. Were the inhabitants of the Dhoon themselves engaged in the traffic, I should be rather disinclined to offer a suggestion of this

kind, but the persons engaging in it are generally men of capital from the plains who merely employ the villagers as labourers... ...")

Estimates.

F

Ferries, public, establishment of

Forms.

Flax.

Fund, patriotic, subscribers to

Forest products, temporary leases for the collection of

G

Gazette, Calcutta. (On the 16th of October, 1832, it was ordered that the *Calcutta Gazette* shall from the 1st proximo be the official organ for all notices of appointments, removals, leaves of absence).

Guards, to take charge of treasure.

Grain, price of, protection of

H

Hemp, cultivation of

House, circuit

I

Indigo-planters, excesses committed by

Indents.

Inquiries.

Instruments.

J

Jail, delivery, accommodation, hospital, visited by Sessions Judges, reports on the state of

Jama, alterations in, Jamawasilbaki, preparation of

Justice, criminal, annual report on the administration of

K

Kistbandi.

L

Lands, purchase of, held by Europeans, sale of, for arrears of revenue, land held under fictitious names.

Leave of absence.

Loan, Government, receipt of subscriptions to

Liquor, illicit manufacture and smuggling of

Leases, sale of

V

Vouchers.

W

Weather reports.

Well establishment.

Wills.

Witnesses, form to be observed in summoning officers of salt chaukis as

Series III.—Letters received from the Commissioner from 1840 to 1857, 7 volumes. There is a break in this series between January, 1846 and November, 1847. Prior to 1840, letters received by the Superintendent of the Dun from the Commissioner have been classed in series II. The letters received from the Commissioner during the year 1846 and the early part of the year 1847 seem to have been destroyed.

The general nature of these is set forth in the descriptive account of the similar series in the record-room of the Collector of Gorakhpur.

Series IV.—Copies of political letters received between 1831 and 1839, 1 volume. The originals of these letters are in the record-room of the Commissioner of Kumaun. They were probably sent there in 1843 when the Commissioner assumed charge of the affairs relating to the Raja of Garhwal, copies being taken for the office of the Superintendent of the Dun. These records are described in the account of the Kumaun records.

Series V.—Circulars received from the Accountant, 1837—50, 1 volume. These circulars are described in the chapter dealing with the Ghazipur records.

(b) Letters issued.—Series I.—Revenue letters issued by the Collector of Saharanpur from March, 1816 to February, 1823, 1 volume. The general nature of these letters may be known from the description of the similar series in the office of the Collector of Gorakhpur.

Series II.—Judicial letters issued from February, 1823 to 1825, 2 volumes. These are similar to the letters of the same period issued by the Magistrate of Mirzapur.

Series III.—Miscellaneous (General) letters issued from 1823 to 1837, 8 volumes. There are breaks in this series between September, 1824 and April, 1825, and for the year 1827. The contents of this series are similar to those of the Mirzapur series of Miscellaneous letters issued.

Series IV.—Revenue letters issued from 1837 to 1844 and 1847 to 1855, 8 volumes. These are similar to those issued by the Collector of Gorakhpur.

Series V.—Judicial letters issued from January, 1837 to October, 1844, and from February, 1847 to March, 1856, 5 volumes.

Series VI.—Letters issued to the Commissioner from January, 1848 to March, 1856, 5 volumes.

Series VII.—Letters issued regarding treasury matters and monetary transactions from January, 1847 to April, 1863, 3 volumes.

Series VIII.—Miscellaneous letters issued from January, 1833 to March, 1856, 3 volumes.

Series IX.—Miscellaneous letters issued between 1844 and 1846, 1 volume. These are loose office copies which have been placed in guard-book. They give a full text of many letters which appear only as abstracts in the register of letters issued.

The nature of this series and of the previous ones may be gathered from the description of the records at Gorakhpur in the case of revenue letters and at Mirzapur in the case of judicial letters.

Series X.—Letters issued regarding Jaunsar Bawar from 1822 to 1829, 1 volume.—The parganas of Jaunsar Bawar form the northern parganas of the district and include all the Himalayan tract of the district except the Mussoorie ridge. In common with other hill tracts, Jaunsar Bawar has been administered on peculiar lines. The land tenures in the parganas are peculiar. The khat is the administrative revenue unit; this is an aggregation of villages each with its own proprietary body presided over by a headman or village *sayana*. Each village has its own *sayana*, who is subject to the chief or *sadr sayana* who deals with the Government in transactions relating to the khat. Most of the zamindars cultivate their own land and there are comparatively few tenants. There is much forest in this tract. Jaunsar Bawar formerly belonged to the Sirmur Raja. The Gurkhas captured it from him and after their defeat it was annexed by the British. The first settlement was made by Captain Birch for the two years 1815-16 and 1817-18, the total demand being about Rs. 18,000.

The following extract from a letter written in 1824 to the Agent to the Governor General at Delhi gives a good idea of the condition of the country :—

"A happy state of tranquillity continues to exist in the district of Jaunsar and Bawar. Only two crimes of a serious nature have been exhibited during the last six months. The first was a case of theft which, being clearly proved, the prisoner received 30 lashes and was released on delivering up the whole of the stolen property. The second was a case in which all the inhabitants of two neighbouring villages were engaged, they assembled to celebrate a festival and, as is frequent on

similar occasions, the greater number of the assembly became intoxicated. Without any previous dispute or enmity appearing to have existed, a drunken affray took place in which several men were wounded and one man unfortunately lost his life. On the circumstances being reported to me, all parties concerned were summoned and a strict investigation entered into. There was no accuser or complainant, and all parties seemed equally to blame. The individual who was seen to strike the deceased was sentenced to three months' confinement and the two villages fined Rs. 20 each on account of Government. Thirty trifling civil suits were investigated, generally regarding boundary marks or petty debts, which were settled, by arbitration and registered on the books of the Dewan's office at Katni. On the whole, I am of opinion that the system of police at present established is well adapted to the country and circumstances of the people and fully adequate to the maintenance of order. The power of the police is vested in the *sayanas* or headman of villages at the trifling expense to Government of 5 per cent. on the collection, and, during the last six months, I have not known an instance of its abuse, nor has the assistance of Government been called for or an armed man been employed on any occasion in the interior. Regarding the revenue of the country I am happy to state, for the information of Government, that the collections have hitherto been punctually paid into the treasury agreeably to settlement without the employment of a single revenue officer on account of Government in the interior or without causing distress to any of the inhabitants and I have every reason to hope that by the 31st of October, which closes the settlement made by me for the years 1821-22, 22-23, and 23-24, the whole will have been paid in and no balance remain due to Government. I am also happy to have it in my power to report favourably on the flourishing state of the districts generally and the improvement which has evidently and acknowledgedly taken place in the condition of the inhabitants during the operation of the late mild assessment."

Mr. A. Ross drew up a code of laws based on local customs and tradition, in accordance with which the local panchayats administered justice by themselves.

The settlements of the land revenue were usually triennial and in October, 1823, Major F. Young wrote: "In five or six days was the triennial settlement with Jaunsar Bawar concluded which, as far as I could possibly have expected, appears to give general satisfaction."

The present series does not contain by any means all the correspondence relating to Jaunsar Bawar. Most of the more important letters have been made up into file no. 40. The letters in the present

series relate largely to contingent bills, accounts, abstracts of salaries, and stipends.

There is some correspondence regarding the construction of roads.

Series VI.—Political letters issued from 1829 to 1842, 1 volume. This series contains some interesting correspondence regarding slaves in Garhwal and Kumaun. On the 10th of December 1835, Young wrote to Sir C. F. Metcalfe : "The custom of permitting Brahmins to purchase Doms for the cultivation of their lands, if it be permitted by Government, is liable to gross abuse, as the proceeding, which I have the honour to transmit, proves that prostitutes are also upheld in the purchase of females for the vilest purposes."

In consequence of this letter, the Government, in January, 1836, prohibited the traffic in slaves for purposes of cultivating the soil.

The majority of the letters of this series relate to the Raja of Garhwal, his claim to resume certain villages and service jagirs within his territory, disputes between his relations, offers to help the English with men and money, his claims to the proprietary right of the Dun and the taluk of Chandi and the disputes between him and the zamindars of Ruwain, frauds practised on the Raja's Rani and the transfer of jungle lands to the Raja.

There are numbers of documents dealing with Gobind Bisht, whose jagir was resumed on account of insubordination.

There is some correspondence regarding protected hill states, their population, revenue, and contributions to the Government treasury.

The records contain a map showing the boundaries of the independent states.

Other subjects dealt with in this series are appointments, complaints, revenue collections, forest dues, investigations, list of jagirdars, jamabandi estimates, revenue kists, leave of officers, leases of land, cases of murder, lists of muafidars, nazarana, cultivation of opium in the hills, oppression committed by the servants of Englishmen on the zamindars of pargana Jaunpur and Ruwain, petitions, recovery of stolen property, presents sent by Rajas, the revenue settlement of Ruwain, assumption of the title of Rai, sanads, muafidars of Sugniawa, and attachment of villages.

Series XII.—Letters issued relating to the execution of decrees and estates of deceased persons, 1840 to 1842, 1847 and 1852, 3 volumes. The title of this series speaks for itself. A number of the documents relate to Europeans.

Series XIV.—Letters issued to the Postmaster General and to various Postmasters, 1847 to 1856, 1 volume.

Dehra Dun was the only district in which such correspondence has been filed separately.

The greater part of these letters are of a trivial and unimportant nature, relating to drafts, accounts, demands, advances, certificates, contingent bills, complaints against postal clerks, petitions, remittances, dâks, dâk runners, stamps, etc.

The only papers of any importance in the file are the lists of post offices in Dehra Dun, the sketch showing roads by which police reports were conveyed from the chaukis subordinate to the Dehra kotwali and tahsil, the statement showing the time of transit of each dâk, and the corespondence regarding the establishment of dâk between Dehra and Khalsi.

On the 14th July, 1855, the Superintendent of Dehra Dun wrote to the Postmaster-General at Naini Tal: "I have no means of ascertaining the number of letters which the inhabitants of Khalsi may send to Dehra; the weekly police report and the fortnightly report of revenue collections, as also all special reports on cases or information called for by my office connected with the hill parganas are sent by chaprasis to and from Dehra and Khalsi. On these occasions the merchants and others in Khalsi take the opportunity of sending in their letters, but no count is kept of them, and they sometimes send their letters by acquaintances going into Dehra. The hill parganas pay Government Rs. 19,000 per annum of land revenue, which is chiefly raised by sale of produce in Khalsi, and I think it desirable that the isolation of that place should be removed, if possible, even should the postal returns not cover the expense of the harkaras' salaries. There are about 500 inhabitants in Khalsi. I do not, however, see the necessity of having the regular number of harkaras (two for every six or eight *kos*). I would suggest employing as an experiment two men only, one being stationed at Dehra and the other at Khalsi: they might start from these points the same morning and meet at Salieuspur, exchange wallets and return the next day. By this means the post would leave every second day, the trip for each harkara would be 12 *kos* and if difficulty was found in accomplishing this, it would be better to despatch the wallet every fourth day than to increase the number of peons."

Series XV.—Letters issued by the Assistant Political Agent and Joint Magistrate, 1840 to 1842, 1 volume. The letters of this series are not of great value. Much of the correspondence deals with the complaints of Europeans against their bearers, syces, dhobis, and other servants, or against carpenters, butchers, etc., and the punishment of these people, the payment of fines, execution of decrees, rewards for

recovering stolen property, cattle trespass, the cutting of wood, and summoning of witnesses.

Series XVI.—Letters issued to the Commissioners of the Mussoorie Settlement, 1846-56, 1 volume. On the 23rd of October, 1843, A. Ross, the Superintendent of Dehra, wrote to J. H. Batten, Commissioner of Kumaun: "The income of the Mussoorie municipal or local committee constituted under Act X of 1842, is derived from two sources, viz,, their share of the rent of the lands assigned as sites of houses and the assessment under the above Act on the actual or estimated rental of the houses of the station.

The revenue derived from the former sources is of trifling amount and is not capable of any considerable increase. The land included within the boundaries of the stations of Mussoorie and Landour at the time of their settlement by Mr. Wells, Special Commissioner, is the property either of the Raja of Garhwal or of various zamindars, subjects of the British Government. All the allotted lands included within the united stations of Mussoorie and Landour were assessed at the period of the settlement with a certain amount of land rent, of which by the special provisions of the settlement two-thirds are paid annually to the original proprietors of the soil, while the remaining one-third is reserved as the Government share in return for the trouble and risk of collection and has been assigned by Government to the municipal committee to be applied to the improvement of the station roads, etc.

The whole amount of ground rent is collected annually after the 1st of May in each year by the municipal committee, who pay the two-third as share through the Superintendent of the Dun to the zamindars and Raja, reserving their own or one-third share.

The unappropriated land included within the station is also under the management of the committee by whom it is allotted as applied for in suitable lots, each lot, on application being made for it, is put up to auction subject to a ground rent of 2 annas a bigha and allotted to the highest bidder.

The Mussoorie bye-laws in which are included the detailed rules for the assessment of houses are contained in the *Agra Government Gazette* of the 3rd October, 1843, page 404, to which I beg to refer you for full information on the subject."

The chief subjects dealt with in this series are collection of ground rents and the annual receipts of the Mussoorie municipality, the abkari tax and its collection, agreements, settlement of the boundaries of Landour and Mussoorie, registration and certificates of transfers of

estates, reconstruction of the Mussoorie local committee, drug tax, boundaries, registration, purchase, mortgage, survey, location of estates, disputes about land, grants of unoccupied and waste lands, a map of the church land at Mussoorie, assignment of land for an observatory, building for a police station at Mussoorie, boundary pillars, register of rainfall, construction of roads, and management of the sanitarium.

The more important letters dealing with the settlement have been made up into files which have already been described.

V.—Table showing the contents of the bastas.

Number of basta.	Contents.	Series	Period
1	One volume of letters received, Series	I	1816 to 1823.
	Six volumes " " "	II	October, 1822 to December, 1833.
2	Seven " " " "	II	January, 1834 to March, 1839.
3	" " " " "	II	April, 1839 to June, 1853.
4	Two " " " "	II	July, 1853 to April, 1857.
	One volume " " "	IV	1831 to 1839.
	" " " " "	V	1837 " 1850.
	Two volumes " " "	III	1840 " 1845.
5	Five " " " "	III	1847 " 1857.
6	One volume of letters issued, Series	I	1816 " 1823.
	Two volumes " " "	II	1823 " 1825
	Eight " " " "	III	1823 " 1837.
7	" " " " "	IV	1837 " 1856.
8	Five " " " "	V	1837 " 1856.
	" " " " "	VI	1848 " 1856.
9	Three volumes of letters issued, Series	VII	1847 " 1863
	" " " " "	VIII	1839 " 1856.
	One volume " " "	IX	1844 " 1856.
	" " " " "	X	1822 " 1829

10 One volume of letters issued, Series XI ... 1829 to 1842.
Three volumes " " " XII ... 1840 " 1855.
One volume " " " XIII ... 1846 " 1850.
" " " " " XIV ... 1847 " 1856.
" " " " " XV ... 1840 " 1842.
" " " " " XVI ... 1846 " 1856.
" " records relating to the Mutiny, 1857 and 1858.
" index volume of letters issued from May, 1845 to June, 1846.

11 Six volumes containing Dehra Dun files nos. 1 to 17 (parts I and II)

12 Six volumes containing Dehra Dun files nos. 17 (part III) to 40.

13 Six volumes containing Dehra Dun files nos. 41 to 48.

14 Five volumes containing Mussoorie (including Rajpur) files.
One volume containing Rajpur files.

15 Four volumes of Landour files.
One register of Mussoorie and Landour estates.
Lists of files, estates, correspondence, etc., relating to Mussoorie, Rajpur, and Landour prepared by Mr. E. A. H. Ashworth.

16 Seven volumes of *Government of Agra Gazette* of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1846, 1847, 1849, and 1850 (June to December).

17 Six volumes of *Government of Agra Gazette* for the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1856, and 1857.

CHAPTER XII.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD-ROOM OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

The contents of all the record-rooms in the Rohilkhand division were destroyed in the Mutiny.

The four guard-books containing pre-Mutiny records which are now in the Commissioner's record-room contain customs correspondence of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Revenue with the Collectors of Government customs at Bareilly and Moradabad and revenue correspondence with the Collector of Bareilly.

These records were left at Agra when the headquarters of the Board of Revenue were transferred from Agra to Allahabad and were sent to Bareilly when the record-room of the Commissioner of Agra was arranged in 1904 and 1910.

Most of these records have been listed in Dewhurst's Lists of the Pre-Mutiny Records in the office of the Commissioner of the Agra division. These lists are both incomplete and imperfect. The documents of the years 1823, 1825, 1828, and 1829 listed as Bareilly records appertain to other districts.

The only revenue records of the Bareilly district that exist are three letters of the year 1826 relating to a bungalow at Bareilly for the court house of the joint magistrate and sub-collector of Pilibhit, who at that time used to reside at Bareilly from April to October. These letters are at the end of the third volume of the records of the Bareilly custom-house.

The Bareilly custom-house was abolished by Regulation IX of 1810, but was re-established in 1812, and a few records of this year have been preserved. As will be seen from the printed list, these customs records are not of much value. There are, however, a few interesting documents among them, notably a letter, dated the 28th October, 1819, from Mr. Sterling, Collector of Government Customs, Bareilly, to the Board of Commissioners, which throws a lurid light on the dishonesty of the subordinate custom-house officials of that time.

The Moradabad customs records cover the period 1812 to 1821, and have all been pasted in one guard-book. They are of no importance; as there was no regular custom-house at Moradabad they relate only to the levy of town duties and to confiscation of salt.

In addition to the above-mentioned records there are in the Commissioner's record-room some copies of pre-Mutiny documents scattered about in various files. There is also a copy of the general register of correspondence of 1857.

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CHAPTER XIII.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD-ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, BAREILLY.

There are no original records in the office.

There are, however, copies of four old pargana books obtained in 1859 from the Surveyor-General's office at Calcutta.

These volumes are in a good state of preservation. Their contents are as follows:—

No. 1. Copied from the originals in the Revenue Surveyor-General's office, Calcutta, 10th November, 1859.	"Purgunah Roodurpur, district Bareilly, surveyed by Lieutenant D. C. Vanrenen, Revenue Surveyor, 1848 to 1851."
No. 2. Copied from the originals in the Revenue Surveyor-General's office, Calcutta, 15th October, 1859.	"Purgunahs Richah and part of Nanuckmutha, district Bareilly, surveyed by Lieutenant D. C. Vanrenen, Revenue Surveyor, 1849 to 1850."
No. 5. Copied from the originals in the Revenue Surveyor-General's office, Calcutta, 20th December 1859.	"Purgunahs Guddurpoor, Kilpooree, and part of Nanuckmutha, district Bareilly, surveyed by Lieutenant D. C. Vanrenen, Revenue Surveyor, 1849 to 1851."
No. 6. Copied from the originals in the Revenue Surveyor-General's office, Calcutta, 25th January, 1860.	"Purgunahs Bilheri, Pilibhit, and Jahanabad, district Bareilly, surveyed by Lieutenants F. J. Burgess and D. C. Vanrenen, Revenue Surveyor, 1851 to 1852."

Some of the above parganas now form part of the Naini Tal or Pilibhit districts.

Copies of pre-Mutiny documents exist in various files.

CHAPTER XVI

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD-ROOM OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE AGRA DIVISION

I.—Origin of the division and its history.

II.—General nature of the records.

III.—Classification of the records.

IV.—Descriptive account of the records.

V.—Table showing the contents of the bastas.

N.B.—These records include those of the Farrukhabad and Etawah districts, which have recently been transferred to the Allahabad division.

The Commissioner's records appertaining to the Aligarh district are at present in the record-room of the Commissioner of Meerut as Aligarh was in the Meerut division when the records were arranged in 1911.

I.—Origin of the division and its history.

When Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were appointed in 1829, the headquarters of the Commissioner of the 2nd or Agra division, which included the districts of Agra, Aligarh, and Saidabad, were at Agra.

There was also a Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit for the 3rd or Farrukhabad division with headquarters at Farrukhabad. This division included the Farrukhabad, Mainpuri, Sirpura, and Etawah districts.

Early in 1838, consequent on Commissioners being relieved of judicial duties, the 2nd and 3rd divisions were amalgamated into one with headquarters at Agra. Since that time there have been several changes in the division. For some years the Aligarh district was placed under the Commissioner of the Meerut division. This has now been restored to the Agra division, but Farrukhabad and Etawah have been transferred to the Allahabad division.

II.—General nature of the records.

The records in the office of the Commissioner are voluminous and of considerable interest. They include a large number of customs records. Indeed the customs records in this record-room are more numerous than those in any other office in the province.

The revenue correspondence suffices to give a fairly complete outline of the revenue history of the division, and in fact of the province generally.

CHAPTER XIV.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD-ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, BIJNOR.

The only original document appertaining to the period before the Mutiny that exists in this record-room is the Revenue Administration Report for the year 1855-56 of the Bijnor district.

CHAPTER XV.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD-ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, MORADABAD.

Although all the original English pre-Mutiny records were destroyed in the Mutiny, a considerable number of vernacular records (chiefly khasras and maps of the year 1835) have been preserved owing, it is said, to the fact that the kanungos carried them away to their houses during the disturbances at Moradabad in 1857.

As the Commissioner was also the Superintendent of Police, the judicial records include the annual police reports for the division which set forth in considerable detail the history of crime, state of the roads, and other judicial matters.

The political records are somewhat scanty. They relate chiefly to the affairs of the Nawab of Farrukhabad. It may be mentioned that the Agent to the Governor General was not invariably the Commissioner of the division—the office was sometimes held by the Judge of Farrukhabad.

Although the office of Commissioner was constituted only from 1829, the records in this office date from a much earlier period. When the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were constituted, the Board of Revenue appears to have handed over to each Commissioner much of the correspondence relating to his division, retaining themselves the proceedings which embody most of the correspondence. This distribution of correspondence was, however, not made very thoroughly. The headquarters of the Board of Revenue were formerly at Agra, and when these were changed to Allahabad much of the Board's correspondence appears to have been left with the Commissioner of Agra, and this explains the existence of some records in the office of the Commissioner of Agra which do not appertain to the division.

III.—Classification of the records.

The records have been classified under two main heads—

(I) Customs, (II) Reveune, Judicial, and Political.

(I) *The customs records*—

(a) Records of a general nature—

(1) Customs circulars received by the Commissioner, 1 volume.

(2) Letters received by the Commissioner, 1volume.

(3) Letters issued by the Commissioner, 1 volume.

(b) Agra Custom House—

(1) Letters received by the Board or Commissioner from 1808 to 57, 12 volumes.

(2) Letters issued by the Board of Revenue or Commissioner from 1819 to 1857, 8 volumes.

(c) Farrukhabad Custom House—The Letters issued and received from 1810 to 1852 have been bound up in one series consisting of 9 volumes.

(d) Hodal Custom House—

(1) Letters received from the officer in charge, 1835 to 1857, 4 volumes.

(2) Letters issued to the officer in charge, 1835-36, 1 volume.

(e) Etawah Custom House—Letters issued and received, 1810 to 1829, one volume.

(II) Revenue, judical and political records—

These have been divided into (1) records of a general nature relating to the whole division, (2) records relating exclusively to particular districts in the division.

(1) *Records of a general nature.*

1. Revenue.

(a) Correspondence with Government—

(i) Letters received	...	...	...	1 volume.
(ii) ,, issued	...	...	...	

(b) Correspondence with Board of Revenue—

(i) Letters received	...	...	...	1 volume.
(ii) ,, issued	...	...	...	

(c) Miscellaneous correspondence—

(i) Letters received	...	...	...	1 volume.
(ii) ,, issued	...	...	...	

(d) Revenue circulars—

(i) Received	...	...	...	3 volumes.
(ii) Issued	...	...	...	1 volume.

2. Judicial.

(*a*) Correspondence with Government—

(i) Letters received	...	...	...	3 volumes.
(ii) ,, issued	...	...	...	2 ,,
(iii) Circulars received...		...	...	4 ,,

(*b*) Correspondence with the Nazimat Adawlat—

(i) Letters received	...	...	...	1 volume
(ii) ,, issued	...	...	...	3 volumes.
(iii) Circulars received		...	...	2 ,,

(*c*) Miscellaneous correspondence—

(i) Letters received	...	...	...	1 volume.
(ii) ,, issued	...	...	...	

3. Political.

Letters received by the Agent to the Governor General, 3 volumes.

,, relating to the Nawab of Farrukhabad, 1810 to 1820, 1 volume.

(2) *Records relating exclusively to particular districts.*

(a) The Agra district—

Series I—Revenue letters received by the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner, 1807 to 1857. This consists of two bastas of unbound papers prior to 1829 and 15 guard-books.

Series II—Revenue letters issued by the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner, 1807 to 1857. This series consists of 1 basta of unbound papers prior to year 1829 and 3 guard-books.

Series III—Judicial letters received by the Board of Revenue or Commissioner, 1822 to 1857, 20 volumes.

Series IV—Judicial letters issued by the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner, 1822 to 1857, 8 volumes.

Series V—Correspondence relating to the Taj buildings and establishment, 1 volume.

Series VI—Correspondence between the Commissioner and the Local Agents appointed under Regulation XIX of 1810 and the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, 6 volumes.

Series VII—Correspondence relating to the fort at Agra, 1 volume.

Series VIII—Correspondence regarding the gardens and buildings at Sikandra, 1 volume.

Series IX—Correspondence relating to the Cotton Farm at Agra, 1 volume.

Series X—Correspondence relating to the Itimad-ud-daula, 1 volume.

Series XI—Correspondence relating to the endowment and khadims of the Fatehpur Sikri Durgah, 1 volume.

(b) The Muttra district—

(1) Correspondence of Mr. Boulderson on deputation in 1815.

(2) Correspondence of the Collector of Saidabad, 1824 to 1831.

(The above correspondence is tied up between file boards in bastas.)

(3) Correspondence with the Magistrate and Collector of Muttra from 1832 to 1857.

Series I—Letters issued to the Magistrate, 1832—57, 1 volume.

Series II—Letters received from the Magistrate, 1832—57, 9 volumes.

Series III—Letters issued to the Collector, 1833-57, 1 volume.

Series IV—Letters received from the Collector, 1833—57, 10 volumes.

(c) The Etawah district—

(a) Records of the old Etawah district, 1810—24. These are tied up in file boards and placed in a single basta.

(b) The records of Etawah sub-division, 1824—37—

Series I—Revenue letters received, 1834-36, 2 volumes.

Series II—Revenue letters issued, 1824—36, 1 volume.

Series III—Judicial letters received, 1830 to 1836, 1 volume.

Series IV—Judicial letters issued, 1829 to 1836, 1 volume.

(c) *The records of the Bela sub-division*, 1824 *to* 1837—

Series I—Revenue letters received, 1825 to 1837, 3 volumes.

Series II—Revenue letters issued, 1825–37, 1 volume.

Series III—Judicial letters received, 1830—36, 1 volume.

Series IV—Judicial letters issued, 1830—36, 1 volume.

(d) *The Etawah district*, 1837 *to* 1857—

Series I—Revenue letters received, 1836 to 1857, 15 volumes.

Series II—Revenue letters issued, 1837 to 1857, 2 volumes.

Series III—Revenue statements, 4 volumes.

Series IV—Judicial letters received, 16 volumes.

Series V—Judicial letters issued, 2 volumes.

(e) *The Etah district*—

Series I—Revenue correspondence of Mr. Calvert on deputation at Kasganj, 1814 and 1815, 1 volume.

Series II—Revenue correspondence of Sirpura sub-collectorate, 1824 to 1835, 2 volumes.

Series III—Revenue and jodicial correspondence of the Patiali sub-collectorate and joint magistracy, 1846 to 1852, 1 volume.

Series IV—Revenue and judicial correspondence of the Etah sub-collectorate and joint magistracy, 1832—57, 4 volumes.

(f) *The Mainpuri district*—

Series I—Revenue letters received, 1824 to 1857, 16 volumes.

Series II—Revenue letters issued, 1824 to 1856, 2 volumes.

Series III—Judicial letters received, 1829 to 1857, 14 volumes.

Series IV—Judicial letters issued, 1829 to 1857, 3 volumes.

(g) *The Farrukhabad district*.—

Series I—Revenue letters issued and received 1809 to 1857, 21 volumes.

Series II—Judicial letters issued and received, 1829 to 1857, 7 volumes.

IV.—Descriptive account of the records.

(1) Customs records.

Farrukhabad Custom House—Nine volumes. The first letter is dated the 3rd July, 1810, and the last dated the 4th July, 1852. There are numerous breaks in the series. There is no correspondence of the years 1811, 1825, 1829, 1846. There are also breaks for the periods 1836 to 1844 and 1849 to 1851.

The regular custom house at Farrukhabad was abolished in 1835, so that the customs records proper end with that year. The few

letters of the years 1845, 1847, 1848, and 1852 are addressed to the Collector of Revenue and relate to salt revenue.

Practically all the records have been listed in the printed list of records prepared under Mr. Dewhurst's supervision entitled "Collector's Office, Agra division, Aligarh, and other Districts Pre-Mutiny Customs Records, volume IV."

The chief subjects dealt with in this correspondence are the liability of goods to pay duty, smuggling, the devices of smugglers and methods of evading custom duties, confiscation and sale of contraband articles. (The Collector of Customs recommended and the Board sanctioned confiscation and sales of contraband articles), dismissals and appointments of daroghas of customs and other officials, changes in establishment, situation of chaukis, town duties, changes in the office of the Collector of Government Customs, Collector's commission on the customs revenue, cases of bribery and extortion, custom house buildings, nirikhnamas of the Customs Department, patrol boats, statement of customs revenue with explanation of increases and decreases, petitions of merchants, contingent and other expenditure, rowannahs, increase of salaries of appraisers and other officials, kind of commodities produced in the district, fines, under-valuation of goods, rules for passing free of duty public stores, search of houses for contraband goods, complaint against the Deputy Collector of Customs, pensions, report on Regulation XXI of 1829 relating to the revenue derived from salt, interference of inland custom houses in the case of goods imported by sea, the levy of double duty as a penalty, rewards in cases of detection of sumggled articles and assaults on customs officials.

Agra Custom House.—The correspondence relating to this custom house, unlike that of Farrukhabad, has been arranged in two series, letters received and letters issued. These letters have not been listed. Their nature is similar to that of the correspendence of the Farrukhabad custom house.

Hodal Custom House.—The correspondence of this custom house which was started in 1834 relates almost entirely to salt.

Etawah Custom House.—The Etawah customs records are few in number and have all been placed in one guard-book. The correspondence covers the period 1810—29. The letters of 1810 include a few from the Commercial Resident of Etawah and Kalpi. The remaining letters are from the Collector of Revenue, as Regulation IX of 1810 abolished the regular custom house at Etawah.

Customs correspondence of a general nature

Series I—Customs circulars received by the Commissioner. These are few in number and not of great interest. The subjects dealt with are excise, employment of all assistants in either revenue or customs capacity where the Collector of Revenue and Collector of Customs were the same person, stoppage of boats by customs officers, the valuation of cotton thread in Calcutta Inland Custom House, transit duties, sale of confiscated goods, penalties for illicit dealings in opium, indents for opium, petitions, registers of public property, refund of stamp duty, search of suspected packages, sales of stamps.

Series II—Letters received by the Commissioner, 1829 to 1853, 1 volume.

The chief subjects dealt with in this series are the stoppage of boats by custom house officers, list of custom house chauk'is on the banks of the Jamna, passing of white cloth free of duty, changes in the office of the Collector of Customs, the farm of custom and town duties, inland frontier duty, duty at Madras, duties on sale of piece goods, instructions regarding goods imported by sea, patrol boats, petitions, rowannahs, muafi or free rowannahs, rules for passing public stores free of duty, duty on salt, rules for transit of salt, smuggling of salt, seizures of contraband salt and of implements for illicit manufacture of salt, import of salt from Oudh, manufacture of salt, the allowance of Rs. 500 to the Raja of Bhurtpore for relinquishing the manufacture of salt.

Series III—Letters issued by the Commissioner, 1829 to 1848, 1 volume.

The following are the more important subjects dealt with in this series: Confiscation and sales of contraband articles, levying tolls on boats, farming, transit duties, notifications, patrol boats, penalties for taking more goods than specified in the rowannah, market price of different kinds of salt, seizure of salt.

(2) REVENUE, JUDICIAL, AND POLITICAL RECORDS.

1. *Records of a general nature.*

(1) *Revenue.*—This has been divided up into correspondence with Government, correspondence with the Board of Revenue, miscellaneous correspondence and circulars, each class being sub-divided into issues and receipts. These records consist of 7 volumes, covering the period 1820—56.

Before 1829 the correspondence is that of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Revenue. After that date, it is the correspondence of the Commissioner.

The following is a list of the more important subjects dealt with :—

Advertisements, supervision, and adjustment of accounts, famines and agricultural distress, travelling allowance, appeals, Agra Local Agency, opinions on draft Acts and Regulations, contingent charges, excise, examination of assistants, burkandazes, village boundary disputes, partitions, returns of case-work, monthly reports of cases decided, contingent bills, the assuming and delivering over charge of collectors and other officers, crop reports, crop-cutting experiments, census, revision of the law of the Civil Procedure, charitable dispensaries, rules regarding the copying of documents, a circular prohibiting Indian Civil Servants from adopting native dress, examination of deputy collectors, district dâks, extra temporary and permanent establishments, revision of establishments, Assistants to Railway Engineers, farming and sale of estates for arrears of revenue or in satisfaction of decrees of civil courts, returns of endowments, rules regarding the trial of European British subjects, lithographed forms, ferry funds, foundry at Roorkee, grain prices, Taj gardens, resumption of muafis, Agra Government Gazette, guards, crop forecasts, transmission of quarterly index of Commissioner's correspondence to the Board of Revenue at Fort William, jail deliveries, kist-bandis, khasra measurements, acquisition of land for railway and other purposes, meteorological reports, opium indents, perfect and imperfect partitions, mode of recording English proceedings, statements of prisoners in confinement, the Secundra Press, pilgrimage, petitions, Government pleaders, pensioners and pensions, transfers of the rights of the defaulting pattidars, leases, grant to the peshwa in the Doab, patwaris and patwari records, examination of patwaris, patwari teachers, the abolition, on the 21st of April, 1820, of the practice of impressing villagers or townspeople as porters to carry loads for troops or travellers, kanungos, railway operations, rainfall, rewards for the destruction of wild animals, arrangement of records, general rules of practice of the Sudder Board of Revenue and Revenue Commissioners, road fund committees, demand, receipt, and balance statements of revenue, suspension of revenue, revenue administration reports, stationery, settlement, summary settlements, sawars, village school cess, stamps, stamp-vendors, income from the sale of stamps in the Agra division, survey of fields for settlement and for railway, native surveyors, statement of summary suits decided, suits against revenue officers, securities of officials, graduated salaries for revenue record-keepers and their subordinates, titles, rewards to tahsildars for punctual realization of revenue, tahsildars' kutcherries, tents, rules affecting land tenures, transfers, takavi, taikhana, rules regarding despatch of treasure, talbana, town duties, transfer of villages from one district to another, weather reports, wells, court of wards, weights and measures.

Among the correspondence is a long, interesting letter, dated the 12th of March, 1827, by Mr. Newnham on the subject of kachcha and pacca bighas in which he discusses the meanings of "Illahee guz," "Tunahe Sun" and "Tunahe bans."

This correspondence also contains a list of European officers in civil employ in the Saugor division in 1855.

(2) *Judicial.*—The judicial correspondence begins from the year 1829, when Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were appointed. It consists of 16 volumes, which have been classified as follows :—

(*a*) Correspondence with Government : letters received and issued, circulars received.

(*b*) Correspondence with the Nizamat Adawlut : letters received and issued, circulars received.

(*c*) Miscellaneous correspondence : letters received and issued.

The Commissioners were styled Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit. As Commissioners of Circuit they performed the functions of the Courts of Circuit which they replaced and of Sessions Judges who succeeded them. In their judicial capacity they also replaced the old provincial Superintendents of Police. In 1838 Commissioners were relieved of their judicial duties, except those appertaining to the police.

The following are the more important subjects dealt with in this correspondence :—

Appointments of officials, petitions, Sudder Amins, travelling and diet allowances to witnesses, rules for the periodical examination of assistants to the magistrates, burkandazes, guards and their uniforms, tolls levied on the bridges of boats, the pilgrimage of exalted personages, boundary disputes, rules for taking charge of the office of the Collector in cases of emergency, union of the offices of the Magistrate and Collector, crime statements, enquiries into the real state of crime in the Agra division, child-stealing, apprehension of criminals by British officers in the territories of the Nawab of Oudh, statements of transported criminals, rewards for the apprehension of criminals, statements of criminal justice, the appointment and giving over charge by magistrates, the commission appointed to settle differences between the states of Alwar and Tijara, Ganges canal, statements of undertrial prisoners, coins, provincial battalions, river dacoity, misconduct of dafadars, dispensaries, extra police establishments, elementary education, examination of assistants to the magistrate and collector and uncovenanted deputy collectors, famine, ferry fund, statements of public and private ferries, employment of local funds, franking of letters, guards, gunges, ghâts, hundis, jail returns, mode of addressing officers in correspondence, leave of

absence, tour of the Lieutenant-Governor, murders, oaths of civil servants, sickness and mortality prevailing among prisoners working on the roads, introduction of uniform system of prison diet, rules regarding election and conduct of panchayats, sale of confiscated properties and the moveable property of criminals, durability of papers on which vernacular records were written, petitions, roads and thoroughfares and the annual reports on the work done by the Local Agents, gratuitous relief, sawars, supplies, civil surgeons, stationery, survey of railway lines, scholarship in the Agra College endowed by the Bhurtpore Raj, securities furnished by persons having charge of public money, thugs, depositions of thug prisoners, thefts, uniforms of chaprasis, jamadars and najeebs, transfer of villages from the jurisdiction of one magistrate to another, the deputation of the vakil of the Gwalior Government to feed and provide with the means to return to the native country all the pauper subjects of Gwalior after the famine of 1838, wells along the Grand Trunk road, report of works of public utility constructed by individuals in the Agra division in 1845, opinions on the Bill to remove all legal obstacles to the marriage of Hindu widows.

Among the papers of special interest the following may be mentioned.

List of chaukis on the entire line of the Grand Trunk road, list of towns and large villages of the several districts of the Agra division in which it was proposed to introduce the system of municipal police. (There is much correspondence dealing with the police, police reports, police returns, military organisation of the police of Bengal and North-Western Provinces, Frontier Police, etc.), list of trees on the banks of the Jamna, list of uncovenanted servants dismissed during the first six months of 1856, a list of the tahsildars in North-Western Provinces, list of the thanas in the North-Western Provinces, Dr. Murray's vaccination report.

There is some interesting correspondence relating to the Post Office and Electric Telegraph. In 1837 the Commissioner of the Farrukhabad division called attention to the hardships of the new postal rules. He pointed out that native dâk letters were not limited in weight, and for a quarter of an anna a letter could be carried as far as Benares, Amritsar or Hyderabad. In 1838 the Commissioner was asked to grant permission to the establishment of a private dâk between Muttra and Hathras, Rs. 300 being offered for the privilege.

In 1839 the Commissioner of Agra complained that the high rate of postage kept out nearly all native correspondence. He suggested that mails should be carried by horsemen and that there should be a separate postmaster general for the North-Western Provinces.

In 1839 the Commissioner was asked by Captain Taylor for returns of monthly collections from the district dâk, and to make suggestions for its improvement and being rendered generally more available to the public. At that time the district dâk was run by the police and one anna per letter was charged. On the 2nd April, 1846, rules for the management of the district dâk were promulgated. Letters were to be received at every thana and tahsil, the charge being half an anna per letter. The Government post office sent for local distribution letters to the officer in charge of the district dâk.

As regards the electric telegraph there is some correspondence about the collection of wooden posts and bamboos for electric poles on the Grand Trunk Road between Calcutta and Benares. Officers were asked to ascertain the price of teak, sal, and other durable and straight timbers.

There is some correspondence about plague in the years 1838 and 1839.

(3) *Political.*—There are 4 volumes of political correspondence, of which one is devoted to letters relating to the Nawabs of Farrukhabad from 1810 to 1820.

Prior to the appointment of Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, the Judge of Farrukhabad was usually the Agent to the Governor General; but when Commissioners were appointed this office was transferred to them.

The more important subjects dealt with in this correspondence are, accounts, the Agency at Farrukhabad, petitions from the various Begums for the increase of their stipends, reports on the deaths of the various Nawabs and their relations, escorts for exalted persons passing through British territory, contingent bills, an order directing that Englishmen were not to be taken into service of Chiefs without the permission of the Supreme Government, cognizance of civil claims against Chiefs, assumption of office by various Governors General, proposal to construct a chapel at Fatehgarh, khilats, private dâks maintained by native chiefs, establishments, form of writing official letters, powers of the Governor General, a forged letter to the Nawab of Farrukhabad purporting to be from Holkar, indents, an enquiry into a verbal assurance alleged to have been given by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Ceded Provinces to the Nawab of Farrukhabad, wills of the Nawabs, guardians for minors, sale of jagir estates in satisfaction of the decrees of the court, land occupied by the tombs of several members of the family of the Nawabs of Farrukhabad, memorials, notification of changes in the appointment of the Commanders-in-chief of the King's and Company's force in India, applications for grants to princes and others to celebrate marriages of their

daughters, nazzars, smuggling of opium into Farrukhabad, post office, political pensioners, death of political pensioners, an order directing the discontinuance of presents to the Governor General, an order directing the discontinuance of Kashmir paper in Persian writing, surrender of refugees, robberies, request of Maharaja Ranjit Singh to be furnished with letters to the Judge and Magistrate of Farrukhabad to assist some merchants in obtaining settlement of their dues from residents at Farrukhabad, changes in the post of Resident, firing of salutes, impressions of seals used by chiefs, stipends to the members of the Mysore family, stationery, treaties, rent-free tenures, lists of lakhikraj tenures, exemption of Nawabs and others from appearing in British Civil Courts, the announcement of the victories of Mudki and Ferozeshahr and the announcement of the treaty of peace between the Emperor of Russia and the Allied Powers.

2. *Records relating exclusively to particular districts.*

(*a*) *The Agra district.*—The records of this district are more interesting and voluminous than those relating to any other district in the division. The area of the Agra district has undergone fewer changes than most of the others in the division, the only important territorial change being the transfer of the parganas of Muttra, Kosi, and Chatta to the Muttra district in 1832. Prior to this year the records of these three tahsils occur in the present series.

The Agra records fall into eleven series:—

Series I.—Revenue letters received by the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner, 1807 to 1857. These consist of two bastas of unbound papers and fifteen guard books.

Series II.—Revenue letters issued by the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner, 1807 to 1857. This series consists of one basta of unbound papers and three guard books.

The records of the year 1840 contain a number of letters relating to the settlement made at that time by Mr. Mansell, the Collector.

Generally speaking the records are of the same nature as those of Farrukhabad. For a description of these the reader is referred to page 211.

Series III—Judicial letters received by the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner, 1822 to 1857, 20 volumes.

Series IV.—Judicial letters issued by the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner, 1822 to 1857, 8 volumes.

The judicial records prior to 1828 are meagre and relate exclusively to the *chaukidari* tax. The letters in question are addressed to the Superintendent of Police, Western Provinces. This official ceased to

exist in 1829, his duties being undertaken by the various Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit.

As in the case of the other districts in the division, the records of the year 1838 are of considerable interest as showing in great detail how the fearful famine of that year was fought.

On the 2nd of April, 1838, the Collector wrote: "Another point calls for consideration—the disposal of the dead—to burn them in the usual manner is now impossible but I believe were they to be put into quick-lime they would be quickly destroyed without any apprehension of malaria or of hurting the feelings of the community."

The cost of famine in the Agra district amounted to Rs. 5,74,507-10-8, of which Rs. 5,38,944-1-6 was spent on food and wages. Revenue to the extent of Rs. 10,62,767-0-0 was remitted. The greatest number of persons employed on relief works in any one day was 94,766 on the 8th, May.

Some idea of the ravages of the famine may be gathered from the fact that in 1831 the population of the district was recorded as 680,702, while at the end of 1838 it had fallen to 510,145. The Magistrate and Collector at that time was Mr. C. G. Mansell. The Commissioner was R.N.C, Hamilton. These two officers disputed as to the rate of the famine wages. This was originally, men 6 pice (Gwalior) per diem, women 5 and children 3. Mansell said this was not sufficient. The Commissioner differred, stating that he had fixed the rate after careful consideration of the conditions in all districts. Eventually a Sub-Committee was appointed to decide the question. This consisted of C. G. Mansell, C. J. Gordon, R B. Duncan, J. Moore, and G. Graham. The Committee supported Mansell. On the 10th of June, 1838, they sent up a long report which is in the records. There is an interesting letter, dated the 14th of June, 1838, from the Commissioner to the Government in which he criticises the report. The wage was eventually raised to 8 pice for men, 7 for women, and 4 for children.

In 1838 an entirely new famine policy was adopted. In previous famines the Government had tried merely to keep down the price of grain by (1) prohibiting its export from the affected area, (2) granting a bounty on its import into that area (3) buying grain in places where it was cheap and having it sent at Government expense to the affected parts. In addition to keeping down the prices of grain, Government used to remit or suspend part of the land revenue and offer takavi to the cultivators to induce them to sow their land. Nothing in the way of giving work to unemployed or distributing food to starving people appears to have been undertaken, at any rate, on a large scale. The famine of 1837-38 was so severe as to render almost useless the expedients that had

been adopted in the past. This famine was perhaps the worst which has visited United Provinces during the time they have been under the British rule.

Government sanctioned the employment of the destitute on public works in August, 1837, and the Commissioner wrote round a circular letter to the Collectors authorising them to open such works.

A perusal of pages describing the judicial records appertaining to the Farrukhabad district will give a general idea of the nature of the judicial records appertaining to Agra.

Series V.—Correspondence relating to the Taj buildings and establishment, 1 volume.

Series VI.—Correspondence between the Commissioner and the Local Agents, appointed under Regulation XIX of 1810, and the Road and Ferry Fund Committees—6 volumes, i.e., two volumes of letters received by the Commissioner and two of letters issued.

This correspondence relates largely to nazul land, roads, bridges, ferries, dispensaries, mosques, public gardens, etc. A general idea of such correspondence is given in the descriptive account of the Saharanpur records.

Series VII.—Correspondence relating to the Fort at Agra, 1 volume.

Series VIII.—Correspondence relating to the gardens and buildings at Sikandra, 1 volume.

Series IX.—Correspondence relating to the cotton farm at Agra, 1 volume.

Series X.—Correspondence relating to the Itimad-ud-daula, 1 volume.

Series XI.—Correspondence relating to the endowment and *khadims* of the Fatehpur-Sikri Durgah, 1 volume.

The description of series V, VII, VIII, IX, X, and XI is not necessary since the titles are self-explanatory.

(*b*) *The Muttra district.*—Prior to 1824 the parganas that compose the present Muttra district were distributed between the Agra and the Aligarh districts. Those to the west of the Jumna, which include Muttra and Gobardhan, formed part of the Agra district, while those to the east of the Jumna belonged to the Aligarh district.

On 11th March, 1815, parganas Sadabad, Mahaban, Raya, Sonai, and Sahpan and others were consolidated into a sub-division of the Aligarh district and placed under Mr. Boulderson, with headquarters at Sadabad. Mr. Boulderson corresponded direct with the Board of Revenue

and was styled an Assistant on deputation. His duties were chiefly confined to settlement operations. The following year some changes were made in the area under his jurisdiction. The Muttra records contain a number of letters written to and by Mr. Boulderson in the year 1815. But there is not a single letter extant of the period 1816 to 1823.

In 1824, when considerable territorial changes were made in the Conquered Provinces, the following parganas of the Aligarh district were made into a separate Collectorate, with headquarters at Sadabad: Sadabad, Sikandra Rao, Mahaban, Mat, Sonai, Raya, Jalesar.

It will be observed that these parganas (except for Jalesar and Sikandra Rao) are roughly equivalent to that portion of the present Muttra district which is situated east of the Jumna. Thus the present Muttra district may be said to have arisen in 1824, but it was not until 1832, that it assumed anything like its present form. In that year the parganas now known as Muttra, Kosi, and Chhata were added to the district from Agra and the headquarters transferred from Sadabad to Muttra.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the records prior to 1832, dealing with Muttra, Gobardhan, and other parts west of the Jumna, must be looked for, not among the records of the Muttra, but among those of the Agra district. The records of the old Sadabad district that exist in the Commissioner's office are not very voluminous and relate only to the revenue administration.

The Muttra records from 1832 onwards are neither voluminous nor of much importance.

The general nature of these records is similar to those appertaining to the Farrukhabad district which are described below.

Of the Muttra records the papers dealing with the famine of 1838 are almost only ones of general interest.

There is an interesting letter, dated 7th of October, from the Collector describing the method adopted by him of dealing with the famine. The sum of Rs. 3,55,421-1-6 was expended in the Muttra district. Of this Rs. 3,44,691-10-9 was expended on food and pay, Rs. 6,239-11-4 on establishment, and Rs. 4,489-11-5 on miscellaneous charges. The highest total of men, women and children employed on famine works was 74,775 on June the 18th, 1838. At the Sudder alone there were 7,608 deaths due to famine conditions.

Etawah district.—At the first acquisition of the territory the area placed under the Collector of Etawah was very large, comprising as it did the greater portions of the present districts of Mainpuri, Etawah, and Etah and portions of the districts of Agra, Muttra, Aligarh, and Cawnpore. His headquarters were at Mainpuri.

Between 1803 and 1818 several transfers of territory were effected between Etawah and the adjoining districts with the object of making the Etawah jurisdiction more compact.

In 1814 Mr. Calvert was placed in charge of certain parganas of the district and his headquarters were fixed at Kasganj. Mr. Calvert's deputation appears to have lasted about two years.

In 1824 the Etawah district was broken up into four separate collectorate jurisdictions, viz., the collectorship of Etawah with headquarters at Mainpuri, and the sub-collectorships of Etawah, Bela, and Sirhpura.

The three sub-collectors, although they corresponded direct with the Board of Revenue, were in some respects subordinate to the neighbouring Collectors. The Collector of Etawah (Mainpuri) superintended the Sub-Collector of Etawah, while the Collector of Farrukhabad exercised a certain amount of control over the Sub-Collectors at Bela and Sirhpura.

The Collector, whose headquarters had all along been at Mainpuri, was then, and for some years continued to be, styled the Collector of Etawah, although the Etawah parganas were no longer in his district. For this reason I have, from the date of the formation of Etawah sub-division, included the correspondence of the Collector of Etawah (Mainpuri) in the records appertaining to the Mainpuri district.

In 1837 there was another general re-arrangement of the jurisdiction of the Conquered Provinces which resulted in the disappearance of the Bela Sub-Collectorate from March 1st, 1837, and the raising of the Sub-Collector of Etawah to the status of a Collector.

The resolution of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces effecting these changes is dated the 12th December 1836 and runs :—

"1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to sanction the formation of a new district comprising the sub-collectorships and joint magistracies of Bela and Etawah, and a portion of the present district of Cawnpore, the following resolution is here recorded :—

"2. Etawah is to be the principal station of the new district and the district is to be called the district of Etawah.

"3. The district of which Mynpooree is the principal station, with the annexation that will now be made to it, is to be designated the district of Mynpooree.

"4. The limits of the districts of Cawnpore Futtehghur, Saheswan, and Allyghur will be modified according to the sketch attached to the resolution.

* * * * * *

"6. * * * A civil and sessions judge, a collector, and magistrate, and a joint magistrate and deputy collector will be appointed for the new district."

From 1837 onwards there has not been any very considerable change in the area of the Etawah district.

Thus the Etawah records fall into four classes—

(1) *The records of the old Etawah district* which included the present Etawah, Etah, and Mainpuri districts, in addition to other territory. These records date from 1810. They are tied up in file boards and are placed in a single *basta*. They consist of a large number of revenue letters relating to the district, issued and received by the Board of Commissioners.

There are no judicial letters of the period 1810 to 1824.

(2) *The records of the Etawah sub-division*, 1824 to 1837.—These consist of 5 volumes.

Revenue letters received, 1824 to 1836	.. 2 volumes.
" issued, 1824 to 1836	.. 1 volume.
Judicial letters received, 1830 to 1836	.. 1 "
" issued, 1829 to 1836	.. 1 "

(3) *The records of the Bela sub-division*, 1824 *to* 1837—6 volumes.

Revenue letters received, 1825 to 1837	.. 3 volumes.
" issued, 1825 to 1837	.. 1 volume.
Judicial letters received, 1830 to 1836	... 1 "
" issued, 1826 to 1836	.. 1 "

(4) *The records of the modern Etawah district*, formed on the 1st March, 1837, by the union of the Etawah and Bela sub-divisions.

Revenue letters received, 1836 to 1857	.. 15 volumes.
" issued, 1837 to 1857	.. 2 volumes.
" Statements	.. 4 volumes.
Judicial letters received, 1837 to 1857	.. 16 "
" issued, 1837 to 1857	.. 2 "

The revenue series include some correspondence of the years 1840 and 1841 of Mr. Gubbins, who conducted the settlement.

The four volumes of revenue statements consist of—

(a) Statements of arrears of revenue for the years 1845-6 and 1846-7;

(b) Statements of summarily settled estates 1845.

There are no revenue records for the year 1848.

The judicial series include voluminous correspondence between the Road and Ferry Fund Committees and the Commissioner.

There are also a large number of letters dealing with famine of 1837-38. Relief works in the Etawah district were opened on the 12th October, 1837, and closed on the 28th of August, 1838.

and Sonhar, from the Mainpuri district, and tahsil Kasganj, comprising parganas Bilram, Soron, Faizpur, Badaria, Aulai, and Nidhpur from Budaun. In 1847 the deputy collector was made subordinate to the Collectors of the several districts from which the parganas placed under his care had been taken, to the extent that the Patiali revenue accounts had to be sent up through these Collectors. From 1850 onwards the deputy collector again dealt directly with the Commissioner.

Towards the end of 1852, when Mr. F. O. Mayne was deputy collector and joint magistrate, the headquarters were transferred from Patiali to Etah on the Grand Trunk Road, and from that date the district has borne the name of Etah. In 1856 parganas Marehra and Pachlana were received from Aligarh."

Thus the Etah records fall into four classes:—

(*i*) Revenue correspondence of Mr. Calvert on deputation at Kasganj, 1814 and 1815 ...	1 volume.
(*ii*) Revenue correspondence of the Sirhpura sub-collectorate, 1824 to 1835 ...	2 volumes.
(*iii*) Revenue and judicial correspondence of the Patiali sub-collectorate and joint magistracy, 1846 to 1852 (October) ...	1 volume.
(*iv*) Revenue and judicial correspondence of the Etah sub-collectorate and joint magistracy, 1852 (November) to 1857 ...	4 volumes, *i.e.*, 2 volumes judicial correspondence and 2 volumes revenue correspondence.

(*e*) *The Mainpuri district.*—Although from the date of the acquisition of the territory a Collector has always been stationed at Mainpuri, the Mainpuri district can scarcely be said to have come into existence before 1824 when the old district of which Mainpuri was the headquarters was split up into the Mainpuri and other collectorate jurisdictions. Even after that the Collector of Mainpuri was for some years styled the Collector of Etawah, and this explains why it is that the earlier Mainpuri records are all addressed to the Collector or the Judge and Magistrate of Etawah.

It is worthy of note, however, that on the 1st April 1815, Mr. W. H. Valpy, an Assistant on deputation, was placed in exclusive charge of the Shikohabad and neighbouring parganas.

The Mainpuri revenue records do not contain anything of great importance. In addition to the usual revenue records, they include a

few statements of rainfall and some lists of current prices. But these are not sufficiently numerous to be of much statistical value.

Among the records are a number of letters relating to the settlement made by Mr. Edmonstone.

The judicial records are of greater general interest; as in the case of other districts they contain some statistics relating to the famine of 1838. In the middle of June that year nearly 20,000 people were working on famine works. Charles Raikes, the Collector, describes, how "mothers sold their children for a morsel of bread . . . Brahmans might be seen devouring the leavings of the doms . . . whole villages were depopulated."

The Mainpuri judicial records include voluminous correspondence between the Commissioner and the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, numbers of crime statements and statements of action taken by the Magistrate on crimes.

They also contain some accounts of the depredations in 1844 of the notorious Kahnsyua.

There is a report dated the 9th of June 1838, on a suttee that took place in the district. The Mainpuri records also contain information regarding the chaukidari system and a few interesting papers relating to female infanticide which was very prevalent among the Chauhan Thakurs of Mainpuri.

(6) *The Farrukhabad district.*—These records were arranged under the supervision of Mr. R. P. Dewhurst in 1904. The arrangement adopted was to bind up the revenue and judicial records separately, the letters received and issued being bound up in the same volume. Printed lists of the contents of these volumes exist. The volumes containing them are headed, "Commissioner's Office, Agra Division, Farrukhabad Pre-mutiny Revenue Records, Volume I" and "Pre-Mutiny Judicial Records, Volume II."

Since the records were bound up in 1904 a few other documents were discovered. These have been pasted into the guard-books made up by Mr. Dewhurst. These letters have not been listed, thus Mr. Dewhurst's lists are not exhaustive but they cover the great bulk of the Farrukhabad records. They are of value not only in facilitating reference to the Farrukhabad records but in showing generally the nature of the records in the Commissioner's office. Unfortunately the guard-books of the records appertaining to the Farrukhabad district were rather hurriedly made up, with the result that several of the letters are misplaced: revenue letters sometimes being placed in customs volumes, etc., and occasionally a document relating to another district occurs in a Farrukhabad volume.

The correspondence of the Agent to the Governor General relating to the Nawab of Farrukhabad is to be found among the political correspondence of a general nature.

The Farrukhabad revenue correspondence runs from 1809 to 1857 but there are some gaps in the series. Prior to 1829 the correspondence is between the Board of Revenue or Board of Commissioners and various officers. Subsequent to 1829 the correspondence is between the Commissioner and various officers.

The more important subjects dealt with in the revenue correspondence prior to 1829 are pensions, settlements, contingent bills, petitions, sales and attachment of lands for arrears of revenue and in execution of rent decrees, revenue balances, ferry dues, kanungos, remission of land revenue, confinement of malguzars for arrears of revenue, transfer of shares of defaulting malguzars, excise, liquor shops, treasure tumbrils, dâks, distillery, salaries, appointments, Government buildings, office furniture, stamps and stamp-vendors, farming of estates and abkari duties, tahsildars, peshkars, daftaris, and other officials, badges for peons, muafis, boat hire, medical certificate, changes of Collectors, charge certificates, abuses practised by native officers, the invasion of Jaswant Rao Holkar, changes in tahsils, dastaks, subsistence allowance, prisoners, alluvial lands, boats for transport of grain, mutation of names, village watchmen, opium, commercial dépôt buildings, circulation of copper pice, nankar allowances, annual invaliding committee, rewards to tahsildars and to non-officials, suits against Government, temporary employees, boundary pillars, dismissal of Government servants, leases, estates held kham, private houses in cantonments, artillery practice ground, tents for Collector, thefts from the treasury, military pensioners, leave to officers, stamp daroghas, malikana, stationery, salt, court of wards, jagirs, mukkadams, brick kilns, tours of Collectors in their districts, travelling allowances of the Collector and his staff, rewards for killing wolves and tigers, land measurement and standard of measure, mirdahas, advances for the construction of wells, circulation of rupees, kharbandi lands, mazkuri peons, supplies to troops, escorts, distribution of potato seeds, stamp frauds, irrigation, suspension of land revenue, disputes between the Magistrate and the Collector, forest lands, boundary disputes, grants of land for building purposes.

There is also correspondence on the following subjects :—

The Nawab of Farrukhabad, the sale of the Board's cutcherry at Farrukhabad for Rs. 1,500 in 1822 and the Farrukhabad mint. (The mint correspondence relates to such subjects as mint buildings, machinery, cost of manufacture of rupees, improvement of the mint, Officers of

the mint, outturn of the mint, assay officer, counterfeit coin, pensions to employees, superintendence of meltings, receipts and disbursements).

The correspondence subsequent to 1829 is by no means complete. For example, only one revenue administration report, namely that for 1845-46, has been preserved. The correspondence is chiefly, but not entirely, with the Collector, the Board of Revenue and the Judge.

The records show how small were the powers of the Collector. He could not, without higher sanction, appoint or dismiss a patwari or sweeper. In 1842 the Board refused to apply to Government for sanction of an employment of a sweeper on Rs. 3 a month for the Collector's office.

It was necessary to obtain the sanction of Government through the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue to the writing off of the sum of Rs. 3-8-3 lost in providing flour for troops passing through the district in 1852.

This series of records contains a number of monthly, quarterly, half yearly and annual statements.

Some of the subjects dealt with by these statements are revenue collections, camp equipage, tour expenses, fixed establishment, temporary establishments, pensions, summary suits decided, talbana charges, land revenue, kist bandi, subordinate officers, revenue balances, takavi balances, revenue demand and collections, takavi demand and collections, lakhiraj cases, dates of despatch of returns, business statement, abkari and stamp receipts and charges, diet allowance disbursed and recovered from defaulters in the civil jail, progress made in executing Civil Court decrees, list of unanswered references, wells in the district, work performed by the Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX of 1833.

Other subjects dealt with in this correspondence are calls for information and opinion, reports on petitions, suits against the Collector, grant of leave, transfer of leases, travelling allowance, counterfeit coin, explanations of revenue and takavi balances, farming lands in arrears, dismissal of officials, alluvial lands, transfer of villages from one district to another, settlement accounts, remission of land revenue, opium and abkari settlement, revenue tauzis, indices to English correspondence, summary settlements, boundary disputes, resumption of muafis, supplies for troops, sales of estates, revision of establishment, pensions, (there is much correspondence regarding pensions) suits to which Government is a party, commission to stamp vendors, remittance of treasure, arranging of records, takavi, survey of villages, camping grounds, alluvial land disputes (including one with the King of Oudh about an island in the

Ganges), weather reports, crop outturn, the expenditure of Rs. 15,636-12-6 by the Collector on employment of destitute poor in the famine of 1837-38, village police (there is much correspondence on this subject), repairs to government buildings, local agencies, Road Fund, destruction of wolves and wild animals, preparation of field maps, rules for patwaris, rules for vend of wine and spirits, changes in the channel of the Ganges, hot weather establishments, indents for lithographic forms, leave of officials, verification of descriptive rolls of recruits, Road Fund Committee, pauper suits, postage stamps (from 1854 onward), education of patwaris, cultivation of melons near the fort at Fatehgarh, amins, fees of patwaris, copper rain gauges and nazul.

The records include a memorandum written in 1842 by Mr. Thomason, Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, on the state of the Farrukhabad collectorship.

The judicial correspondence dates from the 2nd March, 1829, and ends with 1st of June, 1857. Thus there are letters relating to the Mutiny. The correspondence is chiefly between the Commissioner and the Magistrate of Farrukhabad, the Joint Magistrate, the Secretaries to the Road Fund and Ferry Fund Committees, Government and the Nizamut Adawlut.

The correspondence is, by no means, complete and some important letters have been destroyed. For example, the letter of the Magistrate of Farrukhabad, dated the 4th of February, 1839, dealing with the future famine policy, which was circulated to all Magistrates, appears to have been destroyed. Correspondence relating to the famine of 1838 is scanty. On the 11th August, 1837, the Magistrate reports distress and suggests the employment of agriculturists on road construction. Three days later he relates the measures he has adopted to suppress crime. On the 17th of August he reports increase of crime and from the 21st of August to the 10th of September, on which day good rain fell, the Magistrate sends a daily report of crime. Rs. 528 were spent up to the end of 1837 on extra police on account of distress. On the 13th February, 1828, the Magistrate asked for some of the Irregular Horse at Bareilly to be sent to the district to prevent the plunder of the rabi crops. The Government spent Rs. 1,78,636 on relief in the Farrukhabad district and Rs. 8,000 was contributed by the Central Relieving Committee at Calcutta.

Much of the correspondence is taken up with jails and prisoners, the chief subjects dealt with being jail guards, diet of prisoners; jail discipline, extortion and other misconduct of jailors, employment of prisoners on the roads and on pulling pankhas and raising water. A tread-mill was set up in the Fatehgarh jail but this proved a failure. In

1838 the ration system was introduced into the Fatehgarh jail in lieu of the money daily allowance which had hitherto been given.

Fatehgarh being on the borders of Oudh, there is a good deal of correspondence regarding disorders in Oudh and crimes committed in the district by residents of that province.

There is much correspondence regarding crime. The Commissioner ceased to be the Sessions Judge in 1833 but continued to perform the functions of Superintendent of Police until the Mutiny. Prior to 1833 the records contain numbers of proceedings of the Commissioner in criminal trials and reports on his sessions calendar and jail deliveries. The correspondence relating to crime deals with rewards for capturing dacoits and other proclaimed offenders, suppression of dacoity in Oudh, registers of bad characters, annual statements showing the numbers of children murdered on account of their ornaments, half-yearly statements giving abstracts of heinous crimes, orders of the Nizamut Adawlut in cases of murder, dacoity and other serious offences, escape of convicts working on the roads and rewards for the capture of the same, reports of burglaries, thefts, poisoning, dacoities, rapes, etc., the investing of tahsildars with police powers, police reports, escorts for prisoners, embezzlements, affrays by sepoys, suttees, abduction of married women, the mutiny of troops of Her Highness the Baya Bai in 1834, disturbances in the district, handcuffs for prisoners, Justices of the Peace, cow sacrifice, quarrels between Hindus and Muhammadans and Thugs.

As the Magistrate had to obtain the Commissioner's sanction for all contingent expenditure, there is much correspondence between the Commissioner and the Magistrate on this subject. The expenditure of a few annas on repairing a door had to be sanctioned by the Commissioner. The sanction of the Commissioner was not given as a matter of course; in 1841 the Commissioner refused to sanction the payment of Rs. 7-11-8 for broad cloth for the Magistrate's table. A few months later the Commissioner sent to the Magistrate, W. Cumingham, the recipe of a mixture for killing white ants and intimated the Magistrate could indent for its cost. The Magistrate, doubtless mindful of the broad cloth incident, replied that the recipe was too expensive to adopt.

The Magistrate had to submit a large number of returns to the Commissioner and many of these have been preserved. Among others mention may be made of registers of bad characters, half-yearly statements of prisoners in confinement, statements showing the expenses of jail and police establishment, annual police reports, annual reports on the administration of criminal justice, annual reports of works of public utility

constructed by private persons, reports on work done by Joint and Assistant Magistrates, annual crime returns on the Grand Trunk Road.

There is a good deal of correspondence about roads, bridges and ferries. There were a Ferry Fund Committee and a Road Fund Committee at Farrukhabad.

In 1849 Mr. Roberts of the Gun Carriage Factory offered to ply a ferry steamer for use during the rains. This offer was refused by the Government. The Court of Directors did not approve of the action of the Government and the correspondence with Mr. Roberts was re-opened but nothing seems to have come out of it.

In 1852 Messrs. Greensway and Company, laid down a tramway on the sands leading to the bridge of boats.

There is some correspondence relating to the administration of the oath to officers. Officials had to take three separate oaths, the oath of supremacy, the oath of allegiance and the oath of office. The form of oath was prescribed by a Government Resolution dated the 14th October 1820. On the accession of the Queen Victoria the legal adviser to the Government gave tt as his opinion that all officers should take fresh oaths, accordingly the Nizamut Adawlut deputed Mr. Lang especially from Bengal to administer the oath to all officers in the North-Western Provinces.

Other subjects dealt with in this correspondence are Munsifs and their jurisdiction, Sudder Amins, amalgamation of the office of Magistrate and Collector in 1833, provincial battalion, method of addressing officials in correspondence. (In 1832 it was ordered that the East Indians were to be addressed Esquire and Indians Azim-ul-qadr), uniform of barkandazes, hospitals, cholera (cholera medicines had to be kept at every thana), sarais, staging bungalows, Grand Trunk Road, camping grounds, bardasht khanas, marhalas, orphan asylum, mewatis, weights and measures, counterfeit coins, pariah dogs, road overseers, native vaccinators, punkha coolies, kotwali building, kotwal, permits to Europeans to reside in the district, repairs of buildings, cantonment lands, transfer of territory from one district to another, leave of officers, deaths of officers, changes of Magistrates, Magistrates and Collectors, Joint Magistrates and Assistant Surgeons, guards, deaths of military officers, petitions, chaukidari tax, boundary disputes, office furniture, pensions, lunatics, indents for lithographic forms, Magistrate's tours, insane hospital, gun-carriage factory, fires, Maharaja Dalip Singh, visits of the Governor General, fire balloons and fire works.

V—Table showing the contents of the bastas.

Number of basta.	Contents.
	(1 to 5) Correspondence of a general nature.
1.	One volume of revenue letters to and from Government.
	Two volumes ,, ,, Board of Revenue.
	One volume of miscellaneous revenue correspondence.
	One ,, revenue circulars issued by the Commissioner.
2.	Three volumes ,, ,, ,, ,,
	Four ,, political correspondence.
3.	Three volumes of judicial letters received from Government.
	,, ,, ,, ,, issued to Government.
4.	Four volumes of judicial circulars from Government.
	One volume of miscellaneous judicial letters received.
	,, ,, ,, issued.
5.	Six volumes of letters and circulars from and to the Nizamut Adawlut.
	(6 to 17) Correspondence relating to the Agra district.
6.	Revenue letters issued by Board of Commissioners between ... ... 1810 and 1829.
	Revenue letters received by Board of Commissioners between ... ... 1809 ,, 1816.
7.	Revenue letters received by Board of Commissioners between ... ... 1817 ,, 1829.
8.	Six volumes of revenue letters received between 1829 ,, 1845.
9.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... 1846 ,, 1855.
10.	Three ,, ,, ,, ,, ... 1855 ,, 1857.
	,, ,, ,, ,, issued ... 1829 ,, 1857.
11.	Five ,, judicial ,, received ... 1822 ,, 1838.
12.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... 1838 ,, 1843.
13.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... 1844 ,, 1852.
14.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... 1853 ,, 1857.
15.	Eight ,, ,, ,, issued . ... 1829 ,, 1857.
16.	Six ,, of correspondence relating to the city of Agra.
17.	,, ,, containing files relating to—
	The Taj Mahal.
	Agra Fort.
	Fatehpur-Sikri.
	Sikandra.
	Etimad-ud-daula.
	Agra cotton farm.

(18 to 23) Correspondence relating to the Mainpuri district.

18.	Six volumes of revenue letters received ...	1824 to 1841.
19.	" " " " " ...	1842 " 1854.
20.	Four " " " " ...	1854 " 1857.
	Two " " " issued ...	1824 " 1856.
21.	Five " judicial " received ..	1829 " 1841.
22.	Six " " " " ...	1841 " 1853.
23.	Three " " " " ...	1853 " 1857.
	" " " " issued ..	1829 " 1857.

(24) Correspondence relating to the Etah district.

24. Eight volumes of correspondence.

(25 to 28) Correspondence relating to the Muttra district.

25.	Correspondence between the Board of Commissioners and (1) Mr. Boulderson on deputation, (2) The Collector of Saidabad.	
	Five volumes of revenue letters received from the Collector of Muttra	1833 to 1849.
26.	Five volumes of revenue letters received ...	1851 " 1857.
	One volume " " issued ...	1833 " 1856.
27.	Five volumes of judicial " received ...	1832 " 1844.
28.	Four " " " " ...	1844 " 1857.
	One volume of " " issued ...	1832 " 1856.

(29 to 37) Correspondence relating to the Etawah district.

29.	Loose revenue correspondence of the old Etawah district	1810 to 1820.
30.	Five volumes of revenue and judicial correspondence of the Etawah sub-division ...	1824 " 1837.
31.	Six volumes of revenue and judicial correspondence of the Bela sub-division ...	1824 " 1837.
32.	Six volumes of revenue letters received from the Collector of Etawah	1836 " 1847.
33.	Six volumes of revenue letters received from the Collector of Etawah	1847 " 1854.
34.	Three volumes of revenue letters received from the Collector of Etawah	1854 " 1857.
	Two volumes of revenue letters issued to the Collector of Etawah	1837 " 1857.
	Four volumes of revenue statements.	

35. Six volumes of judicial letters received ... 1837 to 1844.

36. " " " " " ... 1845 " 1853.

37. { Four " " " " ... 1854 " 1857.
 Two " " " issued ... 1837 " 1857.

(38 *to* 43) *Correspondence relating to the Farrukhabad district.*

38. Seven volumes of revenue correspondence ... 1809 to 1825.

39. " " " " ... 1825 " 1841.

40. " " " " ... 1842 " 1857.

41. Six " judicial " ... 1829 " 1838.

42. " " " " ... 1838 " 1850.

43. Five " " " ... 1850 " 1857.

(44 *to* 48) *Customs correspondence.*

44. Six volumes of letters received from the Collector of Customs, Agra ... ... 1808 to 1831.

45. Six volumes of letters received from the Collector of Customs, Agra ... ... 1832 " 1857.

46. { Five volumes of letters issued to the Collector of Customs, Agra ... ... 1809 " 1857.
 One volume of correspondence with Collector of Customs, Etawah.

47. { Five volumes of correspondence with Deputy Collector of Customs, Hodal.
 Three volumes of correspondence of a general nature.

48. Nine volumes of correspondence with Farrukhabad Custom House ... ... 1810 " 1852.

CHAPTER XVII.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, AGRA.

The only pre-mutiny records existing in this office are—

Some settlement registers.

A bill book for the period 1853-63.

A register of political and charitable pensions.

One volume containing files relating to the Taj and other public buildings at Agra. (At the beginning of this volume there is a list of the files it contains.)

CHAPTER XVIII.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, ETAWAH.

In November, 1858, Mr. A. O. Hume, Magistrate and Collector of Etawah, wrote: "The entire records of Sudder Office, English and vernacular have been destroyed—a selection of the most valuable of these escaped for a time, but they too ultimately perished."

This is not quite correct. Two files and the *Government of Agra Gazette* for the year 1854, which happened to be out of the record room at the time of its destruction escaped and still exist.

The files have been bound up in two volumes:—

(1) A settlement file of the years 1821 and 1822 including a printed extract from the memorandum prepared on the 1st May 1819, by the Secretary to Government and the printed proceedings of Government, dated the 22nd December 1822.

(2) A file of 1842 containing general statements in acres and annual jama statements of parganas Etawah, Phaphund, Bela, Aurayia, Barhpura, Dulhi and Lakhna.

CHAPTER XIX.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, MAINPURI.

The records at Mainpuri were destroyed in the mutiny.

There is in the record room a guard book which contains some original documents giving an account, written by eye-witnesses, of the rising at Mainpuri in 1857.

CHAPTER XX.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, ALIGARH.

The mutineers destroyed in 1857 all the Government records at Aligarh.

There are in the record room a few copies of revenue papers relating chiefly to land acquired for public purposes.

These have been listed and pasted in a guard book.

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CHAPTER XXI.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

I.—History of the Allahabad and Jhansi divisions.

II.—Classification of the records.

III.—Descriptive account of the records.

IV.—Registers containing abstracts of letters issued and received, 1807-57.

V.—Table showing contents of Bastas.

N.B.—There are in this record room records belonging to the following districts that are no longer in the division—

Bundelkhand from 1807 to 1818.

Banda from 1829 to 1858.

Hamirpur from 1829 to 1858.

I—History of the Allahabad and Jhansi divisions.

As the history of the Jhansi division is closely connected with that of the Allahabad division, it is convenient to deal with them together. When Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were appointed in 1829, the sixth or Cawnpore division comprised the districts of—

Cawnpore,

Bela (part of the present Etawah district).

North Bundelkhand (Hamirpur)

and the seventh or Allahabad division consisted of the following districts—

Allahabad,

Fatehpur,

South Bundelkhand (Banda).

This arrangement persisted for a few years only. In January, 1835, the seventh or Allahabad and the sixth or Cawnpore divisions were abolished, and for a short period the five Collectors corresponded directly with the Board of Revenue.

In June, 1835, there was a general re-arrangement of Commissionerships. This was effected because the appointment of Sessions Judges relieved Commissioners of circuit duties.

Out of the eleven divisions that had previously existed seven were made, namely the Meerut, Agra, Bareilly, Allahabad and Benares divisions and the political charges of the Delhi and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. In these changes the old sixth and seventh divisions became one—the fifth division.

In 1835 parganas Kalpi and Kunch were transferred from the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Allahabad division to that of the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and continued to remain under that officer when he became Commissioner of the Jhansi division in 1858.

In that year Hamirpur was also added to the latter division, but re-transferred to the Allahabad division in 1863.

In 1858 the Jhansi division was formed out of the territories that had hitherto been subordinate to the Agent of the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

The nucleus of this division was the Jalaun state which lapsed to the British on the death of Rao Govind Rao.

This territory was not included in the regulation provinces but placed under a superintendent subordinate to the Agent of the Governor General.

In 1844 Scindia's share of the Chanderi territory came under British rule as a guarantee for the payment of the Gwalior contingent. From that year the Agent to the Governor General exercised supervision over the following officers :—

The Superintendent of Jalaun.

The Assistant for Scindia's dominions at Gwalior.

The Superintendent of Chanderi at Lalitpur.

On the death of Gangadhar Rao without heirs in 1853 his possessions in Jhansi lapsed to the British. These were entrusted to the charge of a Superintendent, who was also placed in subordination to the Agent to the Governor General. From that year the above territory was ruled under a system which approached more nearly to that of the regulation districts: but it was not until 1858 that it became a regular division under a Commissioner.

In 1891 the Jhansi and Allahabad divisions were amalgamated and the Jhansi records brought to Allahabad. When the divisions were again separated in 1911 most of the pre-mutiny records appertaining to Jhansi were sent to Jhansi where they now are.

II—Classification of the records.

These records are in a most confused state. It may be said of them—classification there is none and their arrangement is horrid.

For many years they were kept folded in four and tied up in monthly bundles. In 1876 the work of opening them out, making them into files and listing them was taken up. This work occupied nine years and cost a large sum; but, as almost invariably happens when the work of this kind is entrusted to any but specialists, the last state of the records is worse than the first.

The wisdom of the policy of making up into files papers of which the interest is almost entirely historical is questionable.

A preferable method of arranging the records would have been to follow the complete classified lists or abstracts of letters issued and received which exist for each year from 1807 onwards. Had this method been adopted and the records arranged chronologically the entries in the abstract registers dealing with letters that have been weeded could have been scored out and then the finding of a record would have been a comparatively simple matter. When the process of arranging the records was stopped after it had been in progress nine years scarcely a single file was completed and the very large number of letters dating from 1808 onwards, which had not been placed in their proper files, were tied up in bundles in a state of disorder.

In 1904 the records were arranged and listed. These lists have been printed and form three volumes headed "Commissioner's Office, Allahabad Division, Pre-mutiny Records, volumes I and II, and Commissioner's Office, Allahabad Division, Judicial, and Jhansi (Jubbulpore) Pre-mutiny Records, volume I." When these printed lists were prepared the existence of the unarranged letters had been lost sight of. After these were subsequently discovered some of them were pasted into guard books without being properly arranged. At a still later date numbers of bundles of records were discovered. These records have been arranged chronologically and placed unbound in bastas containing the papers of the year to which they relate. Thus the finding of a record is not altogether an easy matter. Another source of confusion is the frequent changes in the Allahabad and Jhansi divisions which have occurred in the past.

In 1835 parganas Kalpi and Kunch were transferred from the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Allahabad division, to that of the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories and continued to remain under that officer when he became Commissioner of the Jhansi division in 1858. But by no means all the Kalpi and Kunch records were transferred to the Agent in 1835. These are now in this record room instead of that of the Commissioner of the Jhansi division and are mixed up with the letters of the Allahabad division districts.

In 1858 the Hamirpur district was transferred from the Allahabad to the Jhansi division and retransferred to Allahabad in 1863. In 1911 Hamirpur again became part of the Jhansi division to which it now belongs.

Banda was in the Allahabad division till 1911.

The pre-mutiny records both of the Hamirpur and the Banda districts are in the Commissioner's Office at Allahabad.

Any existing document must be in one of four places. These places are—

(1) The file to which it belongs. These files have been listed in the printed lists referred to above.

(2) In one of the guard books containing miscellaneous unlisted letters of the year to which the paper belongs.

(3) The unbound papers of the year. These are tied up in bastas, the revenue papers being separated from the customs records.

(4) The 41 bound volumes containing pre-mutiny records which are placed in bastas nos. 22 to 27. The majority of these volumes are copies made in registers of letters issued by the Commissioner.

The classification (if the arrangement deserves such a name) of the records of this office is as follows :—

(1) *Miscellaneous records.*

(*a*) Six volumes of correspondence relating to the Ex-Amirs of Sindh, 1848 to 1853, tied up in basta no. 22.

(*b*) Five volumes of revenue circulars 1830 to 1839, tied up in basta no. 23.

(*c*) Eight volumes of copies of revenue letters issued by the Commissioner of the Hamirpur division, 1829-32, tied up in basta no. 24.

(*d*) Three volumes of revenue letters issued by the Commissioner of the Allahabad division, 1829, tied up in basta no. 25.

(*e*) One volume of copies of judicial letters issued by the Commissioner of the Allahabad division, 1829, tied up in basta no. 25.

(*f*) Two volumes of letters to the Commissioner from the Board of Revenue, 1829-1833, tied up in basta no. 26.

(*g*) One volume of letters from the Civil Auditor, 1838-39, tied up in basta no. 26.

(*h*) One volume of judicial circulars 1838-39, tied up in basta no. 26.

(*i*) One volume of settlement circulars 1833-38, tied up in basta no. 26.

(*j*) Two volumes of letters from the Board of Revenue to the Commissioner of the Hamirpur division, 1829-30, tied up in basta no. 26.

(*k*) Eleven miscellaneous registers, 1819-1837, tied up in basta no. 27.

(2) *Revenue files and correspondence.*

(*a*) Copies of correspondence of the Resident at Benares, 1789 to 1801, tied up in basta no. 28.

(*b*) Copies of correspondence of the Collector of Benares, 1806, tied up in basta no. 28.

(*c*) Copies of the correspondence of the Collector of Cawnpore, 1803 to 1807, tied up in basta no. 28.

(*d*) A large quantity of files and miscellaneous correspondence of the period 1806 to 1857. These are tied up in bastas nos. 29 to 292.

(3) *Judicial files and correspondence.*

A large number of files and correspondence covering the period 1819 to 1857, tied up in bastas nos. 293 to 298.

III—Descriptive account of the Records.

(1) *Miscellaneous records.*

(a) Correspondence relating to the ex-Amirs of Sindh.

Originally there were four of these ex-Amirs and they were placed in charge of Assistant Surgeon R. Collum. The first four volumes of this series are the letter books of Collum. They contain drafts of letters issued by him written in his own hand, a few letters received by him and numerous copies of correspondence relating to the ex-Amirs.

The correspondence opens with a letter from Collum, dated the 8th of June 1844, saying that the ex-Amirs would leave Moorshedabad *en route* for Hazaribagh on the following day. They reached Patna on June the 26th, and Hazaribagh on July the 13th, and on the 6th they expressed themselves in the following terms regarding Hazaribagh: "The climate of this place is both temperate and suitable to us; the well-water is sweet and delicious . . . Government having in accordance with our condition and their own dignity acted towards us with so much consideration we shall ever be most grateful for the same."

The restraint put on these Amirs was very mild and lenient consisting merely in their being visited daily by Collum at their separate residences.

The letter books contain a large number of letters and petitions from the ex-Amirs to various exalted personages such as Viscount Hardinge the Governor General, the Court of Directors, Major General Sir C. I. Napier, G.C.B., Governor of Sind, Sir Herbert Maddock, President of the Supreme Council of India, and later to the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General of India. Sometimes Persian copies of petitions are inserted, and in every case English translations. These petitions relate

to various subjects and are largely requests for increased allowances. One of them contains a complaint regarding their treatment by Sir Charles Napier. Later, the Amirs requested that their women folk might be allowed to come to them.

In 1846, when the prize booty taken in Sind was distributed, the ex-Amirs were allowed by Government to select from this any articles which they particularly prized. The records contain several lists of such articles.

The ex-Amirs were so well-behaved that the Government wished that as little restraint as possible should be placed on them, and this was impressed on Dr. Collum. On the 11th of May 1846 the latter reported that "since the period the ex-Amirs have been located at Hazaribagh, nearly two years ago, they have not been subjected to any restraint to residing or demeaning themselves as private individuals, they have been allowed uniformly to proceed of their own free will and desire to all parts of this immediate neighbourhood on hunting and pleasure excursions."

In August, 1846, the ex-Amir Mir Husain Ali Khan was permitted to go to Dum Dum on a visit of condolence to his relations there.

In February, 1847, the ex-Amirs were allowed to go to Benares and from thence they went to Ghazipur, halting one day on the banks of the Ganges to enjoy boating and fishing. They liked Ghazipur so much that they asked permission to reside there, and this was granted, and they went thither with Dr. Collum to find accommodation. The Judge agreed to let them live in the Civil Jail, but the Local Government made some difficulties about this and eventually the idea of their residing at Ghazipur was abandoned, but they had grown tired of the dullness of Hazaribagh. Early in 1851 they asked to be allowed to reside at Allahabad. This was sanctioned. They were given option of dwelling in the fort or in the powder house at Phaphamau. They chose the latter place of residence, objecting to the fort on account of its being hot and of the rules and restrictions in the fort and the presence of other state prisoners there. Collum and one of the Amirs paid an advance visit to Allahabad in order to select a residence and have it converted into a suitable zanana. After their arrival at Allahabad, Surgeon Collum, who was not in good health, took leave and the Commissioner, R. Lowther, became their Superintendent. The last volume of the series contains copies of letters issued in connection with them by the Commissioner as Superintendent. The Commissioner's letter book is not so interesting as Collum's, it contains no copies of petitions and the correspondence is chiefly of a routine nature relating to drafts, medicines for

the prisoners, etc. After Collum gave over charge, an Indian Doctor was commissioned to attend the ex-Amirs.

In 1856 the ex-Amirs, who were still alive, were allowed to reside in Hyderabad, Sind, and, with their departure from Allahabad, this correspondence ends.

(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (j).—These do not require any separate description; most of them appertain to the files described below and which have been listed in the printed lists already mentioned. The office copies of letters issued being in bound registers cannot be placed in the files to which they belong.

The guard books containing circulars, etc., could be broken up and the contents placed in the proper files

(i) Settlement Circulars, 1833-1838.—These relate to the settlements in the Allahabad division conducted in accordance with the provisions of Regulation IX of 1833.

Some account of the nature of this settlement has been given in description of series VII of the proceedings of the Board of Revenue (page 96).

(k) Miscellaneous Registers, 1819-1837.—These eleven registers are tied up in basta 27 and a list of them is given in the table showing the contents of the bastas in this office (page 235).

(2) Revenue files and correspondence.

These have been listed in volumes I and II of the Printed Lists entitled "Commissioner's Office, Allahabad Division, Pre-Mutiny Records."

Many of the files relate to settlement, treasury accounts, office establishments, pensions and charitable allowances, sales of lands, petitions, grants of land, customs and town duties, commissions of Collectors of Customs, Custom Houses, rates of Customs duties, establishment of Custom Houses, cash abstracts of Custom Houses, Custom chaukis, salt, appointment, dismissal, and punishment of Customs officials, refund of Customs duties, abuses in the Customs department, farm of town duties. (The Customs correspondence seems to end with the year 1820.)

An attempt was apparently made to make up one file per annum for each district of the division and put under it several sub-heads, thus file no. 3 of 1826, containing 58 papers is headed "Relating to the following subjects of the Allahabad district":—

(a) Revenue demands, *(b)* District balances, *(c)* Malguzars, *(d)* Takavi, *(e)* Alluvion, *(f) ganj* lands in the occupation of the Raja of Benares, *(g)* Application from the Hon. R. Elphinstone

to hold 50 bighas of land, *(h)* Division of the Allahabad collectorate, *(i)* Increase of powers of Tahsildars, *(j)* Past year's revenue management and proposed rewards to Tahsildars, *(k)* Employment of kanungos, *(l)* Cultivation of poppy, *(m)* Public works, *(n)* Military.

But, not only were all the papers dealing with these subjects not placed in the file, there is a separate file for the settlement of fort lines in 1826, and one relating to the pension of Hasan Shah of Allahabad district. Again, for the year 1826, there are no fewer than 8 files relating to Cawnpore. Of these 6 relate to one subject and 2 have each 4 sub-heads.

Among the subjects for which files have been made up mention may be made of the following :—

Takavi, ferries and ghats, sales of land for the arrears of revenue, discharge in 1810 of the irregular horse establishment of the Allahabad collectorate, muafis, pensions, pilgrim tax, sayar, court of wards, roads and bridges, house tax, potato seeds, civil courts at Cawnpore, floods, opium, sale of lands, summary suits, confinement of malguzars for arrears of revenue, misconduct of officials, courts-martial, application for leave of officials, changes of Collectors and other officials, the misconduct of Mr. Ravenscroft in 1816, contingent bills, salary bills, establishment bills, charges for remittances, appropriation of land for cantonments and other Government purposes, the construction and repairs of Government buildings, patwaris, counterfeit coins, inefficient balances, tours of officers, partitions, robberies, destruction of wolves, weather reports, stamps and stamped paper, dacoities, chaukidars, nazul, unanswered references, barkandazes, the maintenance of records and revenue surveys.

From 1841 onwards, revenue annual administration reports for the division occur.

Speaking generally, the records in the Commissioner's Office, which are voluminous, cover all branches of the Commissioner's jurisdiction. Unfortunately they have not been well arranged. It must be noted that these records contain the correspondence before 1857 of the Collectors of Bundelkhand, Banda and Hamirpur with the Commissioner.

(3) Judicial files and correspondence.

The files have been listed in part I of the printed volume entitled "Commissioner's office, Allahabad division, Judicial, and Jhansi (Jubbulpore) Pre-Mutiny Records, volume I."

The following are some of the more interesting subjects dealt with in these files:—

The division of the Bundelkhand district into a northern and southern division in 1819, the site for the sudder station of Northern Bundelkhand, riot between Muhammadans and Hindus in the Muharram and Dasehra of 1821, an attack made on the fort of Kalpi in 1825, the formation of the Fatehpur district in 1826, the property of Himmat Bahadur, instructions issued to police officers in cases of suttee in 1829, annual police reports of the Allahabâd and Cawnpore divisions from 1827 onwards, the disbandment of the Bundelkhand provincial battalion in 1831, rules prescribing the duties of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in 1831, thuggee, the establishment of the Sudder Board of Revenue and the Nizamut and Dewany Adawlut for the North-Western Provinces, the union of the office of Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, the appointment of Sudder and Principal Amins and Munsiffs, measures taken for the apprehension of thugs, tables for converting Fatehpur and Cawnpore bighas into acres, the introduction of a new system of weights in 1835, revisions of establishments of Magistrates and Collectors in the districts in which the offices had been united, revision of the revenue and judicial jurisdiction in the Allahabad division, 1835, the boundaries of thanas in zilla Cawnpore, the formation of a new district in 1837 comprising the sub-collectorates and joint magistracies of Belah and Etawah and a portion of the Cawnpore district, the revision of the post office system in the North-Western Provinces in 1839, change in the boundary between Cawnpore and Fatehpur in 1839, disturbance between the Hindus and Muhammadans in the Holi of 1841, the establishment of a dispensary at Allahabad in 1840, dispensaries at Banda, Mahoba and Fatehpur, the hospital at Hamirpur, the introduction of the system of rations in lieu of money allowance to prisoners in the jails in the Allahabad division in 1840, the introduction of municipal police in the towns of the Allahabad division in 1842, insurrection in the Hamirpur district in 1842, the construction of a road from Moghalsarai to Allahabad on the south bank of the Ganges, dacoities, the location of Joint Magistrates in the interior of districts, reports on jails, rules for the guidance of road committees, the Grand Trunk Road, Church at Banda, State prisoners, disputes between Hindus and Muhammadans at Allahabad on the Ram Lila and Muharram festivals in 1852, the maintenance of the Sultan Khushru's tomb at Allahabad, conspiracy against the life of General Jang Bahadur of Nepal, the case of the ex-Raja of Ocherya, the confinement of the Nepalese State prisoners at Allahabad fort, chaukidari tax, the attack on the British territory by the people of

Rewah in 1856, the training of young civil servants, correspondence regarding the ex-Amir Shah Muhammad Khan of Sind in 1856, also of the ex-Raja of Sattara, who was a state prisoner in 1857.

There are also some files relating to the Mutiny.

IV.—Registers containing abstracts of letters issued and received, 1807 to 1857.

Mention has already been made of the large number of manuscript lists containing brief abstracts of letters received and issued. These registers may prove useful in tracing out correspondence. They have been tied up in twenty-four *bastas*.

Table showing contents of bastas *containing classified lists of pre-Mutiny correspondence.*

Number of *basta*.	Contents.	
1	(*a*) List of correspondence with Government ...	1807 to 1822
	(*b*) „ circulars issued	1807 „ 1822
	(*c*) List of correspondence with the Collector of Allahabad	1807 „ 1822
	(*d*) List of correspondence with the Collector of Cawnpore	1807 „ 1822
2	(*a*) List of correspondence with the Collector of Bundelkhand	1807 to 1819
	(*b*) List of correspondence with the Collector of Kalpi	1819 „ 1823
	(*c*) List of customs correspondence... ...	1807 „ 1821 1823.
3	(*a*) List of letters issued	1824 to 1827
	(*b*) „ received	1824 „ 1827
4	List of correspondence	1828 „ 1831
5	„ „ with Collectors of Banda, Bela, Hamirpur and Board of Revenue ...	1832 „ 1834
6	List of correspondence with Collectors of Allahabad, Cawnpore and Fatehpur	1830 „ 1835
7	(*a*) List of revenue correspondence... ...	1835 and 1836
	(*b*) List of customs correspondence... ...	1835 to 1840
8	List of revenue correspondence	1836 and 1837
9	„ „ „	1838 and 1839
	„ judicial „	1836 to 1847
10	„ revenue „	1840
11	(*a*) List of judicial letters issued	1840 to 1849
	(*b*) „ „ received... ...	

12 } 13 }	List of revenue letters issued	1840 to 1844
14 } 15 }	" " received	1840 " 1844
16	Diary lists of revenue correspondence ...	1841 " 1849
17	" " " ...	1845 " 1849
18	List of judicial letters received	1849 " 1857
19	" " " issued	1850 " 1859
20	" revenue " "	1850 " 1857
21	" " " received	1850 " 1853
22	" " " "	1854 " 1857
23 & 24	(a) Diary lists of correspondence	1850 " 1857
	(b) " " " of the Agent to Governor General	1855

N.B.—These abstract registers include correspondence relating to the Bundelkhand, Banda and Hamirpur districts.

V.—Table showing contents of bastas.

N.B.—Bastas nos. 1 to 21 are now in the record room of the Commissioner of Jhansi division.

Number of *bastas.*	Contents.	
	Miscellaneous records.	
22	Six volumes of correspondence relating to the Ex-Amir of Sind	1844 to 1853
23	Five volumes of revenue circulars issued to the Commissioner...	1830 to 1839
24	Eight volumes of copies of revenue letters issued by the Commissioner of the Hamirpur division	1829 " 1832
25	Three volumes of copies of revenue letters issued by the Commissioner of the Allahabad division	1829
	One volume of copies of judicial letters issued by the Commissioner of the Allahabad division	1829
26	Letters issued to the Commissioner of the Allahabad division—	
	Two volumes of letters from Board of Revenue	1829 to 1833
	One volume of letters from civil auditor...	1838 and 1839
	" " judicial circulars ...	1838 " 1839
	" " settlement circulars ...	1833 to 1838
	Letters issued to the Commissioner of the Hamirpur division—Two volumes of letters from Board of Revenue ...	1829 and 1830

27	Eleven miscellaneous volumes—	
	One volume of *muafi* statements, Kalpi and Hamirpur	
	Two volumes Banda settlement records ...	1837
	One volume containing statements of Banda revenue collections, *fasli*, 1216-1218.	
	One volume containing statements of the account of the Banda town improvement fund	1824 to 1826
	One volume containing half-yearly crime statements for the Allahabad district ...	1824 ,, 1829
	One volume containing half-yearly crime statements for the Fatehpur district ...	1824 ,, 1829
	One volume containing calendars of criminal sessions held at Cawnpore ...	1819 ,, 1824
	One volume containing quarterly lists of non-official Europeans residing in the Cawnpore district	1821 ,, 1828
	One book of rates of the Cawnpore Custom House	1829
	One register of petitions of redress in the Revenue department addressed to the Commissioner of the Allahabad division.	1830 to 1833
	Revenue files and correspondence.	
28	(*a*) Copies of correspondence of the Resident at Benares	1789 to 1801
	(*b*) Copies of correspondence of the Collector of Benares	1806
	(*c*) Copies of correspondence of the Collector of Cawnpore	1803 to 1807
	(*d*) Miscellaneous correspondence of ...	1806
	(*e*) File no. 7 of	1806
29	All files of 1803, 1804, 1805 and 1806, files nos. 1 to 17 of	1807
	Miscellaneous correspondence of ...	1807
30	File nos. 18 to 39 of	1807
	,, 38, 40, 41, 42 and 43 of ...	1808
31 to 34	The remaining files of	1808
	Miscellaneous correspondence of ...	1808
35 to 38	Files and miscellaneous correspondence of	1809
39 ,, 45	,, ,, ,, ...	1810

46 to 49	Files and miscellaneous	corespondence	of	...	1811
50 ,, 53	,,	,,	,,	...	1812
54 ,, 57	,,	,,	,,	...	1813
58 ,, 62	,,	,,	,,	...	1814
63 ,, 65	,,	,,	,,	...	1815
66 ,, 69	,,	,,	,,	...	1816
70 ,, 73	,,	,,	,,	...	1817
74 ,, 78	,,	,,	,,	...	1818
79 ,, 82	,,	,,	,,	...	1819
83 ,, 87	,,	,,	,,	...	1820
88 ,, 93	,,	,,	,,	...	1821
94 ,, 97	,,	,,	,,	...	1822
98 ,, 103	,,	,,	,,	...	1823
104 ,, 107	,,	,,	,,	...	1824
108 ,, 111	,,	,,	,,	...	1825
112 ,, 116	,,	,,	,,	...	1826
117 ,, 122	,,	,,	,,	...	1827
123 ,, 126	,,	,,	,,	...	1828
127 ,, 135	,,	,,	,,	...	1829
136 ,, 144	,,	,,	,,	...	1830
145 ,, 154	,,	,,	,,	...	1831
155 ,, 166	,,	,,	,,	...	1832
167 ,, 177	,,	,,	,,	...	1833
178 ,, 188	,,	,,	,,	...	1834
189 ,, 196	,,	,,	,,	...	1835
197 ,, 205	,,	,,	,,	...	1836
206 ,, 215	,,	,,	,,	...	1837
216 ,, 226	,,	,,	,,	...	1838
227 ,, 236	,,	,,	,,	...	1839
237 ,, 246	,,	,,	,,	...	1840
247 ,, 259	,,	,,	,,	...	1841
260 ,, 264	,,	,,	,,	...	1842
265 and 266	,,	,,	,,	...	1843
267	,,	,,	,,	..	1844
268 to 271	,,	,,	,,	...	1845
272	,,	,,	,,	...	1846
273	,,	,,	,,	...	1847
274 and 275	,,	,,	,,	...	1848
276 ,, 277	,,	,,	,,	...	1849
278 ,, 279	,,	,,	,,	...	1850
280 ,, 281	,,	,,	,,	...	1851

282	Files and miscellaneous correspondence of ...	1852
283	" " " ...	1853
284 and 285	" " " ...	1854
286 to 288	" " " ...	1855
289 and2 90	" " " ...	1856
291	" , " ...	1856
	Also files of 1856 and 1857 relating to land laken up for railway purposes in the Fatehpur district.	
292	Files and miscellaneus correspondence of ...	1857
	Judicial files and correspondence.	
293	Files of the period...	1819 to 1837
	Miscellaneous correspondence of the period	1830 ,, 1835
294	Files of the period	1839 " 1842
	Miscellaneous correspondence of the period	1838 ,, 1842
295	Files of the period	1841 ,, 1845
	Miscellaneous correspondence of the period	1843 ,, 1845
296	Files of the period	1844 " 1852
	Miscellaneous correspondence of the period	1846 ,, 1852
297	Files of the period	1846 to 1854
	Miscellaneous judicial correspondence of ...	1853 and 1854
298	Files of the years	1856 ,, 1857
	Miscellaneous correspondence (in guard books) from	1834 to 1837
	Miscellaneous correspondence (unbound) of the period	1855 ,, 1857

CHAPTER XXII.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, FARRUKHABAD.

The records of the Farrukhabad district have suffered at the hands of the weeder more than those of any other district. All the early records, which were of exceptional interest because the district was, until 1805, under the management, not of a collector, but of the Agent to the Governor General at Farrukhabad, have been destroyed.

The earliest document which has survived the weeder is of the year 1806, but there are very few letters of a date earlier than 1847. The records have been collected in five guard books.

They fall into three series :—

Series I.—Revenue files, 1819—1857, three volumes.

These files have been carelessly bound up. Some of the papers are out of place, the files have not been numbered and there is nothing to show where one file ends and the next begins.

These files are listed in the printed volume entitled " Collector's Office, Farrukhabad district, Pre-Mutiny Records."

They relate chiefly to the settlement of the land revenue, rent-free tenures, jagirs, appropriation of land for the Grand Trunk Road and the Ganges canal, pensions to the family of the Nawab of Farrukhabad, malikhana allowances, the transfer of Jalesar Khatri to the King of Oudh in 1851, and boundary disputes. They include the revenue administration reports for the years 1853—1856, and some settlement reports under Regulations VII of 1822 and IX of 1833.

Series II.—Judicial files, 1849—1857, one volume.

These files have been properly arranged and have been listed in the above-mentioned printed list (pages 5 and 6, files 62 to 72). They relate chiefly to police matters. There is an interesting letter describing the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857.

Series III.—Miscellaneous Revenue papers, 1806—1884. One volume.

There is a list of these at the beginning of the volume.

CHAPTER XXIII.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, FATEHPUR.

The only records in this office which escaped destruction in the Mutiny are two files. There is a third file consisting of copies of pre-Mutiny correspondence taken, after the Mutiny, from documents in the Commissioner's Office.

These three files have been pasted in a guard book. They are as follows :—

(1) Dispute regarding certain bazar profits in mauza Naraini, 1855 and 1856

(2) Correspondence regarding the unhealthiness of the town of Fatehpur and the best means of remedying the evil by draining certain swamps in the vicinity, 1843 to 1848.

(3) Correspondence regarding compensation for land taken up for the East Indian Railway in the Fatehpur district, 1856 and 1857.

The *Government of Agra Gazettes* of the following years exist in the record room—1842, 1843, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850 and 1852.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE JHANSI DIVISION.

I. General nature of the records.

II. Classificatiou of the records.

III. Descriptive account of the records.

IV. Table showing contents of Bastas.

For the history of the division, *vide* section 1 of chapter XXI.

I.—General nature of the records.

The pre-Mutiny records consist of revenue, judicial and political correspondence of the Agent to the Governor General appertaining to the Jhansi district (including Lalitpur) and to the Jalaun district. The districts composing the old Jhansi division, with the exception of a small area round Kalpi, are among the most recent acquisitions of the British in these provinces. As the note on the history of the Jhansi and Allahabad divisions shows, these districts did not come under the ordinary regulations until many years after their acquisition by the British. They are administered not by collectors, but by superintendents who were subordinate to the Agent to the Governor General for the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Thus the records are rather different from those of an ordinary commissionership. They are of considerable interest, especially the correspondence of General Sir W. H. Sleeman, who was, for many years, Agent to the Governor General for the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

II.—Classification of the records.

The records, with a trifling exception, have all been either bound or placed in guard books and form 112 volumes. Most of them have been made up into files which are classified according to the old system, whereby correspondence is divided into forty-four departments. These departments and the heading of every file under each department are set forth on pages 1—69 of part II of the printed list prepared under the supervision of Mr. R. P. Dewhurst and entitled *Commissioner's Office, Allahabad Division, Judicial, and Jhansi (Jubbulpore) Pre-Mutiny Records,* volume I.

It should be noted that the addition of volume I to the title of this is misleading as there is no second volume. Moreover, it would have been preferable if the list of judicial records appertaining to the remaining portion of the division had been bound up in a separate

volume; the more especially as the Jhansi division has been separated from the Allahabad division since the volume was compiled.

Another misleading feature in the printed list is the addition of a year after the number of each file. This makes it appear that each file contains papers only of the year in question, which is not the case. Many of the files extend over a considerable period.

Again, the serial numbers set forth in column 3 are in most cases incorrect; files which fill a whole guard book being shown as consisting of one serial.

Yet again, 9 of the 11 volumes set forth at the beginning of Part 3 of Mr. Dewhurst's list have no connection with Jhansi, namely :—

1. Miscellaneous letters received ... ... 1 volume.
2. Proceedings of the Sadr Special Commission appointed under Regulation I of 1821 ... ... 2 volumes.
3. Revenue receipt and despatch Register, Cawnpore district ... ... 1 volume.
4. Correspondence relating to the ex-Amir of Sind ... 5 volumes.

Items nos. 1, 3 and 4 are in the record room of the Commissioner of the Allahabad division, while no. 2, two volumes of proceedings of the Sadr Special Commissioners, are in the record room of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad. These are described in the chapters of this Hand book relating to those record rooms.

The 5th item in Dewhurst's list, viz., miscellaneous letters sent for Scindhia's dominions from January to December, 1846, constitutes 2 volumes of Series III of the records of this office - letters issued by the Agent to the Governor General. As has been stated above, most of the records have been made up into files. Thus the records fall into two classes—

(a) Those that have been made up into files.

(b) Those arranged chronologically.

(a) The files—

There are 1281 files which fill 95 guard books.

These are all listed in part 2 of the printed list mentioned above.

(b) The correspondence arranged chronologically—

Series I.—Letters received and issued by the Agent to the Governor General, 1843—1854, 5 volumes.

These have been listed in part 3 of the printed list mentioned above.

Series II.—Letters received by the Agent to the Governor General, 1843—1854. One bundle. These have not been listed.

Series III.—Letters issued by the Agent to the Governor General, 1844—1853, 12 volumes.

III.—Descriptive account of the records.

(a) The files.—These 1281 files have all been listed in part II of the printed list entitled "The Commissioner's Office, Allahabad division, Judicial and Jhansi (Jubbulpore) Pre-Mutiny Records, Volume I"

N.B.—There is no second volume.

There are many files relating to (1) muafis in the various parganas of the non-regulation districts of the division, (2) the sale and farm of lands and recovery of arrears of revenue, (3) the holding of estates kham for the same reason.

The following are the subjects of other interesting files :—

Lists of kanungos and chaudharis in the Gwalior Ceded Districts in 1850 showing their parganas and the quantity of land held by each, compensation for lands taken up for the cantonment at Kunch, management of trust holdings in Chanderi district, irrigation from the Barwa Sagar lake, grass and jungle land, abkari settlement for 1855-1856, town duties, rules respecting storing of salt within the Customs line, boundary disputes, petitions, exchange of territory between Sindhia and the British Government, the re-arrangement of parganas, inspection reports, pension claims (numerous), stipends for religious purposes, papers relative to the administration of the Ceded Districts, annual administration reports, the diamond mines of Panna, the muslin of Chanderi, Jhansi rupees, Blake's report on the Chanderi district in 1847, rules for the trial of civil cases in the pargana court at Jalaun, police reports for Jalaun Jhansi, and Chanderi, chaukidari tax at Kalpi, cantonment of Chanderi, parjot in the Jalaun district, military hospital at Jalaun, dispensary at Jhansi, ferries and ferry settlements, village schools in Jhansi and Jalaun, vernacular schools established by the Raja of Banpur, the construction of tahsilis, kutcherries, and other revenue buildings, roads and their repairs, the introduction of silk worms in the Chanderi district and Kalpi fortress.

(b) The correspondence arranged chronologically.—This is between the Agent to the Governor General and the Superintendent of Chanderi, the Assistant for affairs of Sindhia's dominions, and the Superintendent of Jalaun.

The correspondence of series I is listed in part III of the printed list cited above. Series II and III have not been listed. Series III is of considerable interest as many of the letters were written by General Sir W. H. Sleeman, who for some years was Agent to the Governor General.

Among the subjects dealt with in this correspondence mention may be made of the following :—

Settlement, one per cent road fund in Jalaun, boundary disputes, transit duties in the Jalaun district, jagir of Colonel Baptist and other jagirs, appointment and dismissal of Government servants, revenue statements, transfers of villages, *haq malikana* in the Jalaun district, *muafi* lands, half yearly reports of the Ceded Districts, sales of estates in satisfaction of decrees of courts, the local currency of the Jalaun district, kanungos, Jhansi cantonments, hospital at Orai, the qazi of Chandari, sanads, contingent bills, stipends, the production of sugar in Chanderi district, chaukidars in the town of Jalaun, Chanderi cloth, the improvement of the town of Lalitpur, manufacture of saltpetre in the Gwalior Ceded Districts, kaldar rupees, the erection of a court at Jalaun at a cost of Rs. 6,000, powers of the chiefs of Bundelkhand as regards the management of their estates, surveys, boundary disputes, pensions, annual reports on the revenue and judicial administration of Jalaun and other districts, customs duties in the Chanderi district, rules for trial of civil cases in Jalaun, statement of the districts ceded to the British Government in 1844, the appointment of chaudharis in Chanderi in 1852, boundary pillars between Jalaun and contiguous native estates, temple grants in Jalaun and panchayats.

IV.—Table showing contents of bastas.

Number of *basta*.	Contents.
1	Six volumes containing files nos. 1 to 108 of department I.
2	Five " " " 109 " 199 " "
3	Two " " " 1 " 26 " II.
4	Six " " " 1 " 143 " III.
5	" " " " 144 " 257 " "
6	" " " " 258 " 269 " "
7	" " " " 270 " 272 " "
8	Five " " " 273 " 278 " "
9	" " " " 279 " 323 " "
10	" " " " 324 " 415 " "
11	" " " " 1 " 86 " IV.
12	Six " " " 87 " 202 " "
13	Five " " all files of departments V—XVI.
14	Six " " " XVII, XVIII, XX—XXV, XXVIII and XXIX.

15	Four volumes containing	file nos.	1 to 65	of department XIX.	
16	Five ,, ,,	,,	66 ,, 122	,, ,,	
17	,, ,, ,,	,,	123 ,, 208	,, ,,	
18	Four ,, ,,	all files of departments XXXI—XLIV.			
19	Five ,, ,,	miscellaneous correspondence listed at the end of the printed list entitled "Jhansi" and judicial pre-Mutiny records, also one file board containing "Jhansi" correspondence of the period			1854 to 1857
20	Six volumes of copies of letters issued by the Agent to the Governor General				1844 ,, 1847
21	Six volumes of copies of letters issued by the Agent to the Governor General				1848 ,, 1853

CHAPTER XXV.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, JHANSI.

The English pre-Mutiny records which have been preserved in this office are very meagre. They consist in all of thirty-nine files, of which three relate to the old Lalitpur district.

The thirty-six Jhansi files have been pasted in two guard books and the three Lalitpur files in a third guard book.

LIST OF FILES.

Jhansi.

File no.	Subject.	Serial no.	Remarks.
	DEPARTMENT I.		
1826.	Settlement of Gadora Gadariya and Dholpora with Partap Singh.	1—8	
3 of 1855.	Release of certain rent-free land held by Hari Das for the support of a temple in mauza Chirgaon, pargana Moth.	1 & 2	
4 of 1856.	Regarding ubari tenures of mauzas Kutha and Sujanpura, pargana Garotha.	1—10	
5 of 1856.	Rent-free tenures of mauza Khelar in Jhánsi ..	1—5	
6 of 1856.	Instructions regarding the disposal of land held by Zimmiya Sawars in the Jhánsi district.	1—5	
8 of 1856.	Instructions for the disposal of certain land in mauza Rampura-Matanpura in Jhánsi.	1—7	
10 of 1856.	Release of muafi land for the maintenance of a temple in mauza Irich, pargana Garotha.	1—10	
11 of 1856.	Regarding release of 105 bighas of land in mauza Kara, pargana Moth.	1—8	
14 of 1856.	Temple grant rent-free in mauza Gura Muchia ..	1—4	
15 of 1856.	Report on the rent-free jagir of Chaudauri villages in pargana Kurebra, zila Jhánsi.	1—8	
16 of 1856.	Grant of an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum to the income of the Rani of Jhánsi for the maintenance of a family temple in mauza Kuncha Bowar and to continue for her life-time.	1—9	
17 of 1856.	Report on rent-free tenure of mauza Ratosar, pargana Mau.	1—3	

File no.	Subject.	Serial no.	Remarks.
	DEPARTMENT I—(*concld.*).		
18 of 1856.	Report on mauza Pura, pargana Pandwaha, zila Jhánsi.	1—3	
19 of 1856.	Report on the rent-free land in mauza Bannia, pargana Mau, held by Rao Senapati of Khatira.	1—3	
20 of 1856.	Jagir consisting of eight villages of Baria, pargana Pachor.	1—4	
21 of 1856.	Muafi tenure of mauza Shergarh	1—5	
22 of 1856.	Report on the rent-free land of mauza Tankauri, pargana Jhánsi.	1—3	
23 of 1856	Confiscation of 16½ villages in pargana Pachari in mauza Manpura.	1—9	
24 of 1856.	Report on the release of rent-free tenure of Pipronia	1—4	
25 of 1857.	Report on rent-free land in mauza Papriru, pargana Karhera, which was made by Biswas Rao Sahib of Jhánsi in Sambat 1824 to one Alampuri Gosain for a temple.	1—3	
26 of 1856.	Relating to mauza Jugiai and ubari estate resumed in pargana and zila Jhánsi.	1—5	
27 of 1875.	Report on mauzai Garoni, pargana Garotha, held rent-free.	1—3	
40 of 1856.	Report on the decrease of Diwan Zalim Singh ubaridar of mauzas Escal and Darkhuru, pargana Garotha.	1—3	
72 of 1856.	Report on mauza Guri, pargana Bandwai, held rent-free by Hardi Sah Mangal Singh and others of Bundela Thakurs.	1—9	
79 of 1857.	Rent-free tenure of mauza Deogarh, pargana Puchore, held by Jawahir Singh.	1—5	
80 of 1843.	Regarding general claim of the British Government and the Orcha, Jhánsi and Datiya Rajas to the jagirs of Algi.	1—35	Useful.
87 of 1856.	Regarding muafi rules and notes by Mr. E. A. Reade, dated 15th March, 1854, on the district of Chanderi and by F. B. Outram on the Banpur portion of the said district, dated 16th August 1858.	1—14	Useful.
	DEPARTMENT II.		
1843.	Kham management of Zalim Singh's share of Sindwaha Estate, pargana Khimlasa.	1—16	
1 of 1854.	Regarding the claim of Jawahir Singh to a jagir of certain village in zila Jhánsi.	1—8	
2 of 1856.	Claim of Biji Bahadur to a possession of a share in mauza Deora, pargana Moth.	1—3	
	DEPARTMENT III.		
20 of 1855.	Release of mauza Digurwara, a muafi tenure in zila Jhánsi, to Musammat Khuman Kunwar for the term of her life.	1—9	
	DEPARTMENT IV.		
1842.	Proceedings connected with the attack on Sindwaho by a party under Thakur Balwant Singh from Chaudri.	1—4	
1850.	Regarding half share in mauza Barchon transferred to Khalaq Singh owing to the demise of his father, Gambhar Singh.	1—4	

File no.	Subject.	Serial no.	Remarks.
	DEPARTMENT IV—*(concld.)*		
1851.	Regarding the transfer of the share held by the late Gopal Singh in the ubari of mauza Gurba to Adhar Kunwar, his widow, for the remainder of the term of existing settlement.	1—6	
	DEPARTMENT VIII.		
1 of 1855.	Regarding remission on account of lands occupied as gardens in Barwa Sagar.	1—5	
	DEPARTMENT XXII.		
3 of 1856.	Rules for the settlement of debts of the native chiefs in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, June, 1856.	1	

Lalitpur.

Number of file.	Subject.
	DEPARTMENT I.
70	Taluka'Narhat, 1827 to 1852.
86	The Ubari villages of Karkarua and Saktu, pargana Maraura, 1844 to 1858.
	DEPARTMENT III.
80	The Ubari villages of Jarauta and Pararia, 1837 to 1850.

CHAPTER XXVI.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, BANDA.

I.—Origin and early history of Banda.

II.—Nature and arrangement of records.

III.—Table showing contents of bastas.

N.B.—The records contain documents relating to the Hamirpur district prior to 1817.

I—Origin and early history of Banda.

Unfortunately all the early records in the Collector's office have been destroyed. We have therefore to rely largely on documents copied out of the proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad for the early history of the district.

In 1802 Ali Bahadur and Himmat Bahadur conquered most of Bundelkhand.

In 1803, by an agreement subsequent to the treaty of Bassein, the Peshwa ceded "in perpetuity to the Hon'ble East India Company from the province of Bundelkhand, conquered for the Punah estate by Ali Bahadur, a territory yielding an estimated revenue of Rs. 30,16,000." The boundaries of the territories ceded were not determined. These were to be settled later, after the British had wrested them from Shamsher Bahadur who succeeded Ali Bahadur on his death in 1802.

It was agreed that the British should acquire that part of the province most contiguous to their possessions and most convenient to them. Shamsher Bahadur on hearing of this decided to invade the British territory but Himmat Bahadur threw in his lot with the British and in consequence on the 4th of September, 1803, they granted him a jagir and a jaidad yielding 20 lacs of rupees. On September the 6th, 1803, a British force, commanded by Colonel Powell, invaded Bundelkhand and, with the help of Himmat Bahadur, overthrew Shamsher Bahadur who surrendered on the 10th of January 1804. He was granted an allowance of 4 lacs for his support and that of his family. After Shamsher Bahadur surrendered, much more fighting had to be done before the southern portion of Bundelkhand was subdued. This fighting did not end till 1812 and is described in the Banda Gazetteer. Meanwhile, the British Government took steps to introduce administration into Bundelkhand. Captain Baillie was appointed Agent for Political affairs in Bundelkhand and was directed to join the British force there, which he did in November, 1803. Meanwhile, on the 21st of September 1803, Mr. Ahmuty, Collector of

Allahabad, furnished Government with a statement of the mahals of Bundelkhand below the ghats with their *jama* and possessors. Most of these belonged to Himmat Bahadur. As regards the country above the ghats, the collector writes, "these parganas have never paid any fixed rent but at the periods of the collections a body of horse is generally sent to levy contributions from the independent rajas and zamindars according to the state of their abilities to pay, when several lives are lost on both sides." He added that Himmat Bahadur had promised to summon the kanungos and furnish him with a statement of the produce of these mahals.

On October the 10th, Ahmuty sent the Commander-in-Chief a detailed statement of the areas of Bundelkhand and stated that Himmat Bahadur wished to retain as his portion of the dominion the parganas on the banks of the Jamna and contiguous to the Company's possessions. Eight days later Ahmuty sent the Government a schedule of the parganas which appeared best calculated to promote the policy of the Governor General for securing the free navigation of the Jamna and presenting a strong frontier to the Berar Raja. On the 11th of November Baillie wrote to Government that he expected to succeed in his negotiations with Shamsher Bahadur and he agreed with Ahmuty as to the lands which the British should retain.

On the 23rd of March 1804, Baillie despatched to the Government a list of the districts in Bundelkhand held by Raja Himmat Bahadur. Baillie estimated the revenue of these to be nearly 22 lacs, whereas Himmat Bahadur declared it to be only 18 lacs and wanted land bringing in 2 lacs more. Baillie pointed out that under Nawab Ali Bahadur, Himmat Bahadur had possessed land bringing in only about 13 lacs so that Himmat Bahadur possessed already territory yielding 9 lacs more than he was entitled to and that much of this territory must be relinquished by him if the British were to obtain the beneficial effects of the deed of cession by the Peshwa, since Himmat Bahadur's territory lay immediately on the banks of the Jamna. On the 7th of May 1804, Baillie wrote to Government giving a history of his doings in the revenue department and relating how he had secured the services of Mirza Jafar of Lucknow to help him in making assessments because he (Baillie) was ignorant of the duties of a Collector. This letter further states that when Baillie arrived in November the district of Augassi and part of the district of Banda had been subjected to British authority and he had put in an Amil on behalf of Government. That shortly after his arrival the district of Kalpi had been conquered and he had put in a Amil to collect the revenue and a kotwal to collect the sayar duties and had issued a proclamation to the effect that he would not demand any revenue for the

kharif crop then on the ground. He then described the further conquests and his proceedings in the territory thus secured, transmitting a schedule of the districts in which British authority was established with the revenue of each district, the date of its annexation and the name of the Amil appointed by him. He suggested an immediate settlement for one year to be made on the basis of these accounts showing a jama of Rs. 18,31,933-10-3. He further stated that he was establishing a mufti's court in the district and one in Kalpi as soon as the "learned natives" from Lucknow called by him should arrive. He attached a detailed account of all receipts and disbursements of his treasury from November the 8th, 1803, the date of his arrival in the province, till May, 1804. All the above documents are set forth in full in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort William, dated 11th January 1805. These proceedings are in the record room of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

On November the 24th, 1804, the Governor General in Council resolved that the time had come for introducing a regular system of administration into the Conquered Provinces and Bundelkhand. As the boundaries of Bundelkhand had not been decided on, it was deemed advisable to appoint a special commission for that district under the instructions of which the civil officers appointed to manage it were to be guided in the introduction of the Company's authority. This commission was styled the Commissioners for the Affairs of Bundelkhand. The Commissioners were Thomas Brooke, second Judge of the Court of Circuit and Appeal at Benares, Captain Baillie, Political Agent to the Commander-in-Chief in Bundelkhand and Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell, Commanding Officer of the troops in Bundelkhand for the time being. Mr. David Campbell was appointed Secretary to the Commission.

The Governor General in Council further resolved that the laws and regulations to be established for the internal government of the Conquered Provinces should be extended to the zilla of Bundelkhand with a reservation with regard to the time of their immediate operation which would be determined by a proclamation of the Commissioners. The boundary was to be hereafter determined. In the meantime the jurisdiction of the Judge and Magistrate and that of the Collector of Revenue were to be regulated according to the directions received by those officers respectively from the Commissioners for the Affairs of Bundelkhand. The Commissioners were to report for the consideration of the Governor General in Council the most eligible place for fixing head quarters. The zilla of Bundelkhand was to be annexed to the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Benares. The zilla was to be subject to the regulations in force in the Ceded Provinces with such

deviations therefrom as local circumstances should render necessary. The superintendence and control of land revenue was to be conducted through the Board of Revenue at Fort William and the Commissioners for Bundelkhand. Mr. J. D. Erskine was appointed Collector for the zillah of Bundelkhand on a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month with the usual commission on excise and sale of stamped paper. Mr. William Brodie was appointed Judge and Magistrate. There is in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue a copy of a letter, dated 1st July 1805, from Erskine giving an account of the settlement he had made for 1212 Fasli. In the course of his letter he says : "With the exception of pargana Banda, the settlement of which was concluded with the zamindars by Captain Baillie, late Agent to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the present settlement has been prepared from papers lately obtained by me from the amins in charge of the collections in the several parganas." Erskine stated that he expected a considerable increase of the revenue in the next settlement. As Erskine's settlement accounts were in vernacular they do not appear in the Board's records. This settlement was, by order of the Board of Commissioners in Bundelkhand, to take effect for one year only, and was made on the same principles as the settlements in the Ceded Provinces.

Erskine's head quarters were fixed at Banda and in October, 1805 ,he reported that he had erected a temporary kutchery there. Erskine was invested with complete control of the revenue establishment by Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of Bundelkhand with effect from June, the 1st. On May the 31st, they resolved that as it was not the intention of the Government that they should exercise a general control over the revenue department, they dispensed with the establishment they had for the purpose of assisting them in that department and that "all the accounts for 1211 Fasli be delivered to the Collector to enable him to adjust his accounts for the present year and for the settlement of the ensuing fasli year."

In 1818 the Elaqa of Khandesh was added to the Bundelkhand district. In the following year Bundelkhand was divided into two—northern and southern Bundelkhand. These roughly correspond to the modern districts of Hamirpur and Banda.

II—Nature and arrangement of the records.

The pre-Mutiny records in the Banda district have been reduced to comparatively small bulk by repeated processes of weeding. In the case of the revenue records the weeding appears to have been conducted with some discretion, records being retained not on account of their historical

value or interest but according or not as they were likely to assist the Collector in his work. The weeding of the judicial records has resulted in wholesale destruction. In 1886 almost every judicial document bearing a date prior 1868 was destroyed. The file relating to local events in the Mutiny was not spared. The documents which exist fall into two classes—

(1) Letters received which have been arranged in files.

(2) Copies of correspondence.

(1) *Records arranged in files.*—These files have been bound up in 71 guard books. Most of the files consist of only a single document. Very few contain a large number. When the files were made up, two series were constituted. The first series comprises revenue papers for period 1807 to 1857, while the second series consists of documents from 1840 upwards. The second series includes post-munity documents. There appears to be no difference between the contents of the two series and it is difficult to understand why two series have been made. The files have been listed and the list has been printed in a bound volume entitled "Collector's Office, Banda District, pre-Mutiny Records." The following is an analysis of the files.

File Register no. 1.

DEPARTMENT I—SETTLEMENT.

There are about 300 of these files dating from 1807 to 1852. More than half of these relate to rent-free holdings. A few deal with nankar lands, jagirs and padarah grants. Some of the files relate to the relinquishment of mauzas, boundaries, mirdahas, transfers of villages. There are files relating to the transfer of Taluka Paidak from Cawnpore to Bundelkhand in 1818 and the division of Bundelkhand into two collectorates. A number of files deal with settlement, beginning with the settlement of 1807. There are records of the settlements of 1811 and 1815, the extension of the 1815 settlement, the revision of settlement under Regulation VII of 1822 and the settlement under Regulation IX of 1833. A number of files deal with summary settlements.

DEPARTMENT III—LAND REVENUE.

One thousand and fifty-three files, covering the period 1810 to 1857. About 7/8ths of these files relate to sales of land for arrears of revenue, farming of estates, and the transfers of rights of defaulting pattidars. Other subjects dealt with are malikana, suspension of revenue, settlement, remission of balances, reduction of revenue. In this series are included Fane's minute on the revenue affairs in the Banda district 1832 and land revenue balance statements.

Department IV—Miscellaneous Revenue.

Seventy-seven files from 1828 to 1851.

Nearly all these files relate to Khas Mahals and villages under kham management. One relates to takavi balance statements.

Department V—Petitions.

Seventy-seven files covering the period 1828 to 1851. These relate chiefly to pensions.

Department VI—Legal Remembrancer.

Six files from 1821 to 1822. These relate to cases to which Government was a party.

Department VII—Appropriation of land.

Eleven files, 1809 to 1814. These deal with land acquired for cantonments, Government buildings, encamping grounds and the Company Bagh.

Department X—District establishment and buildings.

Two files, 1836 and 1841.

These relate to the establishment for the Collector's Office and the establishment for revision of settlement.

Department XI—Court of Wards.

One file, 1829 to 1833. This relates to the Estate of Zulifqar Khan.

Department XII—Miscellaneous.

Three files, 1809 to 1851. The file of 1809 relates to the purchase for Rs. 5,000 of a house for Mr. Ludlow, Judge of Circuit. The file of 1813 relates to the committee of arbitration for valuing land required for military purposes. The file of 1851 is a Government memorandum relating to the Banda district.

File Register no. 2.

Department I—Settlement.

About 150 files covering the period 1849 to 1857. The subjects dealt with are summary settlements, farming of land, sales of land, leases, restoration of mauzas, revision of settlement, protection of hill passes resumption of muafis, diamond mine near Maira, Purwar, Jagir, quinquennial settlement of alluvial lands in 1853.

Department II—Revenue court work.

About 40 files covering the period 1851 to 1857. These relate exclusively to partitions.

Department III—Land revenue.

About 200 files, 1834 to 1837. These relate chiefly to sales of land, farming leases, transfer of estates and rights of defaulting pattidars and direct management of estates.

DEPARTMENT IV(*a*)—MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

Five files, 1853 to 1857. These relate to patwaris, village police establishments and the Chitta Tara Road.

DEPARTMENT V—SEPARATE AND ASSIGNED REVENUE.

Two files, 1856 to 1857.

DEPARTMENT VIII.—APPROPRIATION OF LAND.

Three files, 1854 to 1857.

DEPARTMENT IX—DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENT AND BUILDINGS.

Fifteen files, 1851 to 1859. The chief subjects dealt with are sale of circuit house, tahsils, thanas, registers in Collector's office, establishment of Collectors's office, school for instruction of amla and a resolution of Government regarding Government servants purchasing property.

DEPARTMENT XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

About 20 files, 1850 to 1857. The most important of these are the Census report of 1852, and files relating to chaukidari tax, sales of land, the Nawab of Banda, classification of tenants, classification of mahals, game preserves, Act V of 1846, historical account of landed proprietors, Nimmipar, and the revenue administration reports for the years 1851—1852 to 185—51856.

(2) *Copies of correspondence.*

These consist of seven volumes:—

(a) A volume into which have been copied the letters issued by the Collector of Banda from February 5th, 1835 to February 6th, 1836.

(b) A volume into which have been copied a number of letters (chiefly those of a judicial nature) issued by the Magistrate and Collector of Banda between February, 1845 and December, 1851.

(c) Five volumes containing abstracts of the correspondence of the Collector of Banda with the Board of Revenue, the Commissioner and other officials.

Volume 1—contains abstracts of correspondence between the Collector of Banda and the Board of Commissioners for the period 1813 to 1818 (January).

Volume 2—contains abstracts of correspondence between the Collector and the Board of Revenue (the Commissioner after April 1st, 1829) from August, 1827 to June, 1829.

Volume 3—contains abstracts of all important correspondence of the Collector of Banda between June, 1829 and January, 1831.

Volume 4—covers the period January, 1831 to October, 1833.

Volume 5—relates to the period October, 1833 to June, 1834. Of this volume alone the contents have not been listed.

These five volumes of abstracts bear no date to show when they were prepared, but the paper on which these contents have been written is of the kind which was largely used about the year 1870. The abstracts were evidently made before the original letters were weeded out. The abstracts are in all cases very full (in some cases the whole letter has been copied *verbatim*), each page is divided into two columns so that each letter and its corresponding reply appear side by side, and the contents of each volume are listed at the beginning of the volume, in consequence these books are very useful for reference and give in a condensed form a graphic history of the Bandā district for the period which they cover.

Prior to March, 1829, the letters have been reproduced in full in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad and after this date some of the originals exist in the Commissioner's office.

Thus the historian of the Banda district could use these records as a basis and amplify his history by reference to the record rooms at Allahabad.

In addition to the above—

Five registers containing very brief abstracts of letters received from the Commissioner by the Collector have escaped destruction.

The abstracts given in these registers are too brief to be of much value in the absence of the letters to which they refer. The registers may, however, prove useful in tracing correspondence in the Commissioner's office relating to the Banda district.

They cover the correspondence of the periods 1841 to 1844 and 1849 to 1857.

III—Table showing contents of bastas.

Number of *basta*.	Contents.
1.	Six volumes containing files nos. 1 to 213 and part of file no. 214 of department I in file register no. I.
2.	Six volumes containing part of file no. 214 and files nos. 215 to 325 of department I in file register no. 1 and files nos. 1 to 129 and part of file no. 130 of department III in file register no. I.
3.	Six volumes containing part of file no. 130 and files nos. 131 to 424 of department III in file register no. I.

4 Six volumes containing files nos. 426 to 749 of department III in file register no. I.

5 Six volumes containing files nos. 750 to 989 of department III in file register no. I.

6 Four volumes containing files nos. 990 to 1053 of department III in file register no. I.
One volume containing all files of department IV *(a)* and files nos. 1 to 15 of department V in file register no. I.
One volume containing files nos. 16 to 66 of department V in file register no. I.

7 One volume containing files nos. 67 to 77 of department V.
Five volumes containing all the rest of the files of file register no. I.

8 Six volumes containing files nos. 1 to 87 of department I in file register no. II.

9 Six volumes containing files nos. 90 to 145 and part of file no. 146 of department I in file register no. II.

10 Four volumes containing part of file no. 146 and files nos. 147 to 152, 164, 228, 234, 236 to 238, 242 and 243, 263, 265, 311, 352, 373, 399 and 413 of department I.
Two volumes containing all files of department II.
One volume containing files nos. 1 to 47 of department III in file register no. II.

11 Six volumes containing files nos. 48 to 161 and part of file no. 162 of department III in file register no. II.

12 Four volumes containing part of file no. 163 and files nos. 164 to 207 of department III.
One volume containing all files of departments IV *(a)*, V and VI, files nos. 1 and 2 of department VIII and files nos. 1 to 72 and part of file no. 73 of department IX.
One volume containing part of file no. 73 and files nos. 74 to 88 and 100 of department IX, file no. 3 of department VIII in file register no. II.

13 One volume containing files nos. 1 to 112 and part of file no. 113 of department XII.
One volume containing part of file no. 113 and files nos. 114 to 116 of department XII in file register no. II.
One volume containing letters issued, 1835 and 1836.
" " " 1845 to 1851.

14 Five volumes of abstracts of letters issued from 1813 to 1831.

15 Five volumes of index registers.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, HAMIRPUR.

All the records in the Hamirpur record room were destroyed during Mutiny.

There exist, however, at Hamirpur some copies of pre-Mutiny records which compose six small files. These, together with a file containing the accounts of the Raja of Baoni, who was placed in charge of pargana Hamirpur during the Mutiny, have been pasted in a single guard book.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE COMMISSIONER OF BENARES DIVISION.

I.—The origin of the Province of Benares and its administrative history.

II.—Note on the history of the Benares Raj before 1857.

III.—General nature of the records.

IV.—Classification of the records.

V.—Descriptive account of the records.

VI.—Table showing contents of bastas.

N.B.—This record room contains a few records relating to the Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh districts which from 1835 to 1857 formed part of the Benares division.

I.—The origin of the Province of Benares and its administrative history.

Under the Mogal administration the Province of Benares was directly ruled over by a Raja who derived his title from a sanad given by the Emperor.

Later, when the power of the King of Delhi became nominal, the Nawab Vizier of Oudh repeatedly tried to reduce the Raja of Benares to the position of an ordinary zamindar but failed. Raja Balwant Singh, it is true, had to secure the aid of the British against the Nawab in order to maintain his status.

In 1764 the King of Delhi transferred the Province of Benares to the Company and directed the Raja to pay his tribute directly to the British Government. In 1766 the Company handed the Province of Benares over to the Nawab Vizier, making the latter stipulate that he would continue Balwant Singh in his zamindari. The Nawab Vizier tried to break this condition and Balwant Singh had on several occasions to seek British protection. He died on August the 22nd, 1770. The Vizier demanded from Chait Singh (usually spelt Chyet Singh by contemporary writers), Balwant's successor, a nazarana of 29 lakhs of rupees and 3 lakhs additional tribute annually. On the intervention of the British the nazarana was cut down to 17 lakhs and the additional tribute to 2½ lakhs. This brought the annual tribute to Rs. 22,48,449.

The Nawab Vizier persisted in trying to encroach on the authority of Chait Singh. In consequence in 1773 the President in Council at Fort William sent the Governor General, Warren Hastings, to Benares to compel the Vizier to adhere to the terms of the treaty. Warren Hastings made the Vizier give the Raja a kaulnama.

In 1775 the Nawab Shuja-ud-daula died and was succeeded by Asaf-ud-daula who followed his father's example in trying to encroach on the rights of Chait Singh. His action led the British Government to resume the Province of Benares which they had of their own free will transferred to the Vizier in 1766 and the Raja of Benares was required henceforth to pay the annual tribute to the Company. The Nawab Vizier agreed to this. The Governor General in Council then deputed Mr. Foulke of the Civil Service to Benares to present to the Raja a sanad granting him the sovereignty of the province at their hands and to take from him a nazarana of Rs. 1,00,000. He was told that so long as he adhered to his engagements he would be left the "free and uncontrolled management of the internal government of his country and the collection and management of his revenues." He was requested to maintain 2,000 horse disciplined and clothed after the European manner.

After Foulke had completed the negotiations his commission was annulled on the 2nd December, 1776, and he was directed to return to Fort William. Three weeks later, that is to say, on December the 23rd, Mr. Graham was appointed to reside at Benares for the purpose of "transacting any occasional business which may arise between the British Government and the Raja of Benares." Mr. Barwell was appointed Graham's assistant.

In 1878, the Raja was called on to pay an additional annual subsidy of 5 lakhs during the war with France. Chait Singh demurred at this and offered 5 lakhs for one year only, but the Governor General in Council insisted. The Raja made trouble about the second payment in 1779, and the third in 1780, and in consequence the Governor General, Warren Hastings, himself went to Benares in 1781.

Meanwhile, Foulke had been reappointed Resident at Benares under the express orders of the Court of Directors. But Warren Hastings, who appears to have disliked him, had him replaced by Mr. Markham. This met with disapproval of the Court of Directors who insisted on the reinstatement of Foulke, which took place in 1783.

On Warren Hastings' arrival at Benares he was dissatisfied with the behaviour of Raja Chait Singh and put him under arrest. The Raja's soldiers attacked the guard placed over him and the Raja made good his escape. After some fighting, in the course of which Warren Hastings deemed it prudent to leave Benares and withdrew to Chunar, the Raja's troops were dispersed and Chait Singh fled. In consequence he was deposed on the 29th September, 1781, and Babu Mahip Narain, grandson of Balwant Singh, was appointed Raja by Warren Hastings on the following day. The terms upon which the zamindari was granted to him were

that he had to pay 40 lakhs a year as tribute. He was invested with the management of the country, but the control of the mint and administration of criminal justice were vested in the Company and not in the Raja. The reason of this change was that Warren Hastings found, on his arrival, that the administration of justice was most unsatisfactory.

Warren Hastings again proceeded to Benares in March, 1784, reported unfavourably on the existing state of affairs and drew up a set of rules for the guidance of the Raja in his administration. These rules were, after slight modification, approved by the Council.

In 1786 Lord Cornwallis became Governor General, and, as the administration of the province was not running smoothly, visited Benares in September, 1787. Lord Cornwallis appointed Mr. Jonathan Duncan, one of the Secretaries to Government, Resident at Benares, in the hope that under him the abuses in the administration would be removed.

Duncan's régime was a success. In November, 1787, Cornwallis wrote to the Court of Directors, "His Highness has already adopted or acquiesced with great cheerfulness in several measures that cannot fail of promoting the happiness of his people and the general prosperity of the country. Under a persuasion that it will tend ultimately to his advantage the Raja readily agreed to the abolition of the *rahdari* and other duties which were represented to him as obstructive to commerce."

Again in March, 1788, he wrote, "I have received the greatest satisfaction from the close application to business and the judicious conduct of Mr. Duncan in his station of Resident at Benares. He is now with the Raja on a tour through the whole province which has for its object a minute examination of the internal condition of that valuable country, but particularly in compliance with my directions to establish regular courts for the administration of justice under the authority of the Raja at Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Mirzapur, a measure which, however extraordinary it may appear to you, has hitherto been neglected."

Lord Cornwallis was firmly convinced that a permanent settlement of the land revenue was essential to the prosperity of the country and directed Duncan to recommend its adoption in Benares. The Raja agreed to a 10 years' settlement. Cornwallis' next step was to request Duncan to induce the Raja to introduce the British system of administration in its entirety into the Province of Benares. The Raja had not agreed to this when Lord Cornwallis left India in 1793.

Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth) was fully in accord with the policy of Lord Cornwallis. In July, 1794, Duncan reported that the Raja agreed to the introduction of the British system of administration into Benares, to be carried on by British officers, provided his own family districts and

estates remained under the existing system. On October the 27th, 1794, an agreement was signed under which the system of administration that had been introduced into Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1793 was extended to Benares with effect from the Fasli year 1202 and the administration of justice heretefore in the hands of Indians, was conducted by Englishmen, and an English Collector appointed for the realization of the revenue. The Raja also agreed to relinquish all the land revenue except one lakh of rupees a year, the balance being devoted to the charges of the administration, the maintenance of the Hindu college, repairing roads, making bridges, promoting cultivation, etc.

Thus, from 1795 the administration of the Province of Benares was on the same lines as that of Bengal. A Judge and Magistrate was appointed at each of the following towns: Benares, Mirzapur, Ghazipur and Jaunpur and a Collector for the whole province. The first Collector was Mr. Alexander Duncan who held proceedings on the same lines as those of the Resident, Duncan. These proceedings were continued till the end of 1796 and the records of them are in the record room of the Collector of Benares. The earliest proceeding of the Collector is dated the 29th September, 1795. Samuel Davis was the first Judge and Magistrate of Benares, H. J. Colebrooke of Mirzapur, John Ryly of Jaunpur and Jacob Rider of Ghazipur. Ryly was a junior officer and only acted for a short time, being relieved by A. Welland. Rider fell foul of Routledge, the Collector of Benares, and in 1800 the Ghazipur judgeship was abolished, the jurisdiction being divided up between the Judges of Jaunpur and Mirzapur. None of the records of the Judges and Magistrates of Ghazipur or Jaunpur have been preserved, but practically the whole of those of the Judge and Magistrate of Mirzapur exist in the record room of the Collector of Mirzapur. Indeed the judicial records at Mirzapur are the most complete in the United Provinces.

In 1812 a resident Joint Magistrate was appointed at Ghazipur, the first incumbent being Mr. W. Loch. In 1817 a separate Collector for Ghazipur was appointed. Mr. R. Barlow filled this post for about 10 years. In 1820 the Joint Magistrate of Ghazipur became Judge and Magistrate. A separate Collector was appointed for Jaunpur in 1818 and one for Mirzapur in 1830.

In 1829 Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were appointed. The headquarters of the Commissioner of the 8th division were at Benares. His division consisted of the Benares, Mirzapur, and Jaunpur districts. Ghazipur, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh formed the 9th or Gorakhpur division. In June, 1835, there was a general rearrangement of Commissionerships, rendered necessary by the appointment of Sessions Judges who relieved

Commissioners of Circuit duties. Among other changes, the Gorakhpur division was abolished and the three districts in it, namely Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Ghazipur, were transferred to the Benares Commissionership.

After a Collector for Benares was appointed in 1795, the Resident was no longer so styled but was called the Agent to the Governor General. When a Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit for the Benares division was appointed that officer became Agent to the Governor General as well as Commissioner. A large quantity of the correspondence of the Agent to the Governor General from October, 1795, onwards is in the record room of the Commissioner of Benares.

II.—Note on the History of the Benares Raj before 1857.

We have seen that, when the administration that prevailed in Bengal and Bihar was introduced into Benares in 1794, it was expressly stated that the administration of the Raja in his family districts and estates should remain as before and that the British system should not be introduced within their limits. The laws regarding the administration of the family domains were embodied in Regulation II of 1795. This system persisted until the passing of Regulation VII of 1828. In 1826 the Judge of Mirzapur complained that the system of administration was not working well. In consequence Regulation VII of 1828 was passed. This regulation established rules for the revenue management and a detailed settlement of the Raja's domains and directed the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent, and of native Commissioners for the disposal of suits connected with the land, and provided that the procedure followed in the revenue and judicial administration should be that in force in the Company's territories. The settlement was to be made on the basis of Regulation VII of 1822. The Raja nominated his brother, Babu Parsidh Narain Singh, to form the settlement. The settlement was completed in 1836 and the post of Deputy Superintendent was abolished, such duties as remained being made over to the Collector of Mirzapur in subordination to the Board of Revenue. In 1839 the office of the Superintendent was also placed in subordination to the Board of Revenue. In 1843 the office of the Superintendent was abolished, but re-established in 1845. Under the rules made in that year the Raja exercised his powers under the control and directions of Superintendent, the Board of Revenue exercising general supervision and being the appellate authority. The Raja was required to appoint a Deputy Collector. Appeals from the decisions of this officer went, some to the Raja and some to the Superintendent. In 1853, on the death of the Superintendent, no

one was nominated to fill the vacancy. The Collector of Mirzapur was ordered to assume the duties and to place one of his Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in charge of the Superintendent's Office. In 1862 the Commissioner of Benares was appointed *ex officio* Superintendent, the Joint Magistrate of Mirzapur being Deputy Superintendent.

With the restoration of the control of raj to the present Maharaja the above system was abolished.

The correspondence of the Deputy Superintendent of the Maharaja's Family Domains is in the Commissioner's office.

III.—General nature of the records.

The records in this office are the oldest in the province. They are of particular interest in that they deal with the permanent settlement of the Province of Benares, and the correspondence and proceedings of the various Residents at Benares.

In addition to these records and the ordinary records of the Commissioner's office subsequent to March 1st, 1829, there are a number of interesting records of the Agent to the Governor General at Benares who in 1795 assumed the political duties of the Resident.

IV.—Classification of the records.

1. RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(*A*) *Records of the Agent to the Governor General.*

Series I.—Political letters issued by the Agent to the Governor General, 1775 to 1859,* 37 volumes.

Series III.—Miscellaneous letters received by the Agent to the Governor General, 1795 to 1856, 59 volumes.

Series IV.—Letters received from the Government, 1836 to 1856, 21 volumes.

Series V.—Letters received relating to the Coorg family and to the Raja of Sattara, 1834 to 1854, 16 volumes.

(*B*) *The records relating to the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, transferred from the office of the late Deputy Superintendent of the Family Domains of the Raja of Benares.*

(*a*) Letters arranged chronologically.

Series I.—Letters received, 1832 to 1863, 3 volumes.

Series II.—Letters issued, 1826 to 1859, 9 volumes.

(*b*) Files, 3 volumes.

* NOTE.—Series II contains letters relating to the Collector's office and has been transferred to that office.

2. THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE RESIDENT AT BENARES.

(*i*) The original correspondence of the Resident at Benares, 1776 to 1795, 96 volumes.

Series I.—Miscellaneous letters issued, 1781 to 1795, 5 volumes.

Series II.—Financial letters issued, 1788 to 1793, 4 volumes.

Series III.—Financial letters received, 1789 to 1893, 3 volumes.

Series IV.—Monthly revenue account current books, 1776 to 1787, 2 volumes.

(*ii*) Copies of letters issued and received by the Resident.

(*iii*) Proceedings of the Resident at Benares, 1787 to 1795, 88 volumes.

(*iv*) Settlement Registers, 12 volumes.

3. THE ORDINARY RECORDS OF THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

(*a*) Revenue, Judicial and Miscellaneous registers and statements, 12 volumes.

(*b*) Settlement records, 1840 to 1853, 72 volumes.

(*c*) Miscellaneous records arranged chronologically.

(*d*) Revenue and judicial records arranged in files.

(*i*) The Benares series, 135 volumes.

(*ii*) The Ghazipur series, 114 volumes.

(*iii*) The Mirzapur series, 116 volumes.

(*iv*) The Jaunpur series, 74 volumes and 4 bastas of loose correspondence.

(*v*) The general series—

(*a*) The revenue files, 29 volumes.

(*b*) The judicial files, 8 volumes.

(*e*) Government Gazettes, 45 volumes.

V.—Descriptive account of the records.

I.—RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(*A*) *Records of the Agent to the Governor General.*

These consist of 133 volumes. They throw light on the political etiquette of the period to which they relate. They contain copies of letters addressed by various Viceroys to Indian Princes and Begams and a number of letters from the Resident at Lucknow.

The post of the Agent to the Governor General was instituted when the office of the Resident was abolished in September, 1795. The first Agent to the Governor General was Mr. Lumsden. He was Judge and Magistrate of the Burdwan Zilla when he was directed to take up the office of Agent to the Governor General at Benares. He was at the same time appointed Senior Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit at Benares. The records of the Agent to the Governor General fall into

4 series. These series are numbered I, III, IV and V. The records which formerly constituted series II appertain to the Collector of Benares and have been transferred to the record room of that officer.

Series I.—Political Letters issued by the Agent to the Governor General from the 6th October, 1795, *to* 11*th July,* 1859, 37 *volumes.*

Lumsden appears to have reached Benares on the 9th September, but the earliest letter of this series is dated October the 10th. When Lumsden first joined he was styled officiating Resident. The post of Resident was not abolished until the 29th September, 1795. The earliest register of this series is composed of paper with a water mark dated 1794. From this it is evident that the copies were made at the time or very shortly after the letters were issued. The first letter is to the Secretary to the Governor General at Fort William. This describes the intrigues of Dulip Singh, an ex-peon, who had obtained great ascendency over the late Raja Mahip Narain, and the unwillingness of the new Raja Udit Narain to appoint the nominee of the Government, Bala Sukh Lal, to the management of the zamindari during his minority and the assistance given to Government by Babu Ausan Singh. The letter encloses a translation of Raja Udit Narain's letter to the Resident on the subject. There is much correspondence on this matter and it was not until the 9th May, 1796, that Lumsden was able to report that the Raja had agreed to Lala Sukh Lal being his Manager. The earlier registers contain copies of letters issued by Lumsden in his capacity as Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit at Benares. Thus, on the 20th October, 1795, he applied to the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut for permission to leave the station for a short time to meet his family at Patna. "I do not conceive," he writes, "that my absence will exceed 20 days and there cannot be much business before the Court of Appeal for sometime to come."

Among other interesting letters issued in 1795 and 1796 mention may be made of those dealing with the mutiny of the 15th Battalion of Native Infantry at Midnapur, the murder and robbery of the servants of Mr. J. A. Grant of Benares by a zamindar under the Amil of Allahabad, a fight between the followers of Messrs. Willcocks and Thriepland and the report of Maulvi Abdul Khan on the trade of Nepal. (That individual was deputed to Nepal for the purpose of enquiring into the trade with that country.)

On the 25th of May, 1796, Lumsden forwarded three addresses of congratulation to Warren Hastings on his acquittal. The first was from

the Raja of Benares and his family, the second from the principal inhabitants —Hindus and Muhammadans, and the third from the Pandits of the Hindu College and other Hindus. These are in this series.

The correspondence deals mainly with such subjects as political pensions, Darbar accounts, shokas, official reports of deaths of Rajas and other political personages, grants, parwanas to pilgrims, guards for distinguished visitors, Government loans, conveyance of treasure and petitions from various political personages.

Series III.—Miscellaneous letters received by the Agent to the Governor General from the 16*th July*, 1795, *to the* 6*th November*, 1856, 59 *volumes.*

Prior to 1808, all the letters in this series are copies of the originals, but, inasmuch as the first volume of this series is composed of paper bearing a water mark dated 1794, it is apparent that the copies were made immediately on, or very shortly after, receipt of the originals. The first letter is a demi-official one from Shore, dated the 16th of July, 1795, saying that, as it is necessary for Jonathan Duncan to take over charge of the Government of Bombay as soon as possible, Lumsden should proceed to Benares at once and apologising for giving him such short notice. This is followed by an official letter of the 17th July directing Lumsden to give over charge of the office of Judge and Magistrate of Burdwan, and to proceed to Benares at once to take charge of the office of Resident and to execute the duties until the intended new arrangements in the Province of Benares be ordered to be carried into effect. On the same day a letter was issued removing Lumsden from the post of Judge and Magistrate of Burdwan and appointing him second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the division of Benares. On the 5th of October Lumsden was appointed Senior Judge.

A letter, dated 23rd September, 1795, desires Lumsden to deliver to Raja Udit Narain a khillat and letter of condolence and states that the Government has resolved to confer upon Udit Narain the succession to the late Raja and informs him that the appointment of Lala Sukh Lal to manage the Jagir and zamindari during his minority " will not only be highly advantageous for his interest but extremely satisfactory to Government."

The earlier letters are much more interesting than the later ones. There is a list of the European non-official residents in the province in October 1795. Of these there were eight in the Ghazipur district, six in Jaunpur, and ten at Benares.

There is much correspondence with the Raja of Nepal. The Government used to forward their letters to that potentate through the Agent

to the Governor General at Benares. In 1795, the Nepalese seized some villages belonging to the Nawab Vizier and this led to some correspondence. There is much correspondence between the Agent to the Governor General and the Resident at Lucknow, Poona and Hyderabad.

In July, 1796, Lumsden changed places with Cherry who was Resident at Lucknow, Lumsden was Postmaster in succession to Jonathan Duncan and some of the letters in this series relate to his duties as Postmaster.

Series IV.—Letters received from the Government from the 13th January, 1836, *to the* 26*th December*, 1856, 21 *volumes.*

Prior to 1836, all the letters received were filed together. Subsequent to 1836 letters from Government were filed separately. This series is of the usual political nature. Much of the correspondence relates to the members of the Royal Family of Delhi and other political pensioners who were living at Benares.

There is also a number of letters regarding the State prisoners confined at Chunar.

Series V.—Letters received relating to the Coorg family and to the Raja of Sattara, from the 12*th May*, 1834, *to the* 9*th December*, 1854, 16 *volumes.*

All the earlier records are addressed to Captian Carpenter who for many years was the officer in charge of the ex-Raja of Coorg. He later became Agent to the Governor General at Benares and continued to retain charge of the Raja. This explains why the earlier letters of this series, which have no connection with the Agent to the Governor General at Benares, are filed in this office. The letters of this series are all originals. The letters issued by Carpenter before he became Agent to the Governor General, appear to have been destroyed, but the later ones issued by him after he became Agent to the Governor General are in the issue series described above. The first letter of the present series is dated the 12th May, 1834. It is from the acting Secretary to the Commissioner for the government of the territories of the Raja of Mysore at Bangalore to Captain Carpenter, 48th Regiment, Native Infantry, enclosing an extract from a letter of the Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General nominating him to take charge of the ex-Raja of Coorg and giving him full instructions. Carpenter was superior to the Officer-in-charge of the escort for the Raja. He had to live in the fort and see the Raja at least every morning and every evening and was on no account to sleep outside the fort. The Raja was kept in close confinement. His servants were not allowed to go into the bazar to procure supplies. These were arranged for by the Commissariat. Carpenter's immediate

superior was the Commissioner at Bangalore. He had to call at the Commissioner's office daily between 12 and 1 to receive instructions. The ex-Raja had just come to Bangalore. In June the Raja was sent to Vellore. It was found that the Raja was carrying on secret correspondence and in consequence he was kept a close prisoner and not allowed outside his compound. At first the allowance for his maintenance was Rs. 2,440-8-0 per mensem. Later this was raised to Rs. 3,200. This did not include the clothes for the Raja and his family.

The correspondence relates to the personal affairs of the Raja and his family, their clothing, their burials, etc., permits of followers to leave Vellore and such like matters.

In January 1835, it was decided to remove the ex-Raja from Vellore to Benares with such members of his family as wished to go there. There is voluminous correspondence about the preparation for the journey. The transport consisted of 12 elephants, 30 dolies, 2 sick carts, 30 platform carts, 164 bullocks, 52 camels. The escort consisted originally of two companies of the 14th Native Infantry. With the *cortege* went a surgeon and a store sergeant. The expedition started in March 1835 and consisted of 1,708 persons. At the end of June they had reached Gangam where house accommodation was available, they remained there till November when they continued the march to Benares which they reached in February 1836, nearly a year after they had left Vellore. At Benares the ex-Raja was installed in the house that had been occupied by Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart, a former Collector. This belonged to an Indian and was rented by Government for Rs. 200 a month.

On the 7th March, 1838, Carpenter was invested with powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Benares in addition to his other duties. He received Rs. 1,000 as salary.

On the 16th March, 1840, the Secretary to the Government of India wrote to Captain Carpenter telling him he was to receive charge of the ex-Raja of Sattara from Lieutenant Cristall on his arrival at Benares. He took charge of the Raja on the 3rd of April, 1840. He located him and his family and followers in a house on the banks of the Barna Nala near the city of Benares. When the Raja arrived he had with him 95 horses, 69 camels, 78 bullocks and 11 elephants. The Government assigned Rs. 10,000 per mensem for the maintenance of the Raja's establishment. The Raja complained that this sum was inadequate.

In June 1840, Carpenter was relieved of the duties of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

On the 1st February, 1843, Carpenter, who had become a Major, was appointed Agent to the Governor General at Benares taking over

charge from J. S. Rivaz, but he continued to be the Officer-in-charge of the ex-Raja of Coorg and Sattara and the letters he received on this account continued to be filed separately. The later letters are not so interesting as the earlier ones and relate to the private affairs of the two Rajas and their families.

(B) Records relating to the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, transferred from office of the late Deputy Superintendent.

By the agreement of 1794 Raja Mahip Singh retained in his hands the administration of justice in Civil Suits relating to land and revenue matters, in his Family Domains, subject to the advice of the Collector and the orders of the Governor General in Council.

In 1826 in consequence of complaints regarding the administration Mr. Bird was appointed Special Commissioner to enquire into these complaints. His reports led to the passing of Regulation VII of 1828.

Under this Regulation the Commissioner of the Benares division became Superintendent of the Family Domains and one of the Civil Officials stationed at Mirzapur, the Deputy Superintendent of the Family Domains. The latter had a special office and record room in his capacity of Deputy Superintendent.

When the full government of the Family Domains was restored to the present Maharaja the offices of Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the Family Domains were abolished and the records in the office of the latter were sent to the Record Room of the Agent to the Governor General at Benares.

An account of the administration of the Family Domains under the old system is contained in *the Manual of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares* by H. B. Punnett, C. S., Allahabad, 1891.

The pre-mutiny records of the office consist of sixteen volumes.

The bulk of the correspondence has been arranged chronologically, letters on all subjects being filed together. Letters received and letters issued, however, have been bound up separately. In some cases the correspondence has been made up into files.

The letters arranged chronologically—(1) *Letters received.*—These have been pasted in three guard books.

Number 1 contains the letters received by the Commissioner relating to the Domains prior to 1832.

The earliest letter bears the date December 2, 1826. Some of the letters in this volume have been injured by damp and are not very legible.

Number 2 contains letters received by the Deputy Superintendent between February 1832 and October 1848. A list of the contents exists at the beginning of the volume.

Number 3 contains letters of the period 1848 to 1863. The contents of this volume are also listed.

(2) *Letters issued.*—The letters issued have been copied out into registers; those sent prior to the Mutiny occupy nine volumes. Volume I contains copies of letters issued from December 1826 to January 1832. The series, however, is not complete: and this remark is also true of some of the other registers. The present volume contains a copy of an important letter of 143 paragraphs, dated May 20, 1827, to the Secretary to the Government of India written by Mr. Bird, the Special Commissioner. This letter gives the history and a detailed account of the pargana Bhadoi.

Volume 2 contains copies of letters issued between October 1831 and March 1833.

Volume	3	covers	the period	1833	to	1385.
"	4	"	"	1835	"	1839.
"	5	"	"	1839	"	1842.
"	6	"	"	1842	"	1850.
"	7	"	"	1851	"	1853.
"	8	"	"	1853	"	1856.
"	9	"	"	1856	"	1859.

The correspondence arranged in files.—There are five files of considerable size pasted in three guard books. Many of the letters have been injured by damp.

The five files relate to—

(1) Compensation for land taken up for the military road from Benares to Allahabad, 1819 to 1832.

(2) The appointment of the Commissioner as Superintendent of the Family Domains, 1826 to 1845.

(3) The appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of the Family Domains, 1830-1.

(4) The working of Act VII of 1828.

(5) Taluka Naugarh, 1838.

In addition to the above fifteen volumes there is a register of cash accounts of the years 1854 to 1860 inclusive.

2. THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE VARIOUS RESIDENTS AT BENARES.

These valuable records consist of 218 large volumes.

They are of four kinds:—

(1) Original correspondence, that is to say letters received by the various Residents and office copies of letters issued by them.

(2) Copies of letters issued and received by various Residents.

(3) Copies in bound volumes of the proceedings of various Residents.

(4) Settlement registers.

(1) *The original correspondence*, 1776 to 1795, 96 volumes. These records are in a state of lamentable confusion. They were bound up apparently by an illiterate person. The consequence is that he who consults them will experience considerable difficulty in tracing a record. The following are the main defects in the volumes :—

(1) The correspondence is not arranged in proper chronological order. For example the first three volumes are dated as follows :—

Volume 1—1776 to 1792,
,, 2—1777 ,, 1787,
,, 3—1782 ,, 1788,

while there are no fewer than thirteen volumes containing correspondence of 1788.

(2) A number of comparatively modern documents have been bound up in these volumes.

To illustrate :—

(*a*) In volume I (dated 1776 to 1792) a patwari *halkabandi* (numbering about forty pages) for Gorakhpur and Basti compiled about 1861 has been included.

(*b*) In a volume purporting to contain only papers of 1788 there is a drawing of a model " *Tehseeldaree* and *thana* post " prepared by Mr. F. B. Gubbins, a subsequent Commissioner of Benares.

(*c*) The volume entitled *Duncan Records Printed* contains the following miscellany ;—

(i) A printed pamphlet by Oldham, entitled *Tenant Right and Auction sale in Ghazipur and the Province of Benares.*

(ii) Two copies of corrected proofs of the table of contents and appendices to Shakespear's *Selections from the Duncan Records.*

(iii) A printed list of the titles of, and indices to, Acts passed by the Legislative Council of India in the period 1859 to 1861.

(3) Some of the original letters of the " Duncan " period which are still extant, do not appear in these volumes, having been bound up in volumes of a later date :—

(i) The volumes bearing the date 1815 to 1817 contain a copy of Duncan's account of the receipts and the disbursements of the *moolky* treasury of Benares for the *fasli* year 1199 (A.D. 1791-2).

(ii) The volumes dated (1831 to 1844) contain a record of a trial which was held about A.D. 1790 in the city court at Benares.

(iii) File 2005 of the Benares revenues records contains in addition to some copies of Duncan's correspondence, the original of a long letter to Duncan, dated the 19th September, 1794, bearing the signatures of Shore, Speke and Cowper.

The earliest document bears the date 15th December, 1776, and is a letter from the Resident at the Vizier's court at Lucknow to Francis Fowke, Resident at Benares, asking the latter to assist the bearer of this letter to capture some zamindars who had committed depredations in the Vizier's dominions.

This is preceded in the volume by a letter, dated the 22nd December, 1776, informing Mr. Thomas Graham that the Hon' ble the Governor General in Council has appointed him Resident at Benares "for the purpose of transacting any occasional business which may arise between the Government and the Raja Cheyt Singh."

Then follow copies of a number of letters received in 1777 by Graham, including some from Fowke—to the state of whose accounts Graham had taken exception. There appear to exist but two letters of the year 1778 and none of 1779.

There are a number of letters of 1780 addressed, some to Graham and some to Fowke, who again became Resident at Benares early in 1780. One of these letters bears the signature of Sir Eyre Coote.

There appear to be no letters of the years 1781-82 when Warren Hastings was at Benares, except copies of Duncan's translations of some of the *sanads* granted by Warren Hastings in 1781. There do not seem to be any documents relating to the period 1783 to 1786.

From 1786 onwards the records are voluminous.

Indices.—There are two so-called indices to these letters; one of these contains two separate lists A and B.

It is not easy to understand why two lists exist as they cover the same period and relate to the same kind of correspondence.

The other index volume contains—

(1) An index to Philip Robinson's Ghazipur note-book on the Duncan Records—a volume which relates to the proceedings described in the next paragraph.

(2) A list of Duncan's correspondence which purports to detail all the letters not entered in the above-mentioned lists A and B.

These lists are not trustworthy, as documents exist which appear in neither of the lists.

(2) *Copies of letters issued and received by various Residents.*—There are twelve volumes of these; also two miscellaneous registers of this period. The correspondence volumes fall into three series :—

Series I.—Miscellaneous letters issued—

Volume I.—From October 11, 1781, to March 26, 1786.

" *II.*—From February 1786 to January 1787.

" *III.*—From January 1787 to September 1787.

" *IV.*—From September 1793 to August 1794.

" *V.*—From September 1794 to August 1795.

Series II.—Financial letters issued—

Volume I.—From May 1788 to August 1789.

" *II.*—From September 1789 to October 1791.

" *III*—From October 1791 to August 1792.

" *IV.*—From July 1792 to September 1793.

Series III.—Financial letters received—

Volume I.—From January 1789 to December 1790.

" *II.*—From December 1790 to October 1792.

" *III.*—From October 1792 to September 1793.

Series IV.—Revenue account current books—

Volume I.—Monthly revenue account current book of Raja Cheyt Singh with the Hon'ble Company from June 1776 to July 1781.

Volume II.—Monthly revenue account current book of Raja Myip Narain with the Hon'ble Company from January 1782 to July 1787.

(3) *Copies of the Proceedings of Jonathan Duncan, Resident at Benares.*—Jonathan Duncan kept a careful record of all his proceedings which he sent to the Governor General in Council at Fort William. These proceedings were forwarded in original to the Court of Directors in London.

Duncan kept also office copies, but these were probably in a very rough state, because we find that on October 2nd, 1795, the Governor General in Council sanctioned the entertainment of the following establishment to make a transcript of the late Resident's proceedings :—

			Rs.
Four copyists at Rs. 40 per mensem each ..	..	..	160
One reader and one examiner at Rs. 40 each	..	..	80
	Total	..	240

But this establishment was not actually entertained until after the 8th May, 1797, when fresh orders on the subject were received. On November 6th, 1798, Mr. J. Routledge reported that a transcript for a

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period of two years and four months had been made and that he was of opinion the whole would be completed in fifteen or sixteen months. On November 23rd, 1798, the Board directed the Collector to report to them every six months the progress that had been made in transcribing the Resident's proceedings. These six-monthly reports, however, do not appear to have been made. On the 15th June, 1802, the Board wrote to the Collector of Benares (Mr. J. Barton) saying that they concluded the transcript was now complete and requesting that it might be submitted without delay. On June 25, the Collector replied :—" The whole of the papers in the English office are in such a state of confusion that I am totally at a loss to know how to sort them. I have found parts of copies of the late Resident's proceedings from the year 1788 to 1795, but in so incorrect a state that I cannot reconcile myself to forwarding them. Some of the originals and copies of the above-mentioned papers I have discovered in boxes in which they have been thrown without the least order, and it would employ two or three writers many months to assort them. My present establishment of English writers is so small that it is with the greatest difficulty I get through the current business, and it is only for seven or eight days in the month that I could spare one of them to arrange these papers.

I have, therefore, to request that the Board will be pleased to allow me two or three extra writers, and that for some months, to prepare them and to put the records in order, for in their present state they are totally useless : I beg leave to add that the present copies which I have found of the late Resident's proceedings are not only very incorrect but appear incomplete, and that it will take nearly as much labour to correct them as to have them re-copied."

In July 1802, the Board of Revenue wrote as follows to the Governor General in Council :—" It being of great importance that the original English records of the late Resident should be retrieved from the confused state in which they are represented to be, and that they should be duly arranged with a view to their careful preservation in future, we beg leave to recommend that the Collector be authorized to entertain two extra writers at Rs. 40 for the purpose of assorting the English records and that he be requested to report, at the expiration of every ten days, the dates on which their arrangement shall have been effected, and if they have been found complete or otherwise."

On July 29, 1802, the Governor General in Council passed an order authorizing the Collector of Benares to entertain two writers at Rs. 40 per month each for the period of two months for the purpose of arranging the records.

At the same time Routledge, who had become Collector of Gorakhpur, was called upon to explain the delay in making the transcript and the bad condition of the copies.

In his reply dated the 27th August, 1802, Routledge stated that the proceedings were in an extremely imperfect state, some were wanting, some were so defaced as to be wholly illegible and many of them so full of interpolations as to render occasional errors in the copying of them unavoidable. They comprehended a period of about eight years and they were completed in the closing months of the year 1800. Routledge further stated that in his opinion correct copies could only be made in the offices of the Secretaries in Calcutta. From the foregoing it will be obvious that mistakes are likely to be numerous in the proceedings. Fortunately a considerable amount of the original correspondence on which the proceedings are based exists.

The copies of the proceedings of Jonathan Duncan consist of eighty-eight volumes, with three volumes of indices—also one volume of proceedings at the Treasurer's office--September to December, 1790. The earliest volume contains the proceedings for October, November and December 1787, after which a whole volume is devoted to the proceedings of each month. For each of the months—September 1792 and April 1793—there are two volumes, but in these there has been some duplication of the proceedings. Unfortunately the proceedings for the following months are missing :—

February 1788.	December 1791.
September 1788.	March 1792.
April 1790.	April 1792.

October 1792.

The three volumes of indices are made up as follows :—

Volume I.—List of proceedings (arranged chronologically) from August 7, 1791, to April 1797.

Volume II.—Alphabetical index to the subjects of letters issued and received for the year 1791.

Volume III.—Alphabetical index to the subjects of letters issued and received for the period 1792 to 1795.

In the case of volumes II and III the clerk who compiled them did not allow sufficient room for some letters, so they are continued on some later pages, but no note of this is made at the end of the space originally reserved for the letter in question. At the beginning of the second space, however, a note is made to the effect that the entries under this letter are continued from page———.

There are also four volumes of copies of various proceedings, taken at a much later date. They were probably taken under the orders of Mr. Oldham to enable him to compile his *Memoir of the Ghazeepore District.*

Some of these copies are on strong paper and are in good condition, others, having been made on flimsy paper, are considerably torn.

They may be valuable or containing copies of some of the missing proceedings.

A detailed account of the contents of these valuable and interesting documents is rendered unnecessary by the existence of two printed volumes dealing with them.

These are—

(1) Shakespear's *Selections from the Duncan Records*, two volumes, 1873.

(2) Oldham's *Historical, and Statistical Memoir of the Ghazeepore District*, two volumes, 1870.

These two works contain some account of almost everything of importance done by Jonathan Duncan.

An admirable summary of the administration of Duncan is given by Oldham on pages 105 to 215 of part II of his Historical and Statistical Memoir of the Ghazipur district, printed at the Government Press, North-Western Provinces, in 1870. A large number of extracts from Duncan's correspondence are given in Shakespear's Selections.

The pay of the Resident of Benares was originally fixed at Rs. 1,000 per mensem. In 1787 Lord Cornwallis raised it to Rs. 5,000 per mensem and appointed as Resident Jonathan Duncan, the Secretary to Government in the Public and Revenue department.

Duncan was born in 1756 and arrived in India in 1772. He assumed the appointment of Resident at Benares on the 31st of August, 1787, and held that appointment until September of 1795, when he was appointed Governor of Bombay, an office which he held till his death in 1811. In November 1792, he was appointed Member of a Commission for the settlement of the territory taken from Tippoo Sahib and returned to Benares in March 1794. While he was absent on this duty, Mr. Neave officiated as Resident. During Neave's tenure not very much of importance took place.

Duncan's Proceedings begin with October 1787, more than a month after he had assumed charge. The proceedings (if there were any) for September cannot have been of much importance as Duncan was quite new to the work and his proceedings for the months of October, November

and December are all in one volume, whereas those of subsequent months fill at least one whole volume.

In the brief résumé that follows of the contents of the proceedings of the Resident and his correspondence from 1787 it will be desirable to classify them under (1) Land Revenue, (2) Other revenue, (3) Judicial, (4) Miscellaneous.

Land Revenue.—When Duncan arrived the Province of Benares was not in a flourishing condition. Raja Mahip Narain had forced up the revenue from 40 lakhs to nearly 43 lakhs. The Amil of Shahabad attempted to commit suicide in October 1787, because he could not meet his engagements. In January 1788, there were disturbances in Zamania which necessitated the presence of Neave, Assistant Resident. In April, Neave had to go to Jaunpur to try to collect the revenue balances there. Eventually nearly 5 lakhs of the demand remained uncollected. Duncan saw that reform in Revenue Administration was necessary and laid a scheme for the ensuing settlement before the Raja which after some hesitation the Raja accepted. Duncan himself supervised the settlement. He had intended to have all cultivated lands measured but had not the staff for this. In consequence, the assessment had to be based on the estimates of the kanungos. Duncan settled for five years with an annual increase in the revenue of about half a lakh. As Duncan's earlier settlements were far less than the Government demand on the province, Government relinquished the balance. Duncan also set himself to cut down unnecessary expenditure in order to make the provincial expenditure tally with the income.

In 1789 Duncan was asked to introduce the permanent settlement into Benares. He made some settlements for 10 years and some for 4. These were all declared permanent in 1791. It was soon found that some of the settlements were too heavy and Duncan's younger brother, Alexander Duncan, was deputed to revise the settlement of Zamania.

Other Revenue.—The policy of Duncan with the sanction of Government was to reduce the taxes on the import and export of commodities from the provinces and to abolish most of the vexatious cesses and taxes. Duncan abolished the loom tax on weavers, and in 1788 he prohibited the levying of Rahdhari duties by zamindars on goods passing through their lands. This action of Duncan led to riots which had to be quelled by military force. Duncan also abolished chuha and gunj duties. In his time the monopolies on lime, sajji (impure carbonate of soda), firewood, timber, lead and gold were abolished. The credit for the abolition of these monopolies is chiefly due to Sir George Barlow who was

deputed in 1787 to investigate and report on the whole state of trade and customs duties in Benares. His report is printed *in extenso* in volume II of Shakespear's *Selections*.

Judicial.—A good account of the Judicial administration in the Province of Benares at the time Duncan became Resident is given on pages 3 and 176 of part II of Oldham's *Ghazipur Memoir*.

In 1788 Duncan established courts at Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Mirzapur on the lines of the City Court at Benares. These courts were presided over by Indians. There are in the correspondence and proceedings many references to these courts, also to the Moolky Adawlut. These courts seem to have worked well. Nevertheless they were abolished in September 1795, when the European Judges and Magistrates were appointed for Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Mirzapur.

In 1791 the Governor General in Council authorized trial by red hot ball (gola) in the case of boundary disputes in the Province of Benares if the people preferred this to an ordinary trial.

In 1792 the practice of sitting dhurna was made illegal.

There is much correspondence about the unsatisfactory nature of the criminal law which was at that time administered in the Province of Benares.

Miscellaneous.—There was scarcely any branch of administration which Duncan did not take up. There were many disorders in his time also depredations of people from Oudh. Dusadhs used to plunder boats on the Ganges and gangs of Buddiks committed robberies and there is a good deal of correspondence on these subjects, also about the Brahmans who gave a lot of trouble. They objected to being made amenable to the criminal law. They considered that no Brahman should be hanged for murder and the Government, being reluctant to hang a Brahman, directed that those guilty of murder should be banished to Penang (Prince of Wales Island); later the place of their banishment was changed to the Andamans. Several examples of contumacious and extraordinary conduct of Brahmans are quoted by Oldham. "In March 1791, sixteen Brahman women shut themselves in a house and set fire to it and perished in the flames because one of their relatives, who had committed murder, was made over for trial to the criminal court. Not only did these women perish in the flames, but, to quote Duncan 'Besides which all the effects of the other ryots have by reason of the strength of the wind been also consumed by the said flames, nor have the Brahmans yet departed from their evil course, but, having kept together all the dead bodies, they are beating the large drum which they call in Hindooee by the term of

myrdang, meaning, as those who came to an untimely end became bhoots or evil spirits according to the Shastras, they are awakening them.'

The Mahrattas who came in large numbers to Benares as pilgrims gave much trouble.

The monsoon of 1788 was a failure in Benares and this caused the price of grain to fall from 86 to 28 seers to the rupee. In order to prevent famine Duncan prohibited the export of grain, suspended import duty and limited the amount of grain to be sold in one day to any one person. He also purchased grain to deliver to tenants to enable them to sow the rabi crop. In 1791 he advanced takavi to the extent of Rs. 35,990 for the making of wells.

As prices did not fall on account of combination among the grain dealers, Government in 1794 authorized Duncan to purchase 1,65,009 maunds of grain and to erect granaries at Chunar, Benares and other places. These granaries were abolished in 1801.

There is a good deal of correspondence about the repairs of roads and bridges. Duncan made the zamindars provide labour for the repairs of these but did not levy any cess.

In 1790, Duncan tried to improve the sanitation of Benares city which used to be a very filthy place. Duncan's measures caused great indignation and led to a *hartal* on the ground that these measures were a novelty. Eventually Duncan got the people to listen to reason.

In 1792 the Sanskrit College was established at Benares through the instrumentality of Duncan.

There is a good deal of correspondence regarding currency.

In 1781 European planters settled in the Province of Benares and owing to friction between them and the local population the Resident was given a lot of trouble. The result was that in 1794 Government prohibited Europeans from taking up new leases and declared that the existing ones should end with the decennial settlement then in force.

But as this settlement was eventually made permanent European indigo planters continued to hold their land.

The following are among the more important of the other subjects dealt with in the correspondence and proceedings of the Resident at Benares:—

Abkari.

Auction sales for arrears of revenue.

Accounts, towjee, military, treasury, contingent, adjustment of, liquidation of revenue accounts.

Agent, commercial.

Dastucks.
Exchange, bills of
Engagements.
Europeans, holding villages, planters.
Elephants.
Farming of estates.
Freeholds.
Forts, demolition of
Fines.
Guards on the frontier, posting of, to accompany Government officers.
Grain, imported, levying duties on, difficulties about prohibition of export, high price of in 1788 and 1789.
Grants.
Garden, botanical
Granary at Chunar.
Hail storm, damage done by
Himut Ali.
Hindu law, questions about
Holi festival, sepoys called out on account of
Indigo lands, rates of, Code of Indigo Regulations, planters, works, contracts.
Infanticide.
Invalids.
Idols.
Jagirs.
Jungle cutting.
Jaggernath.
Judges.
Kotwal; of Benares, Ghazipur, etc.
Kotwali fees.
Land, waste, free, European's land tenure, application for, lease of land.
Loans.
Improvement of the country, proposals for
Inheritance, Law of, questions about
Liquor, liquor shops.
Monopoly, stone, gold, lead, etc.
Measurement of land.
Maintenance.

Military force to assist in the collection of revenue.
Military officers, transfer of, marches of, pay of
Muchalkas.
Moolkey adawlut.
Muafis.
Mortgages, frequency of
Magistrates.
Muftee.
Mint, Calcutta, Mint Master, Benares Mint.
Minutes.
Masulipatam, Chief and Council at
Marathas, grants of land to
Memorials.
Mosque, disturbances regarding
Namak Vizier.
Nepal, Raja of, commercial treaty with, trade with, Governor General's letter to, concerning the faquir's depredations.
Nana Farnavese.
Nankar.
Nazarana.
Nagpur family.
Naiks.
Opium, Regulations, Contract, Godown, Guard, Smuggling, Cultivation.
Opium agent.
Officers commanding, letters from
Pattas and qabuliats.
Petitions.
Prisoners, lists and reports of, to be sent to Andamans.
Pensions.
Patwaris.
Pilgrims.
Putting old women to death.
Parganas, state of
Post Master.
Peshwa's Grandmother.
Poppy cultivation.
Police.
Provisions, supply of
Pandits, appointment, of to Dewanny Adawluts.
Quanungoes.

Taqavi advances and balances.

Trade, report on

Treaty, ceding Benares and Pattah to Cheyt Singh.

Trials.

Towjee accounts.

Talabana.

Troops, pay of

Travellers, assistance to be given to

Teak seed.

Timber, duty on

Treasury, Moolky, account of the receipts and disbursements of the surplus funds.

Vakeels.

Watchmen, allowances to

Weavers, complaints of

Wilford, Lieutenant, additional allowance settled on him to enable him to prosecute his oriental and geographical researches.

Weighing fees.

Witnesses, examination of

Wells.

Zamindars, genealogical table of, of the pargana of Mongra, refractory conduct of

Zalim Singh, attacked by the English.

There are numerous letters of the Resident at Benares to the Government of India in the Imperial Record Room at Calcutta.

(4) *Settlement registers.*—There are twelve of these as follows :—

(1) Register of settlement for the period 1197 to 1200 *fasli.*

(2) Register of settlement made for the period 1197 to 1206 *fasli,* two volumes.

(3) Register of the quinquennial settlement for 1202 *fasli* of the Province of Benares, two volumes.

(4) Register of permanent settlement (1202 *fasli*) of talooqa Jaloopora, Circar Benares.

(5) Register of permanent settlement (1200 *fasli*) of pergana Mowaee, Circar Chunar.

(6) Register of permanent settlement (1200 *fasli*) of tuppeh Chenaree, pergannah Kuntit.

(7) Register of permanent settlement (1200 *fasli*) of pargana Kopachit, Circar Ghazipur.

(8) Register of permanent settlement (1200 *fasli*) of pargana Havely Ghazipur, Circar Ghazipur.

(9) Register of permanent settlement (1200 *fasli*) of pargana Bhooeely, Circar Chunar.

(10) Register of permanent settlement (1200 *fasli*) of pargana Kutter, zila Benares.

(11) Register of permanent settlement for tuppeh Operaudh, pargana Kuntit.

(12) Register of the four year's settlements of pargana Kuntit and Bullia made in 1790.

There are in the office of the Collector of Benares many Vernacular Records relating to the permanent settlement.

3. THE ORDINARY RECORDS OF THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Fall into four classes:—

(*a*) Revenue and judicial records arranged in files in five series, one for each district in the division, and the general series.

(1) The Benares series.

(2) The Ghazipur series.

(3) The Mirzapur series.

(4) The Jaunpur series.

(5) The General series.

(*b*) Revenue, judicial and miscellaneous registers and statements.

(*c*) The Settlement Records.

(*d*) Miscellaneous records arranged chronologically.

(*a*) *The revenue and judicial records arranged in files.*

The Benares series.—These consist of 135 volumes, namely 131 volumes of revenue files and four volumes of judicial files. The 131 volumes of revenue files are made up of 128 which were bound up in 1904 and three volumes which were bound up subsequently. The first of these three volumes contains a list of files contained in the three volumes. The files that were bound up in 1904 are separated from one another by sheets of tissue paper. There is a register in which all these files are listed and to this there is an alphabetical index. The list, however, includes a number of post-mutiny files, dealing as it does with all existing files, judicial and revenue, up to the year 1881. The numbers given to the files bear no relation to the period to which they refer. Thus file no. 20 may relate to the period 1830 to 1832 while file no. 21 may begin with the year 1870. On the back of each volume is a label containing the head "files nos. to ;" the volume does not actually contain these files, but only the pre-mutiny ones which come in the group in question, the post-mutiny files being kept in flat boards in an almirah.

Revenue files.—The following is a list of the more important subjects dealt with in the revenue files :—

Appointments.
Appeals.
Alluvion.
Assessment, release from
Boundaries, adjustment of, disputes about demarcation of
Balances, annual adjustment of
Buildings.
Bridges.
Cess, acreage, remission of
Compensation for land.
Cantonment lands.
Claims for jagirs, etc.
Diluvion.
Districts, new, formation of
Demand, Government, redistribution of, suspension of
Embezzlements.
Farming of land.
Forgeries.
Grounds, Burial, Encamping
Godowns.
Government grants to schools.
Indigo factories.
Interpretations of sections of Acts.
Jumma, assessment of
Jumabandis, alterations in
Kistbundies.
Lands, attachment of, assessment of, sale of, acquisition of, stud lands, fort land, muafi lands, invalid lands, Nankar lands, lands occupied by Government.
Muafis.
Muafis, resumption of
Malikana allowance.
Nomination of officers.
Opium Factory.
Partitions.
Pattis, transfer of
Parganas, revision of
Patwaris, circles, re-arrangement of
Pensions.

Revenue, alterations of, perpetual engagements for, recovery of arrears, suspension of

Reports.

Remissions.

Roads, road cess.

Rights, transfer of, sale of, record of, occupancy

Rent for land, etc.

Registers, formation and classification of

Resignations.

Residence, land taken for joint magistrate's

Records, maintenance and registration of, village records, revision of

Sales, account of

Settlement, summary, re-settlement.

Suits.

Survey of rivers and alluvial tracts.

Sepoy and Sowar lines, construction of

Stud department.

Salt, smuggling of, into Bihar.

Tenures.

Treasure, Government, receptacles for

Works, protective

Judicial files.—The following is a list of the more important subjects dealt with in the judicial files :—

Abolition of police stations.

Appointments.

Allowance for orphans.

Bridges, closing of

Boats, paddle, construction of

Bungalow, Dak

Cattle poisoning.

Complaints.

Cess, acreage.

Cases.

Chaukidari fund budget.

Contributions.

Compensation for land.

Dacoits.

Dispensary.

Doolies for dead bodies.

Duties.

Emigrants.

Exemption of zamindars from paying tolls.
Eunuchs, registration of
Ferries.
Ferry, public
Fairs.
Fines.
Graveyards.
Garden, public
Hospital.
Holi.
Infanticide.
Mohurrum.
Orphan children, maintenance of, by Government.
Opium cases.
Police sowar lines, reconstruction of
Police Force.
Police stations, construction of, abolition of
Police outpost, sale of
Police, municipal, rural
Road works.
Rani of Buttikh.
Rewards for killing snakes.
Swords, presentation of
Sanitary arrangements.
Serais, repairs of
Statistics, vital, registration of
Suits.
Sowar lines.
Sale of trees.
Town, new, formation of
Tolls, remission of

The Ghazipur series.—This consists of 113 volumes made up in 1904 and one supplementary volume prepared later. Of the 113 volumes, 111 contain revenue and 2 judicial files. They are numbered and listed and indexed, and arranged in precisely the same manner as the Benares series. The subjects dealt with in them are of the same nature as those in the Benares series.

The Mirzapur series.—This consists of 115 volumes, 113 containing revenue, and 2 judicial, files bound up in 1904, and one guard book of revenue files prepared subsequently. These are numbered, indexed, and listed in the same manner as the Benares and Ghazipur series and the general nature of their contents is the same.

The Jaunpur series.—This consists of 62 bound volumes of revenue files made up in 1904, 1 bound volume of judicial files made up in 1904, 4 bastas of loose correspondence dating from 1818 to 1828, 10 guard books prepared subsequent to 1904 containing revenue correspondence, and 1 containing judicial files.

The 63 volumes bound up in 1904 contain files dating from 1826. They appear to contain all the papers that were sent from Allahabad to Benares on the transfer of the Jaunpur district in 1891. There is a list of these files but no index to the list.

The 4 bastas and 11 guard books prepared subsequently to 1904 consist of correspondence which was removed from Allahabad to Benares in 1909.

Basta no. 1 contains correspondence of 1818 to 1820.

Basta no. 2 contains correspondence of 1821 to 1823.

Basta no. 3 contains correspondence of 1824 to 1826.

Basta no. 4 contains correspondence of 1827 to 1828.

The correspondence subsequent to 1829 is contained in the 10 guard books mentioned above and has been made up into 17 revenue and 2 judicial files. A list of the revenue files is included in the first of those volumes. The two judicial files are pasted in a single guard book.

The General series.—This consists of files of a general nature which relate to more than one district. These files are classified as (i) revenue, (ii) judicial.

(*i*) *The Revenue files.*—This series consists of 368 files, 113 of which are of dates later than the Mutiny. The pre-mutiny files are bound up in 19 volumes.

The files in this series have been arranged neither chronologically nor alphabetically. Some of them are not of a general nature and ought properly to find place in one or other of the district series. They have been listed. The following are the more important subjects dealt with in them :—

Appeals.

Assamis, Shikmi

Abkari.

Administration reports, annual

Boundaries, district

Collector and Magistrate, amalgamation of the offices of

Cases, muafi

Collections, demand and balance, of the past fasli year, statement of

Dastaks.

Endowments, charitable

Embezzlements.

Estates, list of, in which the proprietors were willing to contribute 8 annas per cent. on the *juma* in aid of local schools, sub-letting of, list of estates in which the *juma* had been wholly or partly remitted on account of diluvion.

Farmers, number of estates held by, for default of the proprietors, statement showing

Hemp fibre.

Irrigation from tanks and reservoirs.

Lands, muafi, waste, sir, sold by order of civil court, statement of ordinary sales, transfers and farms of

Mooturfeh tax, recommendations for its abolition.

Mackenzie's, Mr. Holt, Minute, dated the 25th November, 1830.

Maps of sites occupied by public buildings, preparation of

Muafi registers.

Patwaris. (It was ruled that no patwari indebted to the zamindars of any village, the papers of which he prepared, should be deemed a trustworthy witness regarding its accounts or agricultural arrangements, and that he should be liable to dismissal unless the debt was liquidated within a reasonable time.)

Pensions.

Pargana rate.

Qanungoes, modifications in the office of

Revenue, sales of estates for arrears of, revenue collections, revenue administration reports, statements of the revenue administration of the past year, remissions.

Rhea fibre.

Records, arrangement of, instructions for maintaining the record of rights, possessions and liabilities.

Rainfall in Gorakhpur, Memorandum of the average of, during the year 1847-8. (Gorakhpur was at one time in the Benares Division).

Rights, proprietary, of holders of villages, general remarks on

Settlement.

Stamps, distribution, custody, and sale of

(It was provided that a supply of stamps for retail sale was to be kept at every police station at which letters were received for despatch.)

Suits, summary
Survey papers.
Taluqdari allowance.
Talabana.
Tenures, different kinds of, under the permanent settlement.
Village communities, rules governing

(*ii*) *The Judicial files.*—This series is composed of 212 files of which 51 are subsequent to the Mutiny. The pre-mutiny files are bound up in eight volumes. Their arrangement exhibits the same defects as the revenue series. They have been listed. The last file contains a copy of Dr. Sherwood's account of *Phansigars*, dated December 1816. The following is a list of the more important subjects dealt with in this series :—

Agents, Local
Appeals.
Boats, proposal to levy toll on
British subjects, trial of
Burkandazes.
Claims.
Coins, gold, ancient
Criminals.
Crimes, annual comparative statement of
Chaukidari collections, account of
Dispensaries, charitable
Dasehra.
Dacoities.
Ex-Amirs, removal of, from Hazaribagh to Ghazipur.
Ferries, Public, statement of, ferry collections.
Grants for the maintenance of medical practitioners.
Grants-in-aid to schools.
Ganges, navigation of
Holi.
Infanticide.
Kuttras, register of
Lands, sale of;
Mohurrum.
Nazul property.
Nana Sahib, apprehension of, notification relating to
North-West Provinces, Government of, list of divisions, districts, tahsildars, and police stations under
Processions, religious

Petitions.

Police reports, annual. Police and supplies.

Prisoner's health, Surgeon's report on

Roads, Grand Trunk Road, police arrangements along, road muhallas, on the entire line of, Burdashtkhanas on, printed report on, by Mr. J. Steel, robberies on and proposed employment of European agency for patrolling it. Bundelkhand, Saugar Nerbudda roads, papers regarding

Road Fund Committee.

Rewards.

Sanatorium, Domungurh, transfer to Government.

Serais, register of

Suits.

Sandbanks.

Steamers.

Trees, sunken, removal of

Thugs.

Vernacular language in place of Persian, introduction of, as official language.

Wharf, construction of

(b) *Revenue, Judicial and Miscellaneous registers and statements.*

These consist of 181 volumes of lists and abstracts of letters issued and received, also of the following registers :—

(1) Proceedings of the Committee regulating the bequest of Vankat Achariya for the year 1849.

(2) Minutes of proceedings of the Benares Committee of Improvement.

(3) Pension register, Benares division.

(4) Register of civil suits.

(5) *Waqf* registers.

(6) *Sarai* registers.

(7) Register of lands for public use.

(8) *Nazul* register.

(9) Register of municipal improvements.

(10) Register of roads.

(11) Register of bridges.

(12) Cash account of the Hon'ble Company's Stone Mahal, 1799 to 1802.

(c) *The settlement records.*

Such records are ordinarily kept in the Collector's office. The last revision of the settlement which took placein the period 1840 to 1842 was

not restricted to one district and as several of the settlement officers worked in more than one district, the records of these are kept in the Commissioner's office. They comprise 72 volumes, namely 5 volumes of correspondence—

Volume I.—Letters received in March 1840 by Mr. C. Raikes, Settlement Officer of Benares and Ghazipur.

Volume II.—Letters received by the same from January 1840 to August 1841.

Volume III.—Letters received between January and September 1842 by Mr. C. Chester, Settlement Officer, Benares and Jaunpur.

Volume IV.—Letters received between June 1841 and March 1842 by Messrs. Raikes and Wylly, Settlement Officers of Benares and Ghazipur.

Volume V.—Letters relating to settlement matters received by the Collector of Benares between January 1844 and March 1853.

Twenty-one volumes of village statements. These bear no date, but the paper on which they are written bears a water mark, dated 1841.

Twenty-one volumes of village maps.

Twenty-six settlement registers.

(*d*) *Miscellaneous records arranged chronologically.*

These records consist of—

(1) *Twenty-seven volumes containing miscellaneous correspondence,* from 1796 to 1844, together with one volume containing Philip Robinson's notes with the index to records, 1810 to 1826. The majority of these letters are office copies of letters written by the Collector of Benares and therefore properly belong to the record room of that officer: but they have been very badly bound up, and, mixed up with the Collector's letters are numbers of statements relating to the Benares, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Azamgarh and Gorakhpur districts.

It is among these miscellaneous revenue records that old documents not to be found in the above-mentioned five districts should be looked for. They are labelled "Miscellaneous Revenue Records."

(2) *Six volumes of other miscellaneous records :—*

Volume I.—Circulars received by the Commissioner of the Benares division during 1829 to 1848. This volume contains a number of interesting records noteably—

(*a*) General rules of practice framed in 1829, applicable to the Sudder Board of Revenue and the Commissioners of

Revenue. (These rules were printed and printed copies exist in some offices)

(b) Rules for making settlements of land revenue, framed in 1837.

(c) A printed memorandum of the year 1835 representing the operations of the law for the recovery of arrears of revenue by the sales of lands permanently settled.

Volume II.—A volume of letters sent between January 1819 and December 1823 by the Magistrate of Benares to Mr. Ewer, the Superintendent of Police in the Western Provinces. (When Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were appointed by Regulation I of 1829 the functions of Superintendent of Police for each division were assigned to the Commissioner. The Commissioner's full title was "Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit and Superintendent of Police.")

Volumes III and IV.—Two guard books containing copies of settlement correspondence for the period 1839 to 1845. This relates to the various districts in the Benares division.

Volume V.—One guard book containing copies of correspondence relating to—

(a) the claims of the Raja of Benares in Pindraha, Belwa, etc.,

(b) a memorial of the Raja of Benares of the year 1843,

(c) correspondence regarding irregular partitions in the period 1843-4.

Volume VI.—One guard book containing copies of miscellaneous revenue correspondence relating to the Benares division. This correspondence has been listed.

VI.—Table showing contents of bastas.

TABLE I.

Record room of the Agent to the Governor General.

No. of *bastas.*	Contents.
1.	Five volumes of political letters issued—(Series I) 6th October, 1795, to 10th May, 1804.
2.	Six volumes of political letters issued—(Series I) 13th May, 1804, to 21st January, 1813.
3.	Four volumes of political letters issued—(Series I) 22nd January, 1813, to 10th December, 1822.
4.	Five volumes of political letters issued—(Series I) 10th December, 1822, to 31st March, 1836.

5. Five volumes of political letters issued—(Series I) 6th April, 1836, to 18th September, 1844.

6. Five volumes of political letters issued—(Series I) 22nd September, 1844, to 6th March, 1851.

7. Five volumes of political letters issued—(Series I) 7th March, 1851, to 12th November, 1855.

8. Two volumes of political letters issued—(Series I) 14th November, 1855, to 11th July, 1859.

*9.

10. Five volumes of miscellaneous letters issued—(Series III) 16th July, 1795, to 24th January, 1805.

11. Five volumes of miscellaneous letters received—(Series III) 27th January, 1805, to 30th December, 1809.

12. Five volumes of miscellaneous letters received—(Series III) 1st January, 1810 to 31st December, 1814.

13. Five volumes of miscellaneous letters received—(Series III) 1815 to 1819.

14. Five volumes of miscellaneous letters received—(Series III) 1820 to 1824.

15. Five volumes of miscellaneous letters received—(Series III) 1825 to 1829.

16. Five volumes of miscellaneous letters received—(Series III) 1830 to 29th August, 1833.

17. Five volumes of miscellaneous letters received—(Series III) 25th September, 1833, to 1838.

18. Six volumes of miscellaneous letters received—(Series III) 1839 to 1844.

19. Five volumes of miscellaneous letters received—(Series III) 1845 to 1849.

20. Four volumes of miscellaneous letters received—(Series III) 1850 to 1852.

21. Four volumes of miscellaneous letters received—(Series III) 1853 to 1856.

22. Seven volumes of letters received from the Government—(Series IV) 1836 to 1842.

23. Seven volumes of letters received from the Government—(Series IV) 1843 to 1849.

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*NOTE.—The contents of this *basta* appertain to the Collector of Benares and the *basta* has, therefore, been transferred to that office.

24. Seven volumes of letters received from the Government—(Series IV) 1850 to 1856.
25. Eight volumes of letters received regarding Coorg Family—(Series V) 1834 to 1846.
26. Eight volumes of letters received regarding Coorg Family—(Series V) 1847 to 1854.

Table II.

Contents of bastas *in the record room of the Commissioner.*

Red bastas.—Original correspondence of various Residents at Benares, 96 volumes.

1. One index to Duncan records. Four volumes of miscellaneous correspondence—1776 to 1788.
2. Three volumes of miscellaneous correspondence—1785 to 1788. Four monthly volumes of correspondence—January to March 1788.
3. Eight monthly volumes of correspondence—April to December 1788.
4. Five monthly volumes of correspondence—January to July 1789.
5. Five monthly volumes of correspondence—August to December 1789.
6. One volume of settlement papers, 1789 to 1790. Four monthly volumes of correspondence—January to April 1790.
7. Seven monthly volumes of correspondence—May to November 1790.
8. Four volumes of miscellaneous correspondence—1790 and 1791.
9. Seven monthly volumes of correspondence—for the year 1791.
10. Six monthly volumes of correspondence—January to June 1792.
11. Five monthly volumes of correspondence—July to October 1792.
12. Five monthly volumes of correspondence—November 1792 to May 1793.
13. Five monthly volumes of correspondence—June 1793 to March 1794.
14. Four monthly volumes of correspondence—April to July 1794.
15. Four monthly volumes of correspondence—July to October 1794.

16. One volume of miscellaneous papers for the year 1794.
Three monthly volumes of correspondence—November 1794 to February 1795.

17. Five monthly volumes of correspondence—March to December 1795.

18. One volume of miscellaneous papers for 1795.
Two volumes of settlement records.
One volume of Duncan Records printed.
One volume of index to Philip Robinson's "Ghazipur note book."

18A. Four volumes of Philip Robinson's "Ghazipur note book."
One volume ,, ,, Rough notes, 1787-8 and 1799 to 1810.

19. Four volumes of copies of various proceedings of Duncan.

Yellow bastas.—Proceedings of Residents at Benares.

20.	Five volumes of proceedings,			October 1787 to April 1788.
21.	Three	,,	,,	May to July 1788.
22.	Four	,,	,,	August to December 1788.
23.	Three	,,	,,	January to March 1789.
24.	Three	,,	,,	April to June 1789.
25.	Three	,,	,,	July to September 1789.
26.	Four	,,	,,	October 1789 to January 1790.
27.	Four	,,	,,	February to July 1790.
28.	Two	,,	,,	June and July 1790.
29.	Three	,,	,,	August and October 1790.
30.	Four	,,	,,	November 1790 to February 1791.
31.	Five	,,	,,	March to July 1791.
32.	Five	,,	,,	August 1791 to January 1792.
33.	Two	,,	,,	February and May 1792.
34.	Two	,,	,,	June and July 1792.
35.	Five	,,	,,	August to December 1792.
36.	Five	,,	,,	January to May 1793.
37.	Five	,,	,,	June to October 1793.
38.	Five	,,	,,	November 1793 to March 1794
39.	Four	,,	,,	April to June 1794.
40.	Five	,,	,,	July to November 1794.
41.	Five	,,	,,	December 1794 to April 1795
42.	Four	,,	,,	May to August 1795.

43. One volume of list of proceedings arranged chronologically from 7th August, 1791, to April 1797.
One Alphabetical index to subject of letters issued and received, 1790.
One Alphabetical index to subject of letters issued and received, 1792 to 1795.
One volume of proceedings at the Treasurer's office, September to December 1790.

44.
45.
46. Fourteen volumes of copies of letters issued and miscellaneous statements.

47.
48. Fourteen volumes of settlement registers.

49.
50.
51.
52.
53.
54.
55. These *bastas* contain settlement records.
56.
57.
58.
59.
60.

White bastas.--Index and Abstract Issue and Receipt Registers.

61—95. Contain these 181 registers. The record keeper has prepared a MS. record of the contents of each *basta*.

96—97. Contain twelve miscellaneous registers.

Brown bastas.—Miscellaneous records arranged chronologically, 28 volumes.

98.	Six guard books containing correspondence of	1796.
99.	Five „ „ „	1797.
	One guard book „ „	1798.
100.	Two guard books „ „	1798.
	One guard book „ „	1799.
	One „ „ „	1800 to 1802.
	One „ „ „	1803-4.
	One „ „ „	1805.
101	One „ „ „	1806-7.
	One „ „ „	1808 to 1810.
	One „ „ „	1811 „ 1814.

101. One guard book containing correspondence of 1815-16.
One „ „ „ 1817 to 1819.
One volume of Philip Robinson's notes with index to records 1810 to 1826.

102. One guard book containing correspondence of 1820 to 1823.
One „ „ „ 1823.
One „ „ „ 1824 to 1830.
One „ „ „ 1828 „ 1830.
One „ „ „ 1831 „ 1844.

102A. Six guard books of miscellaneous revenue records described on page 293.

103. Five guard books of general revenue files nos. 1 to 23.

104. Five guard books of general revenue files nos. 32 to 74.

105. Five guard books of general revenue files nos. 75 to 82.

106. Five guard books of general revenue files nos. 83 to 109.

107. Four guard books of general revenue files nos. 110 to 156.

108. Five guard books of general revenue files nos. 159 to 368.

109. Four guard books of general judicial files nos. 13 to 86.

109A. Four guard books of general judicial files nos. 87 to 224.

Black bastas.—Benares District Revenue and Judicial files.

110.	Six guard books containing revenue files nos.				1 to		52.
111.	Six	„	„	„	53	„	88.
112.	Six	„	„	„	89	„	123.
113.	Six	„	„	„	124	„	173.
114.	Six	„	„	„	174	„	219.
115.	Six	„	„	„	220	„	260.
116.	Six	„	„	„	261	„	286.
117.	Six	„	„	„	287	„	310.
118.	Six	„	„	„	311	„	340.
119.	Six	„	„	„	341	„	366.
120.	Six	„	„	„	367	„	393.
121.	Six	„	„	„	394	„	420.
122.	Six	„	„	„	421	„	451.
123.	Five	„	„	„	452	„	472.
124.	Five	„	„	„	473	„	489.
125.	Six	„	„	„	490	„	512.
126.	Six	„	„	„	513	„	973.
127.	Six	„	„	„	1504	„	1760.
128.	Six	„	„	„	1761	„	1898.

129. Six guard books containing revenue files nos. 1899 to 1954.
130. Seven „ „ „ „ 1955 „ 2005.
131. { Three „ „ „ „ 2006 „ 2084.
Two guard books containing judicial files nos. 1 to 114. }
132. Five guard books containing supplementary Benares Revenue and Judicial files.

Blue bastas.—Mirzapur District Revenue and Judicial files.

133. { One guard book of supplementary revenue files.
Five guard books containing revenue files nos. 219 to 510. }

134.	Five	„	„	„	511 „ 626.
135.	Five	„	„	„	627 „ 766.
136.	Five	„	„	„	797 „ 850.
137.	Five	„	„	„	921 „ 981.
138.	Four	„	„	„	982 „ 1006.
139.	Four	„	„	„	1007 „ 1035.
140.	Five	„	„	„	1036 „ 1067.
141.	Five	„	„	„	1068 „ 1101.
142.	Six	„	„	„	1102 „ 1146.
143.	Five	„	„	„	1147 „ 1174.
144.	Five	„	„	„	1175 „ 1221.
145.	Five	„	„	„	1222 „ 1249.
146.	Five	„	„	„	1256 „ 1291.
147.	Five	„	„	„	1292 „ 1318.
148.	Five	„	„	„	1319 „ 1356.
149.	Five	„	„	„	1357 „ 1398.

150. { One guard book „ enclosure to file no. 1398.
Four guard books „ revenue files nos. 1399 to 1410. }

151.	Four guard books containing revenue files nos.				1411 to 1433.
152.	Five	„	„	„	1434 „ 1495.
153.	Five	„	„	„	1496 „ 1573.
154.	Four	„	„	„	1574 to 1612.
155.	Four	„	„	„	1613 „ 1627.
156. {	Two	„	„	„	1628 „ 1648.
	Two	„	„	Judicial nos.	1 „ 84.

Green bastas.—Ghazipur District Revenue and Judicial files.

157.	Five guard books containing revenue files nos.				1 to 68.
158.	Five	„	„	„	87 „ 214.
159.	Five	„	„	„	324 „ 392.
140.	Five	„	„	„	393 „ 421.

161. Five guard books containing revenue files nos. 422 to 436.
162. Five ,, ,, ,, 437 ,, 463.
163. Five ,, ,, ,, 464 ,, 564.
164. Five ,, ,, ,, 565 ,, 594.
165. Six ,, ,, ,, 595 ,, 616.
166. Five ,, ,, ,, 617 ,, 621.
167. Five ,, ,, ,, 622 ,, 653.
168. Five ,, ,, ,, 654 ,, 675.
169. Five ,, ,, ,, 676 ,, 696.
170. Five ,, ,, ,, 697 ,, 723.
171. Five ,, ,, ,, 724 ,, 734A.
172. Five ,, ,, ,, 735 ,, 760.
173. Five ,, ,, ,, 761 ,, 773.
174. Four ,, ,, ,, 774 ,, 1357.
175. Four ,, ,, ,, 1358 ,, 1441.
176. Five ,, ,, ,, 1444 ,, 1469.
177. Four ,, ,, ,, 1470 ,, 1488 (part 2).
178. Five ,, ,, ,, 1488 (part 3) to 1517.

179. {
Three ,, ,, ,, 1518 to 1866.
One ,, ,, supplementary revenue files nos. 1 to 5.
Two guard books ,, judicial files nos. 1 to 151.
}

Purple bastas.—Jaunpur District Revenue and Judicial files.

180. {
One guard book containing revenue files of 1826, 1827 and 1828.
One ,, ,, ,, 1830 and 1831.
One ,, ,, ,, 1832.
One ,, ,, ,, nos. 19 to 97 of 1833.
}

181. {
One ,, ,, ,, ,, 101 ,, 107 of 1833.
One ,, ,, ,, of 1834.
One ,, ,, ,, ,, 1835.
One ,, ,, ,, ,, 1836.
One ,, ,, ,, nos. 24 to 40 of 1837.
}

182. {
Two guard books ,, ,, ,, 41 ,, 231 ,, 1837.
Three ,, ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, 47 ,, 1838.
}

183. {
Three ,, ,, ,, ,, 48 ,, 259 ,, 1838.
Two ,, ,, ,, ,, 51 ,, 63 ,, 1839.
}

184. Five ,, ,, ,, ,, 64 ,, 81 ,, 1839.

185. {
Two ,, ,, ,, ,, 82 ,, 107 ,, 1839.
Three ,, ,, ,, ,, 12 ,, 64 ,, 1840.
}

186.	Five	guard books	containing	revenue files	nos. 65 to 194 of 1840.
187.	Five	„	„	„	„ 21 „ 203 „ 1841.
188.	Three	„	„	„	„ 204 „ 222 „ 1841.
	Two	„	„	„	„ 6 „ 23 „ 1842.
189.	Three	„	„	„	„ 24 „ 60 „ 1842.
	Two	„	„	„	„ 1043.
190.	Two	„	„	„	„ 1844.
	Two	„	„	„	„ 1845.
	One	„	„	„	nos. 8 to 24 „ 1846.
191.	One	„	„	„	„ 30 „ 51 „ 1846.
	Four	„	„	„	of 1848, 49, 50, 51, 52 of 1853.
192.	Four	„	„	„	of 1854 to 1857.
	One	„	„	judicial file no. 1.	
193.	Six	„	„	supplementary revenue files nos. 1 to 10.	
194.	Four	„	„	supplementary revenue files nos. 11 to 18.	
	One	„	„	judicial files nos. 1 and 2.	

195. Loose papers of the years 1818 to 1820.

196. „ „ 1821 „ 1823.

197. „ „ 1824 „ 1826.

198. „ „ 1827 „ 1828.

CHAPTER XXIX.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, BENARES.

I.—Origin of the district and subsequent changes in its area.

II.—General nature of the records.

III.—Classification of the records.

IV.—How to find a record.

V.—Descriptive account of the records.

VI.—Printed lists.

VII.—Lists of files, etc., showing the volumes and *bastas* in which they occur.

N.B.—The records in this record room include, in addition to those appertaining to the present district of Benares.

(1) Revenue records of the Ghazipur and Ballia districts till 1817.

(2) Revenue records of the Jaunpur district till 1818.

(3) Revenue records of the Mirzapur district till 1830.

I.—Origin of the district and subsequent changes in its area.

The origin of the district has been set forth in the history of the Benares Province (page 258). The charge of the Collector of Benares was originally very large including as it did the whole province. In 1817, Ghazipur including Ballia was constituted a separate collectorate. In 1818, Jaunpur was divided off and in 1830 Mirzapur.

There have been numerous minor changes in the constitution of the district. These are summarised as follows on page 135 of the Benares Gazetteer.

" The first change took place in 1818, almost immediately after the constitution of the new districts, when Narwan was transferred from Ghazipùr to Benares in exchange for the small pargana of Khanpur, to the north of the Gumti. In 1822 the whole tappa Guzara was given to Jaunpur, and this was followed in 1833 by the assignment of the Daunra and Sigramau taluq as to the same district. Two more villages went to Jaunpur in 1834, and in 1840 the two outlying villages of Bhitri and Gopalapur, which occupy a bend in the Gumti and had formerly belonged to Guzara, were apportioned to Jaunpur. The boundary was further rectified by the inclusion of five detached villages in pargana Pandrah. Besides these, many other transfers occurred from time to time of which no definite record exists. A large part of Narwan was reallotted to

Ghazipur and a small portion of Dhus to Mirzapur, both before 1840. The last change of any importance was the assignment of six villages of Jaunpur to Pandrah in 1877."

II.—General nature of the records.

The records of this district have suffered heavily by indiscriminate weeding and those that have survived have been classified in a most unsatisfactory manner. In consequence, it is not always an easy matter to find any record. Fortunately, the earlier records are fairly complete. Benares is the earliest collectorship in the United Provinces.

When Jonathan Duncan made over charge of the office of Resident at Benares in September 1795 the post of Resident was virtually abolished. With effect from the 29th September the political work of the late Resident was done by the Agent to the Governor General and the Revenue work by the Collector. The first Collector was Mr. Alexander Duncan who followed the practice of the Resident and held proceedings, the minutes of which were set forth in a register. His successor, Erskine, followed this procedure. Routledge, who succeeded Erskine in 1796, continued these proceedings only until the end of that year. From 1797 onwards letters received were filed in original and letters issued were copied out into a register. The Collector wrote many drafts with his own hand and some of these have been preserved.

Originally the letters received were filed in chronological order, but in 1844 the Collector, Mr. Ommany, introduced the system of classifying official correspondence according to subjects, each mauza and general subject having a misl or file to itself. The system introduced by Ommany was not very strictly observed in subsequent years. In consequence some correspondence was not filed with the appropriate misl. Later, when the records were arranged, these letters were not placed in their proper misls but bound up in a chronological series.

Nor is this the only defect in the classification. When the letters arranged chronologically were bound up in volumes, instead of being arranged in one issue and one receipt series lasting from 1795 to 1843 for revenue letters and the same for judicial letters they were divided into a number of series the dates of which overlap. It is difficult to understand on what principle these several series were made.

The records have not been indexed, but a list of all the files has been made which is reproduced below and printed lists of certain of the records were prepared under the supervision of Mr R. P. Dewhurst, I.C.S., in 1904. These lists are bound up in 6 volumes. Since their compilation

a number of new records (many of which appertain to the periods covered by these lists) have been discovered. In consequence the lists prepared by Mr. Dewhurst are by no means exhaustive but they are useful as showing in some detail the nature of that part of judicial and revenue correspondence which is filed chronologically.

III.—Classification of the records.

The classification is most unsatisfactory. The records as now arranged fall into two main classes. Those arranged chronologically and those made up into files. The records arranged chronologically have been further sub-divided up into series. The classification is as follows :—

1. THE RECORDS ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY.

(a) Revenue correspondence.

Series I.—Letters issued from 1799 to 1858, 4 volumes.

Series II.—Letters received from 1799 to 1856, 9 volumes.

Series III.—Letters received from 1818 to 1820, 3 volumes.

Series IV.—Letters received and issued from 1843 to 1854, 3 volumes.

(Printed lists of the majority of the above letters exist.)

Series V.—Proceedings and copies of correspondence of the Collector, 1795 to 1803, 9 volumes. (In addition to the above there is in the Commissioner's office, much of the early correspondence of the Collector of Benares. This correspondence consists of original letters received and drafts of letters issued and is contained in the miscellaneous records arranged chronologically which are tied up in brown *bastas* nos. 98 to 102 in the Commissioner's record room.)

(b) Judicial correspondence.

Series I.—Letters received from 1796 to 1858, 6 volumes.

Series II.—Letters issued and received from 1800 to 1857, 4 volumes. (Printed lists of the above exist.)

(c) Educational correspondence.

Only one volume exists containing the correspondence for the period 1842 to 1853. (A printed list of this exists.)

2. RECORDS ARRANGED IN FILES.

These records date from 1844 and have been made up into 152 files which have been bound up in 45 volumes.

IV.—How to find a record.

If the record be prior to 1844 the printed lists should be consulted. If it is not in the printed lists, it may be taken that if the paper sought

for is of a judicial nature it has been destroyed. If, on the other hand, the paper in question relates to revenue matters, it should be looked for in series V of the revenue records arranged chronologically and, if not there, in the miscellaneous revenue records in *bastas* 98 to 102 in the Commissioner's office. If the revenue record be of a date later than 1843, it should be looked for in the appropriate file, and if not there, the lists setting forth the contents of series IV of the revenue correspondence should be consulted. In the case of judicial correspondence, series III should be consulted and, if educational, the volume of educational correspondence.

V.—Descriptive account of the records.

1. The chronological series.

(*a*) *The revenue correspondence.*

Series V.—It is convenient to deal with series V first because this contains the earliest records. At the time these series were constituted, the existence of series V was not known. This explains why the earliest series bears the no. V. This series consists of 9 volumes.

Volume I—Contains proceedings of Collector of Benares from 29th September, 1795, to 31st December, 1795. These proceedings were held by Mr. Alexander Duncan, Collector of Benares. There is an alphabetical index of the contents at the beginning of the volume.

Volume II.—Proceedings of the Collector of Benares in January and February 1796. The earlier proceedings are those of Mr. Alexander Duncan, the later those of Mr. J. D. Erskine. There is an alphabetical index at the beginning of this volume.

Volume III.—Proceedings of the Collector from 1st March to 29th July, 1796. The earlier proceedings are those of Mr. Erskine and the later ones those of Mr. J. Routledge. There is no index to this volume.

After the year 1796 the Collector no longer kept his records in the form of proceedings. The earliest proceeding is dated the 29th September, 1795, and records a letter to Alexander Duncan, Collector of the Revenue and Customs in the zamindari of Benares, from the acting Resident stating that from the 29th September the new system of conducting the business of the zamindari should take effect and handing over charge of that part of the Residency that related to the collection of the revenue and customs and the balance of the cash in the treasury and such of the

records of the Resident's office as appertained to the Collector's office.

The second proceeding is dated the 1st of October and records the issue on that date of a proclamation declaring the jama of the country to be fixed in perpetuity.

These volumes of proceedings contain monthly treasury accounts. Among the more important subjects dealt with, mention may be made of coinage, revenue, pensions, European residents in the district, ammunition for sebundies, bullocks for the same, indigo works, bills of exchange, hal towjees, saltpetre, customs duties, changes of Commanding Officers, march of troops, guards, supplies, pay of troops, farming of land, takavi. Much of the correspondence deals with the public granaries. There were Golahs at Buxar, Benares, Chunar, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and other places, for the storage of Government grain. Mr. William Berrie was in 1795 Inspector of Government Granaries. The records tell us that the total amount of all kinds of grain in the granaries on the 3rd of December, 1795, was 1,15,677 maunds.

There is a good deal of correspondence with European residents in the Benares Province. The correspondence was chiefly about indigo and disputes regarding customs duties. The correspondence shows that there were about 50 non-officials and 14 officials in the Province of Benares at that time. The proceedings contain the annual mulki treasury accounts.

The remainder of the volumes of this series consists of copies of letters issued and original letters received or copies thereof. The letters date from the 1st January, 1797. The earlier letters deal with the customs as well as land revenue. Until the 16th of March, 1800, the Collector of Benares was also Collector of Customs. On the 16th March, 1800, Jacob Rider was appointed Collector of Customs.

Much of the earlier correspondence relates to the state of the granaries. A great deal of loss was caused to Government by damage to the grain, it having been stored when it was damp. The institution and working of these granaries would make an interesting subject for an essay. On the 29th March, 1800, the Collector was ordered to purchase one lakh of maunds of barley from the Rabi crop. There is some interesting correspondence regarding the respective virtues of stone and mud Golahs.

There is much correspondence regarding the settlement of Pargana Lukhnesar. On the 16th May, 1800, Routledge, the Collector, wrote a

22 page report on the subject. These parganas had hitherto been held kham.

There is an interesting report by Routledge, dated the 6th June, 1800, on tobacco and betel-nut grown in the province. The Stone Mahal is also a subject of much correspondence. The bulk of the correspondence, as in the case of all Collectors, relates to the collection and remission of land revenue, tahsildars, jagirs, supplies for troops, settlement of attached villages and sales of land in execution of decrees.

Series I to IV.—The contents of these which in part overlap series V have been listed in volumes I, II and III of the printed lists. Series IV is from 1843 and is listed in volume III. This series consists of papers which should have been inserted in the files to be described shortly. Any missing paper in a file should be looked for in this series. Among the more important subjects dealt with in series I to III the following may be mentioned :—

The building of cantonments at Benares, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur and Sultanpur and sepoys' lines at Chunar, tahsildars, patwaris, village watchmen, mirdahs and other officials, refractory zamindars, roads, ferries, settlement, salt, dâk bungalows, erection of a mausoleum to Lord Cornwallis, acquisition of land, regimental bazars, abkari, erection of a hospital for the insane, Benares house tax, istimrari pattas, construction of courts and other Government buildings, tolls, transfer of territory to other districts, surveys, poppy cultivation, education, treasury rules, blind asylum established by Raja Kali Shankar Ghosal in 1825, coffee plantations, partitions, road fund, nazul, muafis, Family Domains of Raja of Benares, revenue touzies, embezzlements, Local Agents at Benares, stamps. The papers of 1858 contain some references to the Mutiny.

(*b*) *The Judicial correspondence.*

These letters have been subjected to severe weeding. The few that have survived this process have been listed and, as their general nature is the same as those in the office of the Collector of Mirzapur which are described in some detail, it is not necessary to give any description in the present place. The chief value of the Benares judicial records lies in the fact that they contain some letters addressed to the Magistrate by Nizamat Adawlut and the Court of Circuit which appertain to the years of which the letters are missing in the Mirzapur records. The Mirzapur series contains no letters of the period 1803 to 1808 inclusive. A few letters sent by the Nizamat Adawlut and the Court of Circuit in this period have been preserved in

the Benares Collector's office. The following are the subjects dealt with according to years :—

1803—The form of annual report of robberies and other heinous crimes, employment of convicts, transportation of convicts.

1804—Abolition of the posts of tahsildar in the Benares Province and the placing of the police under the Magistrate, directions to Judges of Circuit on the method of examining the proceedings of Magistrates, bribery of police, procedure in criminal charges against police officers, forms of report on persons confined by Magistrates until they find security for their good behaviour.

1805—An order prohibiting the use of fetters in cases of persons charged with trivial offences, rate of diet allowance to convicts, prohibition of the emissaries of Holkar collecting recruits.

1806—Transportation of convicts, guard-boats, inspection of thanas and police establishment entertained by tahsildars in the Benares Province.

1807—Form of report of persons confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, distinction between prisoners sentenced by Magistrates and those sentenced by the Court of Circuit, order prohibiting the transfer of police daroghas without the sanction of the Court of Circuit.

(c) *Educational correspondence.*

Most of this is of an unimportant nature and deals largely with indigenous education and village schools. There is some correspondence about the Sub-Inspector of Schools and Sub-Superintendents of village schools. The most important document in the series is an extract from a note of the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 25th July, 1848, on the subject of Sanskrit and Missionary Schools at Benares.

VI.—Printed lists.

Six volumes of printed lists of the correspondence arranged in chronological order exist. These lists cover only a portion of the correspondence because at the time they were prepared it was thought that the documents listed were all that existed. The papers subsequently discovered have not been listed.

Volumes I, II and III of the printed lists cover series I, II, III and IV of the Revenue correspondence.

Volumes IV and V of the printed lists cover series I and II of the judicial correspondence.

Volume VI covers the letters contained in the single volume of educational correspondence. The following tables show to which volume of records each printed list relates.

VII.—Lists of files, etc., showing the volumes and *bastas* in which they occur. Revenue correspondence.

Number of volume.	Date of correspondence.	Nature of letters.	Volume and page in printed list of contents.	Number of *basta* in which tied up.
	Series I.			
1	1799 to 1809 ..	Issued ..	Volume I, pages 35 to 37 ..	3
2	1810 ,, 1818 ..	Do. ..	,, ,, 37 ,, 39 ..	3
3	1829 ,, 1855 ..	Do. ..	,, ,, 39 ,, end..	3
4	1858*		,, II, part II, pages 1 to 7.	3
	Series II.			
1	1799 to 1804 ..	Received ..	Volume I, pages 1 to 5 ..	3
2	1805 ,, 1810 ..	Ditto ..	,, ,, 5 ,, 7 ..	3
3	1811	Ditto ..	,, ,, 10 ,, 12 ..	4
4	1812 to 1816 ..	Ditto ..	,, ,, 12 ,, 19 ..	4
5	1816 ,, 1821† ..	Ditto ..	,, ,, 19 ,, 25 ..	4
6	1822 ,, 1826 ..	Ditto ..	,, ,, 25 ,, 27 ..	4
7	1827 (January to April)	Ditto ..	Not listed	4
8	1828 to 1835 ..	Ditto ..	Volume I, pages 27 to 30 ..	4
9	1836 ,, 1855 ..	Ditto ..	,, ,, 30 ,, 35 ..	4
	Series III.			
1	1818 (January to April)	Received ..	Volume II, part I, pages 1 to 10.	5
2	1819 (July to December)	Ditto ..	Volume II, part I, pages 10 to 22.	5
3	1820 (Ditto)..	Ditto ..	Volume II, part I, pages 22 to 31.	5
	Series IV.‡			
1	1843 to 1852 ..	Letters received and issued mixed.	Volume III, scattered about the whole volume.	5
2	1846 ,, 1851 ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	5
3	1847 ,, 1854 ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	5

* Included among pre-Mutiny records because listed as such.

† Series III comes in between the earlier and later letters in this volume.

‡ Series IV contains letters which properly belong to the files described later. It will be noticed that the contents of the various volumes overlap, but in the printed list (volume III) strict chronology is preserved so that letters of all the three volumes of this series may appear on the same page of the printed list.

Judicial correspondence.

Number of volume.	Dates of correspondence.	Nature of letters.	Volume and page in printed list.	Number of *basta* in which tied up.
	Series I.			
1	1796 to 1808 ..	Received ..	Volume IV, pages 1 to 5 ..	1
2	1821 ,, 1825 ..	Ditto ..	,, ,, 5 ,, 11 ..	1
3	1826 ,, 1829 ..	Ditto ..	,, ,, 11 ,, 17 ..	1
4	1831 ,, 1834 ..	Ditto ..	,, ,, 17 ,, 20 ..	1
5	1841 ,, 1852 ..	Ditto ..	,, ,, 20 ,, 23 ..	1
6	1857 ,, 1858 ..	Ditto ..	,, ,, 23 ,, 29 ..	1
	Series II.			
1	1800 to 1820 ..	Issue and receipt mixed.	Volume V, pages 1 to 6 ..	2
2	1822 ,, 1847 ..	Ditto ..	,, ,, 6 ,, 11 ..	2
3	1848 ,, 1857 ..	Ditto ..	,, ,, 12 ,, 23 ..	2
4	1855 ,, 1857 ..	(Ditto, bracketed with 3)	,, IV, page 30 .. ,, V, pages 16 to 28 ..	2
	Series III.			
1	1842 to 833.. ..	Issues ..	Not listed (copies) ..	2

Educational correspondence.

1. Volume 1843 to 1850. Listed in volume VI of printed lists.

(2) *The records which are arranged in files.*

As a list of these files is given below, description is unnecessary. It will suffice to repeat that series IV of the chronological series of revenue records contains papers that belong to these files. Correspondence missing in the files should be looked for in series IV.

The letters which compose these files begin from the year 1843.

The body sheet on list of documents at the beginning of each file is often incomplete and is therefore not to be relied upon.

Table showing the subjects of the files and their arrangement.

Number of file.	Subject.	Number of guard-book in which bound.	Number of *basta* in which tied up.
	I.—Files relating to mauzas.		
1	Pargana Athganwan, mauza Ahrak	I	6
2	" " " Chorapur	I	6
3	" " " Sabhaipur	I	6
4	" " " Tulshipatti	I	6
5	" Barhwal " Bisunderi	I	6
6	" Barah " Karaundi	I	6
7	" " " Sharfuddinpur	I	6
8	" " " Tanda Kalan	I	6
9	" Dehat Amanat, " Jitapur	II	5
10	" " " Karsarah	II	6
11	" " " Tarapur	II	6
12	" " " Tikri	II	6
13	" Dhus " Basni Bazidpur ..	II	6
14	" " " Muhdiur Naraini ..	II	6
15	" " " Rampur	II	6
16	" Katehar " Bela	II	6
17	" " " Bhawanipur.. ..	II	6
18	" " " Bhutpurwa	II	6
19	" " " Babiyaon	II	6
20	" " " Cholapur	II	6
21	" " " Chandraoti	III	6
22	" " " Dharsauna	III	6
23	" " " Mahagaon	III	6
24	" " " Bamgaon	III	6
25	" " " Rauna	III	6
26	" Kaswar " Jagatpur	III	6
27	" " " Kurna dauri ..	III	6
28	" Kol Aslah " Baraunda	III	6

Table showing the subjects of the files and their arrangement—(contd.).

Number of file.	Subject.				Number of guard-book in which bound.	Number of *basta* in which tied up.
	I.—Files relating to mauzas.					
29	Pargana	Kol Aslah,	mauza	Kathorwa	III	6
30	"	"	"	Mulka	III	6
31	"	"	"	Roh	III	6
32	"	"	"	Tilari Narainpur ..	III	6
33	"	Jalhupur	"	Baranpura	III	6
34	"	"	"	Chatyaon	IV	6
35	"	"	"	Chandpur	IV	6
36	"	"	"	Khalaspur	IV	6
37	"	"	"	Mustafabad	IV	6
38	"	"	"	Narainpur	IV	6
39	"	"	"	Ramchandipur ..	IV	6
40	"	"	"	Tarsaon	IV	6
41	"	Mawai	"	Chirsureswar ..	V	6
42	"	"	"	Chitampur	V	6
43	"	"	"	Kaor Kalan	V	6
44	"	"	"	Muhammadpur ..	V	6
45	"	"	"	Kallan	V	6
46	"	"	"	Mawari Tarua ..	V	6
47	"	"	"	Malo Khar	V	6
48	"	Mahwari	"	Mahwar Mirpati ..	V	6
49	"	"	"	Sarai Balua	V	6
50	"	Majwar	"	Allahi	V	6
51	"	Narwan	"	Dirgaon	V	6
52	"	"	"	Jalalpur Parasdiha ..	VI	6
53	"	"	"	Asand Jagdispur ..	VI	6
54	"	Pandrah	"	Anei	VI	6
55	"	"	"	Bikapur Janakpatti ..	VI	6
56	"	"	"	Kharam Kusamia ..	VI	6

Table showing the subjects of the files and their arrangement—(contd.).

Number of file.	Subject.	Number of guard-book in which bound.	Number of *basta* in which tied up.
	I.—Files relating to mauzas—(concluded).		
57	Pargana Pandrah, mauza Kodaru	VI	6
58	" " " Nimach	VI	6
59	" " " Sampur	VI	6
60	" " " Sarawan	VI	6
61	" Rahlupur " Chandausi	VI	6
62	" " " Chandika	VI	6
63	" " " Khajurgaon.. ..	VI	6
64	" " " Ratanpura	VII	6
65	" Sheopur " Rustampur.. ..	VII	6
66	" " " Tarapur	VII	6
67	" " " Taktakpur	VII	6
68	" " " Tarna Ganeshpur ..	VII	6
	II.—Miscellaneous.		
69	Abkari, 1853 to 1858 (see also file no. 86)	VII	6
70	Accountant and civil auditor. Correspondence with—1848 to 1850	VIII	7
71	Appointment, employment, and education of covenanted officers	VIII	7
72	Appointment and removal of subordinate officials ..	VIII	7
73	Balance of land revenue, 1844 to 1854	IX	7
74	Boundary disputes under Act I of 1857. Decision of—	X	7
75	Burial ground at Benares	X	7
76	Cash and stamp balances, etc., 1853 to 1857	X	7
77	Chaukaghat bridge over the Burna, 1853 to 1859 ..	XI	7
78	Compensation of lands taken up for roads, 1854 to 1855 ..	XI	7
79	Construction of public bath at Benares, 1847 to 1855 ..	XII	7
80	Costs in suits other than pauper suits, to which Government is a party, 1852 to 1855	XII	7
81	Daftar Sani of Raja of Benares (contains copies of Duncan records)	XIII	7

Table showing the subjects of the files and their arrangement—(contd.).

Number of file.	Subject.	Number of guard-book in which bound.	Number of *basta* in which tied up.
	II.—Miscellaneous—(contd.).		
82	Electric telegraph	XIII	7
83	Employment of Jagarnath Prasad as Treasurer of the Dewanny Adawlut, Benares	XIII	7
84	Estate of Bibi Khanam Jan, widow of Colonel Wilford, 1847 to 1857	XIV	7
85	Estate of wards, 1845 to 1855	XIV	7
86	Excise (opium)	XIV	7
87	Gudaulia nala and other improvements, 1849 ..	XV	8
88	Government books and schools, 1854 to 1855.. ..	XV	8
89	Great Trigonometrical Survey	XV	8
90	Ground rent for Nana Farnivish's land	XV	8
91	Increment or decrement from changes of rivers, 1853 to 1857	XVI	8
92	Kaithi bungalow on the Benares-Ghazipur road ..	XVI	8
93	Kistbandis, 1845 to 1850	XVI	8
94	Letters sent by the local agents to the Commissioner of the Benares division, 1846 to 1851	XVII	8
95	Lithographed forms, 1844 to 1852	XVIII	8
96	Local agency funds, 1849 to 1855	XVIII	8
97	Muafi lands, 1844 to 1855	XIX	8
98	,, statements of parganas Narwan, Ralhupur, and taluka Jalupur	XX	8
99	Maps and other papers relating to land acquisition by the East Indian Railway	XX	8
100	Maps. Correspondence regarding——	XX	8
101	,, Statements and correspondence regarding cantonment lands, 1851 to 1852	XXI	8
102	Mahal and mauza registers. Correspondence concerning the preparation of——	XXII	9
103	Meteorological register..	XXII	9
104	Mint at Benares	XXII	9
105	Mutation register	XXII	9

Table showing the subjects of the files and their arrangement—(contd.).

Number of file.	Subject.	Number of guard-book in which bound.	Number of *basta* in which tied up.
	II.—Miscellaneous—(contd.).		
106	Nazul land at Killa Kahna, 1849 to 1850	XXII	9
107	Outstanding sums due to Lachmi Narain, vakil, 1846 to 1850	XXII	9
108	Paris and other exhibitions, 1850 to 1855	XXIII	9
109	Partitions and irregular *Batwaras*, 1853 to 1857 ..	XXIII	9
110	Patriotic fund, 1855	XXIV	9
111	Patwari papers	XXIV	9
112	Pensions, 1855 to 1857..	XXIV	9
113	Planting of trees by tenants against the will of the landlord	XXIV	9
114	Police reports for 1854 and 1856. Orders on—— ..	XXV	9
115	Prices current of stores and materials in the district of Benares, 1852 to 1857	XXVI	9
116	Printing presses	XXVI	9
117	Procedure when papers of settlement cases are required by the civil court, 1846 to 1849	XXVII	9
118	Property of Musammat Hingan, prostitute, deceased ..	XXVII	9
119	Purjauti, 1855	XXVII	9
120	Pattidari transfers, 1841 to 1855	XXVIII	9
121	Rani Bhawani's estate..	XXIX	10
122	Records. Arrangement of——, 1845 to 1855.. ..	XXX	10
123	Recovery of Government dues in pauper suits, 1851 to 1854	XXXI	10
124	Resources and products of India, 1847 to 1855 ..	XXXII	10
125	Revenue administration reports, 1851 to 1855 ..	XXXIII	10
126	" authorities and decrease of civil courts ..	XXXIII	10
127	Road and ferry fund committee, Benares. Letters issued by——	XXXIV and XXXV.	10
128	Roads and ferry fund committee, Benares. Correspondence relating to road, grand trunk, vide file no. 151 ..	XXXVI	11
129	Roads and mauzas. List of the lines of——.. ..	XXXVI	11

Table showing the subjects of the files and their arrangement—(concld.).

Number of file.	Subject	Number of guard book in which bound.	Number of basta in which tied up.
	II.—Miscellaneous—(concld.).		
130	Sales in satisfaction of decrees	XXXVI	11
131	Salt, 1844	XXXVI	11
132	Samples of printed and lithographed forms, 1855 ..	XXXVII	11
133	Settlement records. Preservation of—	XXXVII	11
134	Settlement in perpetuity of mauza Anjorapur and Chak Gajra, pargana Pandrah	XXXVII	11
135	Sheo Prasad Singh's charitable fund, 1854-5 ..	XXXVII	11
136	Short-weight coin	XXXVII	11
137	Sixteen villages included in the *halka* of Shukur in Benares city	XXXVII	11
138	Statistical information relating to the Benares district called for by Government	XXXVIII	11
139	Statements of parganas Barah, Dhus, Májhwar Mawai ..	XXXVIII	11
140	Statement of business disposed of and pending in the Benares collectorate, 1852 to 1855	XXXIX	11
141	Steam Navigation of the Ganges	XL	11
142	Superintendent of the Family Domains, Raja of Benares	XL	11
143	Supplies for troops	XL	11
144	Supply of boats, 1852 to 1855	XLI	11
145	Thuggee and dacoity, 1856-7	XLI	11
146	Traffic on the main roads	XLI	11
147	Weekly memorandum of current silver coins in the Collector's treasury, 1850-1	XLI	11
148	Weights and measures	XLI	11
149	Annual reports sent to Sessions Judge, 1844 to 1861 ..	XLII	11
150	Letters from the Sessions Judge to the Magistrate of Benares, 1843	XLII	11
151	Grand Trunk road. Correspondence regarding— ..	XLIII and XLIV.	11
152	Sital Singh's and Venkat Acharaya trust	XLV	11

CHAPTER XXX.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, GHAZIPUR.

I.—Origin of the district and changes in its area.

II.—General Nature of the Records.

III.—Classification of the Records.

IV.—Descriptive Account of the Records.

V.—Table showing the Contents of Bastas.

VI.—List of Collectors of Ghazipur from 1817 to 1855.

VII.—List of Judges and Magistrates of zillah Ghazipur before the offices of Magistrate and Collector were amalgamated.

N. B.—The records in this record room include, in addition to those relating to the present Ghazipur district, the following :—

(1) Records of the Ballia district from 1817.

(2) Records appertaining to Chakla Azamgarh (*i.e.*, the present tahsils of Sagri, Ghosi, and Muhammadabad) from 1st February, 1820 to the 18th September, 1832.

(3) Records appertaining to pargana Chaunsa, Shahabad district, from the 1st April, 1817 to the 1st October, 1818.

(4) Records appertaining to the Jaunpur district from April, 1816 to the 31st March, 1817.

I—Origin of the district and changes in its area.

The present Ghazipur district was part of the province of Benares ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of 21st May, 1775. A Resident was appointed, but it was not until after Chet Singh's rebellion in 1781 that the Resident interfered in the administration of the province. As a result of that rebellion the administration of the province was transferred from the Raja to the Resident. On the 1st February, 1788, Jonathan Duncan, the Resident, appointed Moulvi Umar Ali Judge and Magistrate of the town of Ghazipur from the 1st February, 1788, and gave him the ontrol of the police. In August, 1795, a Collector for the whole of the Benares province was substituted for the Resident and an English Judge and Magistrate was appointed for that part of the Benares district known as the Ghazipur zillah. The Judge had to live at Ghazipur. The first incumbent appears to have been John Richardson. He was succeeded by Jacob Rider. This arrangement did not persist long, as early

as March, 1797, Ghazipur had ceased to have its own Judge and Magistrate. After the abolition of the office Chaunsa and the parganas of the Ghazipur district south of the Ganges were attached to the jurisdiction of the Judge and Magistrate, Mirzapur. The parganas of Saidpur, Karanda, and Ghazipur were attached to the jurisdiction of the Judge and Magistrate of Benares and the rest of the present Ghazipur district and the whole of the present Ballia district were attached to the jurisdiction of the Judge and Magistrate of Jaunpur. On the 5th March, 1799, the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the division of Benares recommended that an European Registrar should be stationed at Ghazipur to look after the jail and the police. This recommendation was not given effect to until 1812 when the Superintendent of Police in the Western Province reported to the Governor General the inefficient state of the police and the alarming prevalence of violent affrays in the part of the jurisdication of the Benares court and of the thanas of the Jaunpur district situated near the town of Ghazipur and recommended that an officer be deputed to Ghazipur to exercise the powers of a magistrate in that town and in the adjacent thanas lying partly within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Benares, Mirzapur, and Jaunpur. Accordingly Mr. W. Loch was deputed to the town of Ghazipur with the powers of Magistrate of that town and such of the adjacent thanas as the Magistrates of Jaunpur, Mirzapur, and Benares deemed expedient to hand over to him.

All this while there was only one Collector for the whole of the Benares province including the present of a districts of Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia, and part of the Shahabad district. The land revenue collections got greatly into arrears and armed forces had occasionally to be sent into the eastern part of the district to coerce the zamindars into obedience. Accordingly Mr. Deane, Commissioner * in the Provinces of Benares and Behar, recommended that the parganas most remote from the residence of the Collector of Benares should be placed under the separate control of a junior revenue officer. He suggested the following parganas :—

Zamania.	Dehma.
Mahaich.	Ballia.
Zahurabad.	Kharid.
Shadiabad.	Kopachit.
Pachotar.	Sikandarpur.

* Regulation I of 1816 removed the province of Benares from the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces and placed it, together with Behar, under a separate Commissioner. At first there was but one Commissioner later a Board was constituted.

Karanda.
Saidpur.
Bahriabad.
Muhammadabad.
Ghazipur.
Bhadaon.
Garha.
Lakhnesar.
Chaunsa.

These parganas, said Mr. Deane, "comprehend the whole of the country now placed under the magisterial control of Mr. R. Bird at Ghazipur and pay to Government an annual land revenue of Rs. 13,19,771-0-0. By separating them entirely from the general authority of the Collector of Benares and entrusting the charge to Mr. Barlow no additional expense to Government need be incurred. On the contrary, this most beneficial arrangement may be carried into full effect so as to ensure an immediate gain of Rs. 3,000 per annum."

The gain was to be made by reduction in the sadr office establishment at Benares and saving of the Tahsildar's commission on the collection of the land revenue of two tahsils which would, after the fixing of the Collector's Cutcherry at Ghazipur, be paid direct into that treasury. A deputation allowance of Rs. 12 per diem was proposed for Mr. Barlow. The Governor General "entirely approved" of these proposals.

Mr. Deane was not correct in stating that the above-named parganas comprehended the whole of the country placed under the control of the Magistrate at Ghazipur. He omitted the pargana of Khanpur which was subsequently added to the Collector's jurisdiction.

Mr. Barlow, who was appointed officiating Collector of Ghazipur, began work as such on the 1st April, 1817. He was designated "Officiating Collector of Ghazipur," while Mr. R. M. Bird, who was a successor of Mr. Loch already mentioned, was designated "Joint Magistrate of zillah Ghazipur." Thus Ghazipur became a separate district as regards both revenue and judicial administration, with effect from the 1st April, 1817.

The following changes were subsequently made in the Collector's jurisdiction :—

On the 1st October, 1818, pargana Chaunsa was transferred to the Shahabad collectorship and on the same day pargana Khanpur was transferred from the Benares to the Ghazipur district in exchange for pargana Narwar. On the 1st February, 1820, Chakla Azamgarh was added to Barlow's jurisdiction. This Chakla was composed of the present tahsils Sagri, Ghosi, and Muhammadabad (the latter included Chiryakot which was then a separate tahsil). Chakla Azamgarh was never merged into the Ghazipur district, not being permanently settled. Its

accounts were always shown separately and on the 18th September, 1832, when the Azamgarh district was formed, this Chakla was handed over to the Collector of Azamgarh. The present Ballia district remained part of the Ghazipur district until long after the mutiny.

II—General Nature of Records.

The original records date from 1817. Almost all the records relating to the Magistrate's office as opposed to that of the Collector have been destroyed. Until 1st April, 1817, the Ghazipur district was under the Collector of Benares, hence the revenue records prior to that date are in the offices of the Commissioner and the Collector of Benares, the Commissioner's office containing the Resident's records.

From 1817 until 1855 the revenue records are numerous, but practically the whole of the records for the years 1856 and 1857 have been weeded out.*

The Ghazipur records are not made up into files. The original letters received have been to some extent classified and pasted in chronological order in guard books.

Each letter issued was copied into a register at the time it was written. Thus, in order to follow correspondence between any two officers, two series of records—the issue series and the receipt series—have to be consulted. The method of classification is shown in section 3.

As is invariably the case with the records in District Officers' offices, the letters issued are more interesting and valuable than those received, since they describe the state of the district, while the letters received are largely in the nature of calls for information and orders issued as the result of the information supplied.

N.B.—The Ghazipur record room contains no records of a general nature which are not to be found in other record rooms in a more complete state. Thus only those interested in Ghazipur local affairs would consult the records at Ghazipur. The Ghazipur records have been neither listed, indexed nor calendered.

III—Classification of the records.

1. Revenue Records.

(a) Letters received.

Series I.—Correspondence with Collector of Benares relating to the Ghazipur district, 1802—1820, 3 volumes.

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* There exist, however, registers in which are entered brief abstracts of all correspondence of the years 1856 and 1857. These registers are tied up in *bastas*,

Series II.—Letters from Board of Commissioners, Board of Revenue and Commissioner, 1817—1855, 47 volumes.

Series III.—Revenue circulars received by the Collector of Ghazipur, 1817—1855, 19 volumes.

Series IV.—Circulars from the Accountant received by the Collector of Ghazipur, 1835—1853, one volume.

Series V.—Letters received by the Local Agents at Ghazipur, 1822—1846, 1 volume.

Series VI.—Letters from the Commissioner to Mr. H. Davidson, Deputy Collector, 1848-49, one volume.

Series VII.—Letters from the Commissioner relating to alluvial mahals, 1849—52, 1 volume.

(b) Letters issued.

Series I.—All letters issued between 4th May, 1816 and April 30th, 1821, 5 volumes.

Series II.—Letters issued to the Board of Revenue between 1st May, 1821 and February, 1828, 7 volumes.

Series III.—Revenue letters issued classified according to subjects, 1828 to 1831, 2 volumes.

Series IV.—Letters issued to the Commissioner between May, 1831 and December, 1855, 25 volumes.

Series V.—Miscellaneous letters issued between May, 1821 and December, 1853, 35 volumes.

Series VI.—Letters issued by the Local Agents between 1821 and 1855, 1 volume.

Series VII.—Letters issued by Mr. Davidson, Deputy Collector, in 1849, 1 volume.

(c) Miscellaneous records, i.e., registers, statements, files and copies of correspondence.

2. SETTLEMENT RECORDS.

(a) Records of Mr. Lushington's settlement of Saidpur Bhitri, 1831 to 1834.

(b) Records of Mr. Edmonstone's settlement, 1835 to 1837.

(c) Records of settlements made by Messrs Raikes, Wynyard, and Barnes, 1839 to 1842.

(d) Miscellaneous, including Mr. Peploe Smith's settlement in 1838.

The following table shows the corresponding letters of the issues and receipts series :—

Letters received.	Letters issued.	Remarks.
Series I	Nil.	
Series II	Series I	
Series III	Series II. Series III. Series IV.	
Series IV	Series I. Series V.	
Series V	Series VI	A register in basta no. 26 contains the accounts of the Local Agency Fund.
Series VI	Series VII	A volume of correspondence regarding *diara* lands is supplementary to series VII.
Series VII	Series IV	

IV—Descriptive account of the records.

Revenue records.

Letters received.

Series I.—Correspondence with the Collector of Benares relating to Ghazipur district 1802 to 1820, 3 volumes.

(These are tied up in basta no. 1.)

Until 1817 Ghazipur formed part of the Benares district. After it was made a separate revenue charge, copies were taken of a number of letters that had been received by the Collector of Benares which related to the Ghazipur district. These copies were taken as they were required at various times. The copies have been arranged chronologically in three guard books.

Series II.—Letters received from the Board of Revenue or Commissioner, 47 volumes. (These are tied up in bastas nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.)

This series runs without a break from January, 1817 till December, 1855. It fills 47 guard-books. Until March, 1829, when the post of of Commissioner was created, the correspondence of the Collector was direct with the Board of Revenue. Hence all the letters of the series up to March, 1829 are incorporated in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue and are in the record-room of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad. The contents of the correspondence between the Board and the Collector, except as throwing light on the very unsatisfactory nature of

the earlier arrangements for the settlement of the land revenue, are not of much general historical interest. They have of course considerable local value. They relate to pensions, sales of land for failure to pay land revenue, farming of revenue-paying lands, re-settlement owing to diluvion or deterioration of the soil and other causes, erection of embankments, methods of dealing with refractory zamındars, rent-free grants, jagirs, the legality of tahsildars charging batta against zamindars, the acquisition of land for Government purposes, such as cavalry cantonment, jail, etc. From 1829 onwards the letters are between the Collector and the Commissioner. Ghazipur came under the 9th or Gorakhpur division and the correspondence is with the Commissioner of that division. But, as in all matters of importance, Commissioner was largely a channel of communication between the Collector and the Board, all the more important letters will be found in the Board's records. The correspondence with the Commissioner is of much the same nature as that with the Board. It relates to petitions of various people, sales of land for arrears of revenue, execution of decrees, writing off arrears of land revenue and other irrecoverable balances, management of estates of minors, fines on persons who failed to stamp documents sufficiently, appointment of patwaris, takavi for poppy cultivation (the Collector of Ghazıpur being for some time Deputy Opium Agent), the partition of mahals, conduct of cases to which Government was a party, revenue settlements, audit objections, leave applications, increase of establishment, posting of officers, rules for the management of estates under attachment, jagirs, regulation of the Kanuñgo establishment, employment of covenanted assistants, trade, salt, census, excise, and the thousand and one things that arıse in connection with the settlement and collection of land revenue. Some of these records are of a general nature, such as lithographed instructions for the management of the Stamp Department and regulations regarding the pensions of subordinate employées.

Series III.—Revenue Circulars received by the Collector of Ghazipur 1817 to 1855, 19 volumes. (These are tied up in bastas 10, 11, 12, and 13.)

Between 1817 and 1929 these circulars are from the Board of Revenue; from 1829 onwards they are from the Commissioner. Some have only local interest, such as circulars conveying the orders of the Board or the Commissioner on the Collector's monthly revenue accounts. In those days owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the settlements there was often great difficulty in getting in the land revenue and the Collector had to send in to the Board (later to the Commissioner) a monthly progress report which was reviewed at length by the Board or the Commissioner as the case might be.

These circulars cover a large number of subjects. As examples of the subjects touched upon, the following may be mentioned :—

Control of ferries; Court of Wards Estates; public sales of land; breadth of the western road; notifications relating to leave; extra and deputation allowances of covenanted servants; pensions, civil and military; opium; system of stamp-vending; compensation for damage caused by the march and encampment of troops; farming lands in possession of Government; abkari mahal, as the Excise used then to be called; a proclamation, dated the 28th October, 1817, granting a bounty on all grain imported into Ceded and Conquered Provinces from Bengal, Behar, and Benares and subsequent modifications of this proclamation; payment of stipends of military jagirdars; calls for agricultural statistics; income from tari; creation of new collectorships, revenue court procedure; collectors' commission on revenue collected; entertainment of Registers for the preservation of English and native records; counterfeit coins; entertainment of temporary establishments; military family remittances; appointment of stamp authenticators; forged stamps; orders to collectors directing them to give assistance to rajas and distinguished persons passing through their territories; proceedings of the committees of records of 1821; care of records and preparation of index registers; the appointment and duties of and records kept by kanungos; the position of patwaris; orders relating to private trade of the Company's servants; orders for the survey of the country by the Surveyor-General and duties of revenue officers in connection therewith; resolution, dated the 31st October, 1821, prohibiting the sale by officials to Indians of anything exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value without the previous sanction of Government; orders prescribing the returns to be furnished by tahsildars and kanungos; experiments with a view to ascertaining quantitatively the produce of the soil; release on the King's birthday of those in confinement for arrears of revenue; liability of joint co-sharers for revenue; rewards for the destruction of wolves and other wild animals; grazing; nurseries for shisham trees; conduct of cases to which Government is a party; rules for sending money from place to place; copying and search fees; petty repairs to buildings; rules for conducting treasury business; enquiry relating to the cultivation of coffee; position and rights of European planters; opium-smuggling; agricultural leases to tenants; prohibiting the wearing of native dress by the gentlemen of the Civil Service; supplying Persian copies of Rev. Mr. Marshman's Bengali Newspaper; revenue surveys: interpretations of Regulations; appropriation of Town Duties; committees of public improvements in towns; method of employment of junior collectors; rules relating to expenditure

on public works; apprehension of revenue defaulters flying to Oudh; rules for vendors of stamps.

From 1st March, 1829, Commissioners were appointed and Collectors no longer communicated direct with the Board of Revenue or Government. All communications to and from them passed through the Commissioner. The Commissioner was largely a post-office, but of course he had some powers of his own and exercised control over his subordinates and gave them advice. The circulars issued by the Commissioners are of the same nature and cover much the same field as those issued by the Board. Many of them indeed are circulars of Board and Government forwarded with covering letters. Several of the circulars issued between 1828 and 1832 reflect the policy of economy pursued by Lord William Bentinck. The Court of Directors in 1827 complained of the recent rise in expenditure and the then Governor General contented himself with issuing orders of a general nature directing all officers to maintain establishments subordinate to them on the lowest practicable scale, and to curtail as far as possible contingent expenses. No outlay, however trifling, was to be made until an officer had satisfied himself on mature deliberation that it was indispensible and immediately necessary or that its adoption would be the means of preventing still heavier charges at a future period. It was only when Lord William Bentinck assumed charge of the Governor Generalship that curtailment began in earnest. On the 21st of August, 1828, an order was issued prohibiting plastering of exteriors of certain classes of buildings. On the 21st November, 1828, committees were appointed to revise all civil and military establishments with a view to effect economy. On the 6th February, 1829, all Collectors were ordered to dismiss their horsemen. On the 19th May, 1829, a circular was issued enjoining great vigilance to prevent abuse in the distribution of rewards paid for the destruction of wild beasts. In November, 1829, it was ordered that all letters to one persons on the same day were to be sent in one envelope until it weighed 21 sicca rupees. In December, 1829, a circular was issued calling on all officers to reduce contingent charges. In May, 1830, the table of distances was directed to be revised in order to reduce joining time. In November, 1832, settlement allowances were abolished, also travelling allowances to Collectors and Magistrates when on tour. All the above circulars appear in this series. Other subjects dealt with in the circulars issued by the Commissioner relate to penalty for arrears of revenue; prohibition of transacting public business at the private residences of officials; the appointment of burkandazes; the maintenance of registers of Government buildings; the construction of embankments; condition of roads; tents for revenue officers; lists of

prices current ; leave rules and allowances ; rules for expenditure of public money ; formation of committees of roads and improvements, (the members of these were the Judge, the Collector, and one or more influential native residents) ; treasure escorts ; penalty on treasurers receiving inferior rupees at the value of good ones ; takavi advances ; annual reports of work done by settlement establishment ; mint affairs ; touring and training of Covenanted Assistants ; duty on salt ; prescribing 8 years as the life of a tent and fixing the maximum price of a Collector's tent at Rs. 650 and that of an Assistant Collector at Rs. 400 ; batta on rupees other than Government rupees ; quarterly returns of unanswered references ; supplies to troops ; rules for summary settlements ; rules regarding heirs in cases of dispute ; method of securing tahsildars' treasuries from attacks of dacoits ; introduction of standard weights ; muafi tenures ; prompt disposal of revenue cases ; the great trigonometrical survey ; grant of land revenue for maintenance of village police ; (the view of the Board of Revenue was that 5 pacca bighas of good land was sufficient to provide for a fair maintenance to all village police officers in addition to their perquisites). In addition to these there are many circulars issued through the Commissioner by the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Calcutta. These circulars are lithographed.

Series IV.—Circulars issued by the Accountant, 1835 to 1853, one volume. (This is tied up in basta no. 1.)

The series opens with a circular dated Farrukhabad, the 6th January, 1835, from Mr. Swetenham, Superintendent of Resources. The last circular issued by this officer is dated October 14th, 1835, by which date the newly-appointed Accountant for the Presidency of Agra (or North-Western Provinces as the province was subsequently called) had taken up his residence at Allahabad. The early circulars issued by this officer were regarded as having issued from the Accountant General, Fort William, and were numbered accordingly. From 1st April, 1835, the Accountant issued circulars in his own name and began a fresh series. He issued in all 294 circulars between 1st April, 1835 and 29th November, 1853. All these, except about a score, are in this volume. The missing ones probably did not relate to matters with which Collectors were concerned. Between. 25th May and 7th October, 1835, the Accountant was in transit from Calcutta to Allahabad. On his arrival at Allahabad the post of Superintendent of Resources was abolished. In the cold weather of 1835-6 the Accountant changed his headquarters to Agra.

The circulars are of the usual kind issued by the Accountant-General. They deal with method of keeping accounts, opening fresh heads of

accounts, payments of Government dues, remittance of money, method of guarding remittances when sent by steamer, method of dealing with short-weight rupees, the relative values of the different kinds of rupees, Government securities, military payments, pension payments, contribution to family funds. Government loans, leave allowances, family remittances, bills of exchange. These circulars would of course be useful to anyone interested in the development of the system of accounting. They contain lists of the revenue treasuries in Bengal in 1835 and 1839 and in the North-Western Provinces in 1837. A few of them throw side-lights on the events of the day, e.g. a circular in 1841 requiring Collectors to comply with requisitions of Brevet-Capt. Nicolson in charge of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan.

Series V. – Letters received by the Local Agents for the improvement of the Town of Ghazipur, 1822—46, 1 volume. (This is tied up in basta no. 1.)

These are few in number; all being bound up in one guard-book.

They are not of much interest. They relate chiefly to the sale of the Fort Sugar Godown and the building of a dispensary. The little interest they possess is purely local.

Series VI.—Letters from the Commissioner to Mr. H. Davidson, Deputy Collector, 1848-49, one volume. (This is tied up in basta no. 47.)

The assessment of alluvial mahals on the banks of both the Gogra and the Ganges had caused considerable trouble. In consequence Mr. H. Davidson, a Deputy Collector, was sent to Ghazipur on deputation from 15th December, 1848 to 20th March, 1849, to revise the settlement of the mahals in the Ghazipur district that had been affected by alluvion and diluvion. A great part of his work was in the Ballia district. His correspondence is not voluminous and is of no general importance. The letters he issued form series VII of letters issued. His settlement statements have been bound up into a volume and tied up in basta no. 47.

Series VII. Letters from the Commissioner relating to alluvial mahals 1849 to 1852, one volume. (This is tied up in basta no. 47.)

As the result of Davidson's deputation, the question arose whether in the case of estates that were permanently settled the Government could claim enhanced revenue or the landholder an abatement of revenue on the ground of accretion or decretion. Hence the Commissioner directed the preparation of registers of alluvial mahals showing separately those regarding which there was no compact for increase or abatement of revenue, those in which the settlement was made for the first time by officers appointed under Regulation IX of 1825 in which there was a

compact for enhancement or abatement of revenue, those where there was no compact and permanently settled estates in which Collectors and Settlement Officers had reduced the assessment. This letter forms the first of these series. It is followed by one enclosing an important letter of Government, dated 31st of January, 1850, on the subject of alluvion and diluvion in the province of Benares. The rest of the correspondence deals with the various problems that arose from the preparation of these registers. The corresponding letters issued are to be found in series IV of letters issued. The registers of alluvial mahals prepared under the Commissioner's orders are to be found in basta no. 47.

Letters issued.

Series I.—Letters to all officers, 1816—21. (These are tied up in basta no 14.)

This is a very interesting series and throws much light on the early history of the Ghazipur district and side-lights on the manners, customs, and administration of the time. The most important letters are, of course, those issued to the Commissioners of Benares and Behar, but these are all contained in the Board's proceedings and may perhaps be more conveniently studied in the office of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

Of less general interest and importance, but of greater value, because most of them exist nowhere else, are the letters issued to officers other than the Commissioner. The following is a list of the persons to whom Barlow wrote between April, 1816 and July, 1817:—

Robert Bathurst, Collector of Government Customs, Mirzapur.

Major-General Wood, Commanding Officer of the Division.

Sir Frederick Hamilton, Baronet, Collector of Benares.

William Cracroft, Judge and Magistrate and Postmaster, Jaunpur.

Henry F. Wood, Civil Auditor, Fort William.

Captain Dawes, Brigade Major, Benares.

G. E. Wilkinson, Acting Collector of Government Customs, and Town Duties, Benares.

John Sands, Collector, Allahabad.

H. H. Thomas, Assistant to Magistrate, Jaunpur.

Lieutenant-Colonel Voyle, Commanding Provincial Battalion, Benares.

A. M. Forde, Assistant Collector, Azamgarh.

W. W. Bird Judge, Benares.

Colonel Hardyman, Commanding in the District of Benares.

R. M. Bird, Joint Magistrate, Ghazipur and Additional Register of the Zillah.

Editor of the Government Gazette, Calcutta.

Mr. Lumsden, Clerk to the Committee of Stationery, Calcutta.

L. Kennedy, Superintendent, Nimak Sayer.

Captain Hunter, Assistant Superintendent to the Hon'ble Company's Stud.

T. Bourke, Paymaster of His Majesty's 117th Foot, Ghazipur.

Collector of Cawnpore.

Lieutenant Farquhason, Commanding Detachment of the 3rd N. I. on the march.

R. H Tulloch, Superintendent of Stamps, Fort William.

Captain Wyatt, First Assistant Superintendent of Stud Dépôt, Ghazipur.

W. Moorcroft, Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's Stud.

Lieutenant O'Dell, Commanding left wing, 3rd Battalion, 25th N. I., on the march.

W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General, Benares.

G. Robinson, Postmaster, Benares.

J. Dowling, Secretary, Civil Fund.

Captain R. W. Baldock, Brigade-Major, Ghazipur.

H. Newnham, Superintendent of Resources, Farrukhabad.

Lieutenant Harvey, Sub-Assistant Commissariat General, Benares.

Colonel H. Imloch, Military Auditor General.

Acting Collector of the 24th Parganas, Calcutta.

Jas. Atkinson, Superintendent, Government Gazette Press, Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nicoll, Commanding His Majesty's 17th Foot.

W. J. Laing, Collector of Shahabad.

A. Revely, Acting Superintendent of Stamps.

The Ghazipur district was not separated from Benares till 1817, nevertheless this series begins with a letter, dated 4th May 1816, from Mr. Robert Barlow, the first Collector of Ghazipur, and the first 196 pages of this volume contain copies of his letters to various officers before he became Collector of Ghazipur. At the beginning of 1816, Barlow was Deputy Collector of Government Customs, Benares, being subordinate to Mr. Robert Bathurst, Collector of Government Customs, Mirzapur. In April, 1816, Barlow was placed on deputation to ascertain the cause of the balance of land revenue outstanding in the pargana Ungli of the Jaunpur district, and the disposition manifested by the zamindars to resist the authorities. Barlow completed his enquiry in September, 1816, His letters illustrate the state of the Jaunpur district at that time. Before setting forth from Benares Barlow wrote to the Commanding Officer of the Division asking for a guard of about 20 men as he was proceeding to the pargana of Ungli on the borders of the Nawab's territory where the zamindars were represented in a very refractory state. As soon as he reached Jaunpur he wrote to Cracroft, the Magistrate, who was also the postmaster, requesting him to establish a dak to Kotah

where Barlow proposed to hold his court and asked for the assistance of the police should occasion arise. Cracroft did not like Barlow's coming into his district and asked him the eventual purpose of his deputation and by whose authority he had come. Barlow's letters show that there was considerable friction between him and Cracroft. On his arrival at Jaunpur, Barlow wrote to the Collector of Benares asking him to let him have that part of the map of Benares that comprised the district of Jaunpur. The Collector of Benares refused the request on the ground that the map was stretched on cloth and hung up to preserve it; whereupon Barlow handed him up to the Commissioner.

Barlow had to erect temporary houses for his *amla* at a cost of Rs. 93 for which he obtained the Commissioner's sanction.

This letter-book contains a most interesting report of Barlow on the turbulent Rajkumars of pargana Ungli. This report also occurs in the Board's records. On completion of his duty in the pargana Ungli, Barlow was directed to go to Narar to settle the lapsed lands in that taluka. He completed this duty in January and the correspondence contains copies of the letters he wrote on this subject to the Commissioner. These are all in the Board's records.

Having accomplished this duty Barlow was ordered, in January, to examine the kanungos of parganas Haveli, Jaunpur, and Zafarabad with a view to weeding out incompetent and undesirable men. The correspondence between January and March relates to this duty. Thus all the letters upto March, 1817, appertain to the Jaunpur district.

In March, 1817 Barlow was directed to assume charge of the newly-formed Ghazipur district, and to take up his headquarters at Ghazipur. On the 2nd April, 1817, he was informed that he was to be designated Officiating Collector, Ghazipur, and that his seal of office was to be inscribed "Seal of the Revenue Cutcherry of Sircar Ghazipur." Barlow reached Ghazipur on the 24th March and began work in his capacity as officiating Collector on the 1st April, 1817. As Barlow's substantive appointment was that of a Deputy Collector of Government Customs under the Collector of Government Customs, Mirzapur, he was entitled to a commission on the collections of the customs receipts both of Mirzapur and Benares even though he was on deputation. Mr. Wilkinson who acted for him at Benares disputed his right and the matter was referred by Barlow to the Civil Auditor, Fort William, who pronounced in favour of Barlow. The letters written by Barlow (and they are numerous) in connection with his allowances, are in this series. The allowances appear to have been considerable, amounting to several hundreds of rupees a month. Barlow continued to draw these allowances for nearly two years, until, on 18th March, 1819, he was appointed

substantively Collector of Ghazipur. All the important letters written by Barlow as Collector of Ghazipur, were addressed to Mr. Deane, the Commissioner of Benares and Behar, and are to be found in the Board's record room at Allahabad. Among them is an interesting report on the revenue derived from salt in the parganas under his charge. Barlow, according to the rules in those days, had to submit to the Civil Auditor his monthly bill for deputation allowance at Rs. 12 a day and his bill for his establishment for audit by the Civil Auditor at Fort William. Copies of these letters are in this series. His commission on the customs was remitted to him by Bathurst and Wilkinson by means of hundis. Among the statements that were furnished by Barlow to the Board of Commissioners and other officers are the following :—

A half-monthly report of the revenue receipts of the district, names and salaries of the establishment of the Ghazipur Collectorship (including those of mirdahs on Rs. 4 per mensem each), statement showing details of stamps received from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, monthly statement showing issues of stamps, memoranda of copper pice issued from the Ghazipur treasury for sale.

The Collector had to send a contingent bill every month to the Civil Auditor of Fort William for audit. Each of these bills has been copied out in full in this register. Every item, no matter how trivial, was entered in the contingent bill, e.g. six chattaks of twine, one anna six pies; sealing wax, one anna. The bulk of the correspondence in this series relates to the sales of the estates of those zamindars who failed to pay up the land revenue. The number of these sales was very large. Much of the correspondence relates to what are now called supply bills remittance transfer receipts. In those days an officer who wanted to remit money to a distance paid this into the Collector's treasury at Ghazipur and in return received a draft payable at sight at the treasury of the place to which he wished to send money. The Collector of Ghazipur at the same time sent an advice to that treasury. The series contains some letters regarding the value of various kind of rupees paid into the Ghazipur treasury.

This series, with its corresponding receipt series, contains materials for a complete and detailed history of the revenue administration of the Ghazipur district during the period covered by the series. It also throws much light on the manners of the times. What strikes a modern official is the amount of discourtesy displayed in official correspondence. We have seen how Sir Frederick Hamilton, Collector of Benares, refused to send Barlow a map. In November, 1817, Barlow asked Hamilton to send him copies of the Persian forms used in the treasury ; Hamilton refused and eventually Barlow had to send a

man from Ghazipur to Benares to take copies ; Barlow refused to send Hamilton a statement of his excise revenue when the latter asked for it, and both officers referred the matter to the Board. When Hamilton was directed to transfer pargana Khanpur to Barlow, he wanted pargana Mahaich in exchange. Barlow objected. Barlow also had an altercation with the Opium Agent at Benares.

In 1818 there were two surgeons stationed at Ghazipur. In May, 1818, they both refused to attend any civilians except those attached to the jail In consequence we find the head writer of the Collectorate (an European) obliged to go to Benares for medical attendance because "the surgeons of this station can neither be prevailed upon either by entreaties or persuations" to attend him.

As further example of letters throwing light on the times the following may be quoted. A letter of Barlow to the Commissioner in July, 1818, asking for sanction to entertain a naib munshi. Barlow said that the naib had actually been working for a year on such allowances as the munshi chose to pay him out of his own pocket. This was not sufficient for the naib who threatened to strike. Barlow proposed that he should be made permanent on Rs. 15 per mensem ; this sum being met by deducting Rs. 5 from the salaries of each of the three naib tahsildars. These were paid Rs. 30 per mensem each and Barlow did not see why they should receive more than the thanadar, whose salary was Rs. 25 per mensem.

On the 5th November, 1818, Barlow declined to receive Bank of Bengal notes in payment of land revenue. On the 3rd April, 1820, Barlow reported to the Board that while he was holding his court two zamindars in his presence attacked and beat an individual who stood forth to bid for an estate to be put to sale by Barlow. Barlow also complained of the general " gross impropriety and contempt on the part of the vakils and other people " and requested that section 105 of Regulation XI of 1819 be extended to Collectors.

When Barlow wanted some bridges constructed over a river in Chaklah Azamgarh in 1821 he wrote to the Superintendent of Police, Western Provinces, for sanction.

Until 1820 Charles Sweedland, the Commercial Resident and Opium Agent, was Postmaster at Ghazipur. Then Barlow was made Postmaster. He asked for an allowance for this which was refused. Barlow's great grievance was that he as a permanent Collector received only sicca Rs. 1,500 (=Rs. 1,567-9-5 Farrukhabad rupees) per mensem, while the Collectors in the Conquered, and Ceded Provinces received Rs. 2,000 per mensem and the Judge and Magistrate of Ghazipur, who was junior to Barlow, drew a salary of Rs. 2,333 per mensem. Barlow claimed that his

work was as hard if not harder than that of the Judge and Magistrate and yet his average emoluments including his commission on abkari sales and stamps, etc., since he had become Collector averaged only Rs. 2,014 per mensem. Barlow's request was refused. He was still drawing only Rs. 1,500 as Collector when he left the district in 1827. He was however later appointed Deputy Opium Agent and Deputy Collector of Government Customs, Ghazipur, in addition to his duties as Collector and for this he received Rs. 800 per mensem. Barlow was continually asking for more emoluments. The commission on the abkari revenue for the year 1817-18, an exceptionally good one for the Ghazipur district, amounted to Rs. 5,616, of which Hamilton, the Collector of Benares, received Rs. 4,865 and Barlow only Rs. 751. Barlow asked that he might be granted an extra Rs. 4,865 to compensate him for his exertions. This was refused. Two years later, as the abkari revenue had fallen off, Barlow repeated his demand. The abkari income, and in consequence the Collector's commission, varied considerably from year to year. For the period the 1st January, 1831 to the 30th June, 1832, the following were the commissions received by the Collector :—

From abkari	Rs. 11,858—7—13
,, stamps	4,199—8—13
,, opium	0—13—12

In addition to these commissions the Collector obtained commissions on the resumption of muafi estates. Thus in 1823 Barlow became entitled to a commission of Rs. 157-3-2½. This was not actually paid up until 10 years later!

Series II.—Letters issued to the Board of Revenue between 1st May, 1821 and November, 1828, seven volumes. (These are tied up in basta no. 15.)

From 1821 onwards the letters to the Board of Revenue were copied out in one volume and all other letters copied out in another volume. The volumes of letters issued to the Board of Revenue form series II and the volumes of the remaining letters form series V. The subjects dealt with in series II are of the kind which have been described at some length in series I.

Series III.—Revenue letters classified according to subjects, 1828 to 1831, two volumes. (These are tied up in basta no. 16.)

Mr. G. T. Bayley, Collector of Shahabad, was appointed Collector of Ghazipur in place of Mr. Barlow. The latter gave over charge on the 7th December, 1827. Bayley did not join at Ghazipur until the 18th January 1828; Richard Walker acted as Collector during the interval. Bayley, immediately he joined, altered the system of classifying the

letters issued. He divided the letters written by him into two main classes (1) those relating to accounts, (2) all other letters. These latter were again sub-divided into 19 parts. When the pre-Mutiny records of the Collector's office were overhauled some ten years ago, the volumes containing the letters relating to accounts were made to form a part of series V so that series V does not end with the year 1828, but continues up to 1855. The other letters issued by Bayley were made to form a separate series, namely, series III. The two volumes that compose this series are not consecutive. They both cover the same period and it would have been more accurate to have put the account volumes of this period in the same series instead of making them form a part of series V. This, however, is a minor matter. Volume 1 of this series contains letters under the following classes :—

(1) Miscellaneous, (2) sales for arrears of rent and abkari, (3) sales of on account of decrees of court, (4) abkari, (5) remittances and drafts, (6) letters relating to the Shahabad Collectorship, (7) copies of documents.

The letters entered in the second volume are classified under the following heads :—

(1) Board's miscellaneous, (2) Letters and petitions for report, (3) Settlement, (4) Suits in which Government are a party, (5) Regulation II of 1819, (6) Stamps, (7) Tawjhees, (8) Pensions, (9) Precepts, (10) Secretary to Government, (11) Court of Wards, (12) Local Agents.

In both volumes the letters under each head are classified according to the official to whom they were sent. Thus those under the head "miscellaneous" fall into the following sub-heads :—

(a) Collectors of other districts, *(b)* Court of Appeal, *(c)* Judge and Magistrate, Ghazipur, *(d)* Surveyor, *(e)* Officer Commanding in charge of Regiment. *(f)* Superintendent of Lithographic Press, *(g)* Deputy Paymaster, *(h)* Agent of the Governor General, Benares, *(i)* Commissary Agent, *(j)* Commercial and Opium Agent, Benares, *(k)* Fort Adjutant, Buxar, *(l)* Stud Dépôt, *(m)* Executive Officer, *(n)* Accountant, Revenue department, *(o)* Superintendent of Stamps, *(p)* Accountant-General, *(q)* Superintendent of Resources, *(r)* Mint Master, *(s)* Civil Auditor, *(t)* Clerk to Committee of Stationery, *(u)* Indigo planters.

The letters are all listed at the beginning of each volume under the above heads and sub-heads.

Series IV.—Letters issued to the Commissioner between May, 1831 and December, 1855, 25 volumes. (These are tied up in bastas nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19.)

After Bayley left the district, the former system of classification was resorted to, but in 1829 Commissioners were created so that the division of letters was changed to (1) letters issued to the Commissioner, (2) all other letters. The letters that compose this series deal with the same subjects as those which compose series II. As the system of administration developed, it became more mechanical and stereotyped. In 1835 the post of Magistrate was united to that of Collector, but the letters of this series are all written by the Collector in his capacity as Collector. In addition to the subjects mentioned under series I, this series contains letters relating to the District dak, the trade of the district, education in the district, changes in patwaris' circles; and, from 1843 onwards, the letters include Annual Administration Reports of the district. There is some correspondence about the census of 1846 which was based on the settlement papers, also about the census of 1853. The series contains a report of the Collector on the evil effect on the Ghazipur district of closing the Benares mint. There is an interesting letter of 1836 from Mr. Peploe Smith in reply to a request for a report on the effects of the recent union of the offices of the Magistrate and the Collector. Mr. Smith expressed his opinion that, contrary to anticipations, the union had not improved the efficiency of the police but the fact that the Collector had now become a Magistrate greatly assisted him in his fiscal capacity.

Series V.—Miscellaneous letters issued, 1831 to 1855, 35 volumes. (These are tied up in bastas 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.)

This series is not of much general interest, but the portions prior to 1825 are of considerable local interest. The correspondence relates largely to financial matters, salaries, establishment and contingent bills, sales of stamps, indents for stamps, drafts on other treasuries, monthly details of cash balances in the Collector's treasury, monthly estimates of receipts and expenditure, remittance of treasure and stamps, treasure escorts, stationery indents, claim for damages caused by troops on the march, subscriptions to Government, 4 per cent. loan of 1835, pay of steamer pilots. (There were five of these, each receiving Rs. 18 per mensem, attached to Ghazipur.)

From 1833 onwards the same officer was both Magistrate and Collector. All the letters of this series are written in his capacity as Collector. Letters written as Magistrate were copied out in different registers and all these have been weeded out. In the early years the Collector regarded his post as Magistrate as an entirely separate one. Thus we have a letter from Mr. A. P. Curry written on the 18th of April, 1837, as Collector to himself as Magistrate requesting himself as Magistrate to furnish at his earliest convenience a statement of public ferries! Between 1828 and 1831 this series loses much of its value because, it

contains only covering letters for accounts and no details of the enclosures are given. Thus, most letters merely tell us that on certain dates the Collector submitted such and such accounts. This was due to the change in the classification adopted by Mr. Bayley when Collector (vide letters issued, Series III). From 1828 to 1850 the only historical value of these letters lies in the fact that most of them mention the names of persons adressed. Thus on the 25th March, 1840, the Collector wrote a letter by name to each of the eight indigo-planters settled in the Ghazipur district asking them to express an opinion on the practicability of hemp being profitably grown in the district.

After 1850 this series contains copies of letters written by various Deputy Collectors attached to the Ghazipur district to the Collector; some of these are interesting. They include annual administration reports of the Deputy Collectors on the sub-divisions committed to their charge.

Series VI.—Letters issued by the Local Agents, Ghazipur, 1821—55, one volume. (This is tied up in basta no. 25.)

This series corresponds to receipt series V.

The letters have all been copied into a single register. They relate chiefly to the sale of the land of the old Fort, the dispensary, side drains of streets, repair and construction of roads. As they are not accompanied by maps of any kind they are of very little interest.

Series VII.—Letters issued by Mr. Davidson, Deputy Collector, in 1849, one volume. (Tied up in basta no. 25.)

Davidson was on deputation from 15th December, 1848 to 20th March, 1849, to revise the settlement of the mahals in the Ghazipur district that had been affected by alluvion or diluvion. A great part of his work was in the Ballia district. The correspondence has no general value.

Miscellaneous records, 72 *volumes.*

(These are tied up in bastas nos. 26, 27, 44, 45, 48, and 49.)

Contents of basta no. 26.—The twenty-one volumes which are tied up in this basta consist of records which do not fit into the series of revenue letters received and issued, being registers; statements, files, and copies of correspondence:—

(*a*) Six volumes of statements of *muafi* lands, classified according as the remission is over or under ten rupees per annum.

(*b*) A register showing progress made between 1849 and 1855 in adjudicating the titles to rent-free parcels.

(*c*) A register (which is complementary to series V of letters received and series VI of letters issued) containing the accounts of the Local Agency of zillah Ghazipur for the period

1834 to 1851. The fact that during the whole of this period less than Rs. 9,000 was spent by the Local Agents is a sufficient reason for the small value of the correspondence contained in the above series. This register contains a list of the nazul property entrusted to the Local Agents.

(*d*) Three registers of lands taken up by the Government.

(*e*) A volume of correspondence regarding *diara* lands. This is supplementary to series VII of letters issued.

(*f*) One volume of statements of village chaukidars.

(*g*) One register of sales of lands in execution of decrees.

(*h*) A register showing all the business done by the Collector and his subordinates between the 1st May, 1846, and the 30th April, 1847. This is of interest to the modern Collector as it enables him to compare the nature and extent of his work with that of a Collector in the days of the Company. The work done is divided into 53 heads. The register shows that during the period 348 mutation suits were brought; that there were 561 sales in execution of courts' decrees and 254 executions of summary decrees; that 311 complaints against patwaris were disposed of; that in 113 cases penalty was levied on insufficiently stamped papers; that the Collector disposed of 150 appeals from orders of uncovenanted Deputy Collectors; that the Collector sent 281 reports to the Commissioner and wrote 842 letters to other officers; that 1,174 certified copies were given and 555 petitions were filed for information and record.

(*i*) One volume of statements of transfer of insolvent pattis.

(*j*) One volume containing statements of compensation charges payable from the Ghazipur Collectorship.

(*k*) Three volumes showing lands used for Government purposes in the Ghazipur district in the years 1849, 1851, and 1857.

(*l*) One volume of files. This volume contains a rough map (not dated) of Ghazipur cantonment, a list of camping grounds in the district in 1852, a list of 31 mahals in pargana Zamania of which the land revenue was revised by Mr. Alexander Duncan in 1202 fasli, two lists of mahals in which pattidari papers and wajib-ul-arz had not been filed in 1848, muafi statements for 1850, some files of correspondence regarding various talukas and other estates.

(*m*) One volume labelled "Copies of Revenue Correspondence," 1826 to 1839, showing the revenue-free land in the district, with the authority in each case for the relinquishment of revenue.

(n) A volume labelled "Judicial letters received" 1832 to 1848. As, only three of the letters are of a judicial nature, the volume has been misnamed. As we have already seen, practically all the judicial records of Ghazipur have been destroyed and these three letters, together with some copies, to be described later, are all that remain of the Magistrate's correspondence. Of the three judicial letters in this volume two relate to packages ensured by the Alliance Insurance Company of Calcutta that were saved from a boat wrecked near Zamania. The third is a circular, dated the 26th July, 1832, issued by the Accountant at Fort William exaplaining how to separate the accounts of the Diwani from those of the Foujdari. The other letters in this volume relate to various pattis and talukas.

(o) Correspondence of the years 1855—57. The letters in this volume are mostly copies. As we have seen, the issue and receipt series of letters end with the year 1855; in 1856 and 1857 there is a hiatus. Practically the whole of the correspondence of those years has been weeded out and that five or six letters found in this volume are all that remain.

Contents of basta no. 27.—This contains 12 volumes of copies of correspondence. These volumes, together with some of those which are found in basta no. 44, were compiled between 1870 and 1875 for Mr. Oldham, a Collector of Ghazipur, who wrote, among other books, his well-known Ghazipur Memoir. The letters copied out are of a most varied nature and are not arranged chronologically or according to subjects. Most of the letters copied are of local interest, some have general interest, others have not even local interest. What, however, gives these volumes some value is (1) they contain copies of correspondence which no longer exist in original, e.g. some correspondence of the Magistrates of Ghazipur, (2) they contain copies of correspondence relating to the Ghazipur district prior to the date of any original records in the district. These copies are all of documents that exist in the Commissioner's office at Benares or the Collector's office at Mirzapur. The letters of class (1) are of considerable interest. They include some acrimonious correspondence between John Routledge, Collector of Benares, and Jacob Rider, Judge and Magistrate of Ghazipur, in 1797. Rider ordered Routledge to transmit certain papers to the Board of Revenue. Routledge refused, whereupon Rider fined him Rs. 500 under section 42 of Regulation VI of 1795. Routledge refused to pay the fine. Other letters of interest are those that passed in the year 1803 between Y. Burges, Judge and Magistrate of Mirzapur, General Deane, Commanding at Benares, John Barton, Collector of Benares, and Lieutenant John

Campbell, Commanding a detachment of troops sent from Sultanpur Cantonment into Ghazipur to coerce some refractory zamindars at Gahmar in the south-east of the Ghazipur district; a letter detailing methods adopted in 1803 to meet scarcity, namely grant of a bounty on import of grain into Benares and the Ceded Territories; a letter from James Barton, Collector of Benares, dated the 29th March, 1804, complaining that the Magistrate of Mirzapur had arrested, without notice to him, the sawars he had sent to realise arrears of revenue from the taluka of Gahmar; correspondence relating to the abolition of the office of tahsildar in the province of Benares in 1804; resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 10th July, 1807, dismissing Mr. James Barton, late Collector of Benares, for misconduct; report, to Lord Minto, Governor General, of the Board of Commissioners, dated the 3rd December, 1807, regarding the reform of the kanungo establishment; letter from W. H. Bird, Magistrate of Ghazipur, dated the 11th November, 1817, protesting against the proclamation, dated the 28th October, 1817, to offer a bounty on export of grain from Benares to the Ceded Provinces. Writing of Ghazipur, Bird says: "Its stores are exhausted; the inhabitants depend for subsistence solely on supplies from Behar which are quite inadequate and the population amounts to seven or eight hundred thousand souls." Bird stated that he had suppressed the publication of the proclamation and asked that a bounty should be paid on grain imported into the province of Benares. The Government declined to grant the bounty asked for by Bird but approved of his action in suppressing the proclamation; a letter from the Superintendent of Police, Western Provinces, dated the 9th December, 1813, to Lieutenant-Colonel M. L. Gardner, Commanding Irregular Cavalry, Khasganj, prohibiting the practice of his regiment of cutting off the heads of robbers, etc., who fell in conflict with them; various statements of heinous crimes committed in the Ghazipur district (the statement covering period June, 1821 to February, 1822, shows that 501 crimes were committed; that these included 398 burglaries, 3 murders, 16 highway robberies); a letter from Mr. Melville, Judge and Magistrate, Ghazipur, dated the 16th May, 1822, stating that when he had assumed charge in August, 1820, there about 600 criminal cases pending in which accused were on bail, some being of five or six years' standing. He had reduced the balance to 300; Melville's report on town chaukidars, dated the 6th April 1824; a letter reprimanding Mr. Oldfield for not executing a murderer on the date fixed by the court; correspondence with the Magistrate in 1818 about the grant of land to the Pindari Chief, Wasil Muhammad. Other subjects dealt with in these judicial letters (which are numerous between 1822 and 1826) relate to the resources of the district, fairs, the health of the district, suttees, etc. (There were 55 suttees in

the Ghazipur district in 1823 and 33 in 1834. In April, 1826, there was a bad outbreak of cholera in Ghazipur, 130 deaths occurring in four days.)

Contents of basta no. 44.—This contains 14 volumes of the most varied nature. Most of these contain copies of records in the office of the Commissioner relating to the period prior to 1817. These letters concern either the Ghazipur district (including Ballia), or are of a general nature. The majority of them are probably copies made for Oldham when preparing his Ghazipur Memoir. Such copies are of course not certified. There are, however, a number of certified copies which were obtained by Collectors for various purposes. Volume I contains a translation of an Urdu history giving a resumé of the events of the Hijri years 1179 to 1184 describing the meeting between the Nawab Shujauddin and General Camac and their treaty and the subsequent meeting with Clive. It goes on to give an account of quarrel between Balwant Singh, Raja of Benares, and this Nawab and ends with the death of Balwant Singh and the intrigue which followed it.

Volumes II to IX contain copies of correspondence of J. Duncan.

Volume X contains copy of a report of Mr. G. H. Barlow, dated. Lucknow the 27th May, 1787, on the nature of trade in the Vizier's country.

Volume XI contains a copy of the report of Mr. G. H. Barlow, dated Benares, the 24th August, 1787, on the trade and coinage of Benares.

Volume XII contains certified copies of various letters issued by Duncan, 1790—95, including a copy of his report, dated the 25th November, 1790, on the permanent settlement of Benares.

Volume XIII contains copies of some proceedings of Duncan of 1788 relating to Ghazipur, including that appointing Maulvi Umar Ali to the office of Judge and Magistrate of Ghazipur. On the criminal side Umar Ali had the power of inflicting 20 stripes or one week's imprisonment without reference to the Resident. Any more severe sentence had to be referred to the Resident before it was executed.

Volume XIV contains copies of letters written by various Settlement Officers, Lushington, Edmonstone, and Raikes.

Volume XV is an alphabetical index by subjects of the letters and orders relating to the Ghazipur district in the Duncan records at Benares. It also contains reference to entries in the Ghazipur note-book at Benares. This volume should prove useful to anyone working on the Duncan records in connection with the Ghazipur district.

Contents of basta *no.* 45.—This basta contains four volumes of copies of letters—

Volume I contains copies of letters regarding land taken up for the military cantonment and the subsequent occupation of the said land for stud purposes. The first letter is dated 1797 and is from the Adjutant-General to the Secretary to Government. The last letter is dated 8th of August, 1861, and informs the Secretary of the Government of India that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief sees no objection to the re-occupation of the lands at Ghazipur required for stud purposes as he has already intimated to Government that in consequence of its unhealthiness Ghazipur will not again be occupied by European troops.

Volume II contains correspondence between 1799 and 1803 relating to the cantonment lands. It contains also some accounts of sales of indigo sold by the East India Company on account of John Lewis Oreal, Esq, of Bengal, on 28th of June, 1798. Apparently much of the land acquired for the cantonment was in possession of Mr. Oreal, who had built on it indigo works and this correspondence shows the compensation paid to him and to other zamindars for this land. The correspondence is chiefly between the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort William, and the Collector of Benares.

Volume III contains copies of correspondence from 1842 to 1844 regarding the compensation to zamindars for extra land taken up for the Ghazipur cantonment.

Volume IV contains correspondence from 1797 to 1861, relating to the acquisition of the land intended for the cavalry cantonments and it includes a copy of a letter from Mr. Oreal, dated 17th of August, 1799, asking for compensation for his indigo works. The correspondence also includes some letters of 1798 from W. N. Cameron, Chief Engineer, reporting the result of his survey of the Ganges between Buxar and Benares for a suitable site for a cantonment. The latter correspondence relates both to the Company's stud and to the cantonment.

Contents of bastas nos. 48 *and* 49.—Although all letters issued and received during the years 1856 and 1857 have been destroyed, abstracts of all these letters have been retained. The abstracts of letters issued and received for the year 1856 are tied up in basta no. 48 and those for the year 1857 in basta no. 49.

Settlement records.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Ghazipur district was settled permanently by Jonathan Duncan in 1788-89, a number of settlements had subsequently to be made and the records of these settlements and the correspondence of the officers who undertook them are in the Ghazipur record room.

The causes that necessitated these subsequent settlements were (1) the omission on the part of Duncan to settle pargana Saidpur Bhitri, (2) the defects of Duncan's settlement.

(1) The omission of Duncan to settle Saidpur Bhitri led to the deputation of Mr. (later Sir H.) Lushington as Settlement Officer in 1831. The records of his settlement, which cover the period 1831 to 1834, are in basta no. 28.

Duncan did not settle Saidpur Bhitri because the pargana had been given to one Ausan Singh in jagir by Warren Hastings. The terms of the jagir allowed him Rs. 50,000 a year income and Rs. 4,000 as expense of collection and required the jagirdar to pay the balance of the assessment of land revenue, namely Rs. 20,724-11-0, to the British Government annually.

The reasons given by Duncan for not including this pargana in his settlement operations were that the amount of revenue was mentioned in the agreement entered into between Warren Hastings and Raja Mahip Narain of Benares, that the sum was small and that a detailed statement would prove an unpleasant interference with Ausan Singh. The omission of Duncan was unfortunate as it enabled Ausan Singh to extort a good deal more then the fixed revenue. The result was that when a European Judge was appointed to Ghazipur in 1795, the zamindars refused to pay the demand of the jagirdar and applied to the Judge for protection. This caused the quarrel between the Judge, Rider and the Collector, Routledge mentioned above. This is not the place to follow up the history of this jagir. It is given in some detail on pages 19 to 43 of part II of Oldham's *Ghazipur Memoir.* It must suffice that in 1821 the question arose whether Ausan Singh's son who had succeeded to the property on his father's death in 1800 was entitled to succeed or whether the jagir was only for the life of Ausan Singh. The Collector of Ghazipur, Barlow, investigated the matter under Regulation II of 1819 and found that Ausan Singh had only a life interest. This decision was upheld by Sir Edward Colebrooke, the Commissioner of Behar and Benares, who recommended that the son, Sheo Narain Singh, should be maintained for life. After much correspondence it was decided that the muafi should be resumed and that the family of Ausan Singh should receive one-fourth of the net revenue collection in perpetuity and

Lushington was appointed to settle the pargana. The settlement report of this officer is reproduced on pages 34 to 42 of part II of Oldham's *Ghazipur Memoir.* It may here be said that the title of Oldham's work, namely, *A Historical and Statistical Memoir of the Ghazipur District,* is somewhat misleading as Oldham did not finish the work. He got only as far as the year 1795 except in the case of the history of the jagir granted by Warren Hastings and in consequence a more suitable title for the book as it stands would be a History of the Benares Province up to 1795 with special reference to the Ghazipur district. Oldham intended to write a third part and took some notes with this object. There is in the Ghazipur record room ample material for such a volume dealing with the revenue administration of the Ghazipur district from 1817 onwards. It is to be hoped that some one will take up this work. The book would have more than the local value as it would afford young Government servants considerable insight into the growth and the working of the land revenue system of the permanently settled districts in the United Provinces.

The records left by Sir H. Lushington as Settlement Officer are one volume of letters received by him, three volumes of those issued by him, one volume of assessment statements and one case book.

(2) The defects of Duncan's settlement. Seeing that Duncan's settlement was completed in about a year, it is not surprising that it was defective in many respects. It did not supply the primary essential to a successful settlement, namely the making of records of proprietors' and tenants' rights. It did not even record the boundaries of mahals. Many of the mahals were held by a large co-parcenary body. Engagements should have been taken with each one of these ; as a matter of fact engagements were taken from a few reperesentatives. The result was that many co-sharers became deprived of their rights. This led to an enormous mass of litigation, to say nothing of agrarian riots.

The consequence was that as soon as a favourable opportunity occurred the land was re-settled. One of these opportunities was afforded by the death, in 1830, of Alrakh Singh, who was the farmer of revenues of an estate of 251 villages having an area of nearly 73,000 acres in parganas Pachotar, Shadiabad, Zahurabad, and Bhadaon. In 1835 Mr. G. F. Edmonstone was appointed to settle his estate. The correspondence of Edmonstone is in basta no. 28.

The resumption of the jagir of Pandit Beni Ram which consisted of the whole pargana of Bahriabad afforded an opportunity for the re-settlement of that tract of country. In 1837 Mr. E. Peploe Smith was appointed to make this settlement. None of his correspondence as Settlement Officer

exists and the only records of his settlement now extant are some volumes of general statements, *jama* statements, and village statements. These are tied up in basta no. 46.

Edmonstone and Peploe Smith when making their settlement prepared a complete record of rights. Under Regulation IX of 1833 it was necessary to prepare a record of rights for the remainder of the district. This was especially necessary on account of the large balances of revenue outstanding and the number of estates held in farm at the time. Accordingly in 1839 Mr. C. Raikes was put in charge of the revision. At the time Raikes was engaged in compiling a record of rights for each village and resuming and assessing revenue-free lands and unsettled estates Lieutenant Maxwell was put on duty to demarcate the boundaries and make a professional survey. In 1841 two additional officers were deputed to assist in the revision, Mr. W. Wynyard being entrusted with the parganas of Ghazipur, Khanpur, Mahaich, and Zamania, and G. R. Barnes with Zahurabad, Shadiabad, and Pachotar. Raikes also did some settlement in the Benares district. The revision was completed in 1842. The records of the work done by Raikes, Wynyard, and Barnes are to be found in bastas nos. 29, 31, 32, and 33. There are in the record room of the Commissioner of Benares certain of Raikes' records in addition to those in the Ghazipur record room.

V.—Table showing contents of bastas.

Number of basta.	Nature of contents.	
1	Three volumes of copies of correspondence (letters received, series I). One volume of circulars received by the Collector (letters received, series IV). One volume of letters received by the local agents (letters received, series V).	
2	Six volumes of letters received from Board or Commissioner.	1817 to 1820.
3	Six volumes of letters received from Board or Commissioner.	1821 ,, 1824.
4	Six volumes of letters received from Board or Commissioner.	1825 ,, 1828.
5	Six volumes of letters received from Board or Commissioner.	1829 ,, 1833.
6	Six volumes of letters received from Board or Commissioner.	1834 ,, 1838.
7	Six volumes of letters received from Board or Commissioner.	1839 ,, 1844 (April).
8	Six volumes of letters received from Board or Commissioner.	1844 ,, 1851 ,,
9	Five volumes of letters received from Board or Commissioner.	1852 ,, 1855

Number of basta.	Nature of contents.	
10	Five volumes of revenue circulars	1817 to 1825 (July).
11	Five ,, ,, ,, ...	1825 ,, 1835
12	Five ,, ,, ,, ...	1836 ,, 1847.
13	Four ,, ,, ,, ...	1848 ,, 1855.
14	Five volumes of letters issued to all officers (series I)	1816 ,, 1821.
15	Seven volumes of letters issued to Board (series II)	1821 ,, 1828.
16	Two volumes of classified letters issued (series III) ..	1828 ,, 1831.
	Four volumes of letters to Commissioner (series IV)	1831 ,, 1835 (April
17	Six ,, ,, ,, ,, (May)	1835 ,, 1840.
18	Eight ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	1841 ,, 1848.
19	Seven ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	1849 ,, 1855.
20	Six volumes of miscellaneous letters issued (series V)	1821 ,, 1827 (April).
21	Six ,, ,, ,, ,, (May)	1827 ,, 1833. ,,
22	Six ,, ,, ,, ,, (,,)	1833 ,, 1838.
23	Six ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	1839 ,, 1844.
24	Six ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	1845 ,, 1850.
	Five ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	1851 ,, 1855.
25	One volume of letters issued by local agents (series VI).	1821 ,, 1855.
	One volume of letters issued by Mr. Davidson, Dy. Collector (series VII).	1849.
	Seven volumes of *muafi* statements	1841 to 1855.
26	Three registers of land taken up by Government ..	1849 ,, 1857.
	One register of Local Funds (*nazul*) land ..	1855.
	One volume of copies of revenue correspondence ..	1826 to 1839.
	One volume of correspondence regarding *diarah* lands	1849 ,, 1852.
	One volume of village police statements.	
	One volume of files.	
	One register of sales of lands	1853-4.
	One volume of business statements of the Collector's office.	1846-7.
	One volume of statements of transfers of insolvent puttees.	1838-9.
	One volume containing statements of compensation charges payable from the Ghazipur Collectorship.	
	One volume of judicial letters received	1832 to 1848.
27	One volume of revenue correspondence	1855, 1856 and 1857.
	Nine volumes of copies of miscellaneous correspondence relating to the Ghazipur district.	1797 to 1855.
	One volume of letters received by Mr. Lushington, Settlement Officer.	1831 ,, 1834.
	Three volumes of letters issued by Mr. Lushington	1831 ,, 1834.
28	One volume of assessment statements.	
	One volume of letters received by Mr. Edmonstone, Settlement Officer.	1835 ,, 1837.
	One volume of letters issued by Mr. Edmonstone ...	1835 ,, 1837.
	Three volumes of correspondence of Mr. Raikes, .. Settlement Officer.	1839 ,, 184[illegible]
29	Three volumes of correspondence of Mr. Wynyard, .. Settlement Officer.	1841-2.
	Two volumes of correspondence of Mr. Barnes, Settlement Officer.	1841.
30	Nine volumes of general statements compiled by Mr. Raikes.	
	Eight volumes of village and police statement compiled by Mr. Raikes.	
31	Six volumes of village statements compiled by Mr. Raikes.	
32	Five volumes of village statements compiled by Mr. Raikes.	

Number of basta.	Nature of contents.	
	Seven volumes of general statements compiled by Mr. Wynyard.	
33	Seven volumes of police general statements compiled by Mr. Wynyard.	
	Eight volumes of *muafi* general statements compiled by Mr. Wynyard.	
34—36	Fifteen volumes of village general statements compiled by Mr. Wynyard.	
37—40	Thirteen pargana books	1840-1.
41—42	Ten volumes of mauza registers. These are undated, but the paper on which they are written bears the water-mark year 1820 or 1821. These contain only the names and numbers of the villages: none of the other columns have been filled up. Some of them relate to chakla Azamgarh.	
	One register of Government mahals, Ghazipur ..	1820.
	One " " " Azamgarh.	
43	One case book of Mr. Lushington, Settlement Officer.	
	One volume of settlement statements of Raikes, Wynyard, and Barnes.	1840-1.
	Thirteen volumes of copies of old records relating to the Ghazipur district, chiefly copies of correspondence of Jonathan Duncan, Resident at Benares.	
44	This correspondence deals with such interesting subjects as the permanent settlement, female infanticide, Mr Barlow's report on the trade and currency of Benares, etc.	
45	Four volumes of correspondence relating to cantonment and stud.	
	One printed volume containing the Government resolution, dated the 1st August, 1822, regarding Settlement.	
46	One volume containing statement showing the area, *jama*, etc., of each pargana of the district in 1844.	
	One volume of village statements of taluka Gahmar.	
	Three volumes of general statements of pargana Bahariabad	
	Two volumes of village statements prepared by Mr. Peploe Smith.	
	One volume of statements of summary settlement on account of diluvion confirmed by Government previous to January 1848.	
	One volume of reports on securities of Government servants.	1850-95.
	One register of alluvial mahals settled first by officers appointed under Regulation IX of 1825 to 1849.	
	Register of alluvial estates.	
	Register of alluvial properties formed since the settlement of 1197 F.	1849.
	List of estates on the banks of the Ganges and Gogra with their *jama*.	1849.
	List of alluvial mahals on the Ganges. Assessment by the Settlement Officer at the first revision of settlement.	1840.
	One volume of letters from Commissioner to Mr. Davidson (Letters received, Series VI)	
	One volume of letters from Commissioner relating to alluvial lands (Letters received, Series VII).	
48	Twelve volumes of abstracts of correspondence for 1856.	
49	Thirteen volumes of abstracts of correspondence for 1857.	

VI—List of the Collectors of Ghazipur, from the formation of the district until 1855.

From—	Name of incumbent.	To—
	Collectors.	
1st April, 1817 ...	Robert Barlow ...	15th October, 1818.
15th October, 1818 ...	Henry Crighton (officiating)	23rd February, 1819.
23rd February, 1819	Robert Barlow ...	7th December, 1827.
7th December, 1827...	Richard Walker (officiating)	18th January, 1828.
18th January, 1828...	George Thornton Bayley	25th November, 1860.
25th November, 1830	Wm. Jas. Henry Money (officiating)	20th December, 1830.
20th December, 1830	Henry Lushington (officiating)	22nd July, 1831.
22nd July, 1831 ...	Archibald Campbell (officiating)	25th November, 1831.
25th November, 1831	Wm. Jas. Henry Money (officiating)	16th January, 1833.
	Magistrates and Collectors.	
16th January, 1833 ...	Edward Peploe Smith ...	29th September, 1836.
29th September, 1836,	Frederick Stainforth (officiating)	17th October, 1836.
17th October, 1836 ...	Geo. Fred. Edmonstone (officiating)	11th November, 1836.
11th November, 1836	Cornwallis La Touche (officiating)	1st April, 1837.
1st April, 1837 ...	Geo. Fred. Edmonstone (officiating)	17th April, 1837.
17th ditto ...	Alfred Peter Currie (officiating)	16th August, 1837.
16th August, 1837 ...	Geo. Fred. Edmonstone (officiating)	9th September, 1837.
9th September, 1837	William Hunter (officiating)	27th December, 1837.
27th December, 1837	John Joseph L. Taunton (officiating)	9th February, 1838.
9th February, 1838 ...	Neil Benjamin Edmonstone (officiating)	11th October, 1838.
11th October, 1838 ...	Wm. Cathcart Smith Cunningham (officiating) ...	12th December, 1838.
12th December, 1838	Charles Grant (officiating)...	28th January, 1839.
28th January, 1839 ..	Edmund Wilmot ...	1st February, 1845.

1st February, 1845 ...	David Robertson (officiating)	14th January, 1847.
14th January, 1847 ...	Philip Charles Trench ...	Ditto 1851.
Ditto 1851 ...	Andrew Ross (officiating) ...	14th February, 1851.
14th February, 1851	Philip Charles Trench ...	14th April, 1851.
14th April, 1851 ...	Andrew Ross (officiating) ...	14th May, 1851.
14th May, 1851 ...	Philip Charles Trench ...	14th April, 1851.
14th April, 1851 ...	Andrew Ross (officiating)	14th May, 1851.
14th May, 1851 ...	Christopher Western Fagan (officiating) ...	11th March, 1852.
11th March, 1852 ...	Robert Bensley Thornhill...	6th March, 1855.
6th March, 1855 ...	Andrew Ross (officiating).	

VII – List of Judges and Magistrates of Ghazipur before the offices of Collector and Magistrate were united.

(This list is probably incomplete. The dates are approximate.)

Incumbent.	*Office.*	*Period.*
Jacob Rider, ...	Judge and Magistrate ...	1795.
Richardson	Post abolished.	
W. Loch ...	Joint Magistrate ...	9th July, 1812 to 8th December, 1813.
W. Cracroft ...	Ditto .	8th December, 1813
R. M. Bird ...	Ditto ...	to 4th May, 1820.
Ditto ...	Judge and Magistrate (officiating).	May to August, 1820.
The Hon. W. L. Melville. ...	Judge and Magistrate ...	August, 1820 to October, 1824.
C. W. Smyth ...	Judge and Magistrate (officiating).	October, 1824 to 1825.
E. Lee-Warner ...	Judge and Magistrate ...	1825 to April, 1826.
E. J. Harrington ...	Ditto ...	April, 1826 to August, 1827.
Ditto ...	Judge ...	August to December, 1827.
H. S. Oldfield ...	Magistrate ...	August to December, 1827.
E. J. Harrington ...	Judge and Acting Magistrate.	December, 1827 to 8th July, 1828.
Ditto ...	Judge ...	8th July, 1828.
R. Walker ...	Acting Magistrate ...	Ditto.
W. Walker ...	Acting Judge ...	March, 1831.
E. P. Smith ...	Ditto ...	" 1832.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, JAUNPUR.

THE few pre-Mutiny records that now exist in the record room of the Collector of Jaunpur have been placed in seven guard books.

The contents of these guard books are as follows :—

Number 1 contains original correspondence, consisting of about forty letters written during the period 1848 to 1855, relating to the sale of mauza Aureyla, pargana Mariahu, its purchase by Government and its subsequent restitution to its original proprietors.

The correspondence is listed at the beginning of the volume.

Number 2 contains letters of 1857, some of which are originals and others copies arranged under the supervision of Mr. R. P. Dewhurst and listed in the printed list prepared by him.

Number 3 contains :—

(a) Copies of important correspondence relating to portions of the suburbs of Jaunpur which have come under cultivation and are consequently liable to assessment of land revenue.

The correspondence, which has been listed, covers the period 1849 to 1855 and includes fifty-two maps and two muhalla registers.

In addition to this pre-Mutiny correspondence the following records of a later date have been pasted in this guard book :—

(i) A note, dated the 15th May 1873, by Mr. Barry "on the so-called nazul cases in the city."

(ii) A memorandum, dated the 21st February 1880, by Mr. Addis on the city land, Jaunpur.

(iii) Correspondence of 1880 and 1888 on the above subject.

(b) Two original letters from Mr. Ommaney, Collector of Jaunpur, addressed to the Commissioner in 1849. One of these is interesting as describing the ceremony of *shagoon* practised by the tahsildars of the Benares division at the end of *Bhadon* or on the 1st of *Kuar* as a method of extracting money from the people.

Number 4 contains copies of correspondence relating to *taufir* land in chak Kalwa, mauza Passewa, tahsil Karakat.

Number 5 contains copies of the revenue administration reports for the period 1842 to 1859 of the Jaunpur district, and some correspondence thereon.

Number 6 contains copies of correspondence relating to taluka Houz and other salt lands in the Jaunpur district, 1833 to 1855.

Number 7 is a register into which have been copied—

(1) the proceedings of Jonathan Duncan, Resident at Benares, relating to the Jaunpur district from October, 1787 to July, 1791;

(2) a note by Mr. Thomason when Member of the Board of Revenue, dated November 19, 1482, on the state of the Jauupur Collectorship;

(3) correspondence of the period 1843 to 1846 between the Collector of Jaunpur, the Commissioner of the Benares division, the Board of Revenue and Government, relating to the re-arrangement of parganas in the Jaunpur district.

CHAPTER XXXII.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, MIRZAPUR.

I.—The formation of the district.

II.—General nature of the records.

II.—Classification of the records and contents of the *bastas.*

IV.—Descriptive account of the records.

N. B.—These records include judicial records relating to the Zamania tahsil of the Ghazipur district from 1800 to 1820.

I—The formation of the district.

The zillah of Mirzapur, so far as the Judge and Magistrate was concerned, was formed with effect from the 30th September, 1795, when the collectorship of Benares was formed. There was a Collector of Customs but no separate Collector of Revenue for Mirzapur. Until 1830 as regards revenue matters Mirzapur formed part of the collectorship of Benares.

On the 3rd November, 1829, the Government directed that the revenue jurisdiction of the Mirzapur parganas of the Benares collectorship should be united with the Customs collectorship and formed into a new revenue collectorship. These parganas were, Bhagwat, Bhuili, Haveli Chunar, Qariat Sikhar, Agori, Barhar, Bijaigarh, the tappa of Chaurasi, Chhiyanve, Upraudh, Kon, and Saktesgarh of pargana Kantit.

M. I. Tierney was appointed the first Collector of the new revenue district of Mirzapur, but Sir Frederick Hamilton, the Collector of Benares, took some time in handing over the revenue papers of the Mirzapur parganas and before this was completed Tierney became acting Collector of Benares and never went to Mirzapur. Shortly after this J. M. Macnabb who was Collector of Customs at Mirzapur, on his return from leave was directed to take over the duties of Collector of Revenue in addition to those of Collector of Customs. On the 10th February 1830, Macnabb asked to have the final separation of the Mirzapur parganas deferred until the beginning of the official year 1830-31 or preferably until the beginning of the ensuing Fasli year, because none of the records had come from Benares and, as the Persian ones were reported to be in a confused and defective state, he anticipated considerable delay in the completion of the handing over of the records. He also required time to form an establishment and, as the Customs house had not accommodation for the land revenue office, he proposed to appropriate the

outhouses which he had hitherto occupied as a treasury, record office, etc. The postponement was agreed to. Then the Raja of Benares raised some objections to the proposed transfer of the parganas comprising his Family Domains, with the result that we find Tierney writing, as late as 10th of August, 1830, that he thought that the proposed transfer might not take effect after all. Tierney, however, was not right. In a letter dated the 25th October, 1830, to the Commissioner, Macnabb submitted a list of the establishment he required for the new collectorate. His proposals entailed a monthly cost amounting to Rs. 1,489. Against this he proposed a reduction to the expenditure of Rs. 1,056 in the office of the Collector of Benares. The Mirzapur establishment as finally sanctioned, cost Rs. 1,451 per mensem. The new Mirzapur collectorate actually came into operation with effect from 1st November, 1830, although on that date the records from Benares had not come. Macnabb did not retain charge of the new collectorship for long. On the 17th January 1831, he made over charge of the collectorship to Cornwallis La Touche, who was relieved on the 10th February by C Mackenzie. Mackenzie held office only till the 5th of December, when he was relieved by Edward Smyth, who gave place to Colin Lindsay on the 11th February 1832. Lindsay was Collector of Mirzapur until the 18th November, 1836, when he was relieved by W. H. Woodcock, who was already Magistrate and who thus became Magistrate and Collector. Kea Mangraur and Singrauli were added to the Mirzapur district later. Since then, except for some slight alteration in the boundary, there has been no change in the territorial limits of the Mirzapur district.

II—General nature of the records.

The Mirzapur records are more complete than those of any other district office, both judicial and revenue documents having been preserved. The judicial records are valuable, documents existing from 1795, when a Judge and Magistrate of zillah Mirzapur was first appointed.

The collectorate was formed as recently as 1830, so that the revenue records, although fairly complete, are not so valuable as those of Ghazipur, which district was separated from Benares 13 years earlier.

A feature of the Mirzapur records is their classification.

Some records have been bound up separately which in other record rooms where they exist are mixed with other records, e.g., letters to the Magistrate from the Sessions Judge, letters from the Superintendent of Resources and letters relating to the Court of Wards. The settlement records are more complete than those in any other office.

The Mirzapur records are sufficiently voluminous to form the basis of a history of the Judicial and Revenue administration of the district.

III—Classification of the records and contents of the bastas.

The following table shows the classification of the records and the contents of each basta:—

Nature of records.	Number of volume.	Date of record.	Number of basta in which tied up.
Judicial. Series I.—Letters from the Commissioner to the Magistrate. Twenty-four volumes.	1	1830	1
	2	1831-2	
	3	1833-4	
	4	1834-5	
	5	1835-6	
	6	1837	
	7	1837-8	
	8	1838-9	
	9	1839-40	2
	10	1840	
	11	1840-1	
	12	1841-2	
	13	1842-3	
	14	1843 to 1845	
	15	1845 „ 1847	
	16	1847 „ 1849	
	17	1849-50	3
	18	1850-1	
	19	1851 to 1853	
	20	1854	
	21	1854-5	
	22	1855 to 1857	
	23	1857	
	24	1857	
Series II.—Circulars from Commissioner to Magistrate. Three volumes.	25	1850 to 1854	4
	26	1855-6	
	27	1856-7	
Series III—Letters from the Superintendent of Police, Western Provinces. Three volumes.	28	1812 to 1817	
	29	1818 „ 1820	
	30	1821 „ 1827	
Series IV.—Letters from Government to the Magistrate. Twelve volumes.	31	1795 to 1799	5
	32	1799 „ 1803	
	33	1803 „ 1805	
	34	1806 „ 1810	
	35	1811	
	36	1812-13	6
	37	1813-14	
	38	1814 to 1816	
	39	1817 „ 1820	
	40	1821 „ 1827	
	41	1827 „ 1834	
	42	1834 „ 1845	
Series V.—Letters from the Nizamut Adawlut and Court of Circuit. Seventeen volumes.	43	1795 to 1797	7
	44	1798 „ 1802	
	45	1808-9	
	46	1809 to 1811 (January)	
	47	1814 (September)-1815	
	48	1816	
	49	1817-8	
	50	1818	

Nature of records.	Number of volume.	Date of record.	Number of bastas in which tied up.
Series V.—Letters from the Nizamut Adawlut and Court of Circuit. Seventeen volumes.	51	1819	
	52	1820	
	53	1821-2	
	54	1822 to 1824	
	55	1824-5	8
	56	1826	
	57	1827-8	
	58	1829 to 1832	
	59	1836 „ 1839	
Series VI.—Letters from Sessions Judge. Six volumes.	60	1833 „ 1837	
	61	1837 „ 1839	
	62	1839-40	9
	63	1840 to 1845	
	64	1845 „ 1851	
	65	1851 „ 1857	
Series VII.—Circulars from Superior Courts. Five volumes.	66	1826 „ 1829	
	67	1830 „ 1832	
	68	1832 „ 1836	
	69	1836 „ 1837	
	70	1838 „ 1841	10
Series VIII.—Letters from Commissioner to the Joint Magistrate. One volume.	71	1849 „ 1851	
Series IX.—Letters issued by the Magistrate. Twenty-seven volumes.	72	1803 „ 1805	
	73	1807 „ 1809	
	74	1810-11	
	75	1811-2	
	76	1812	11
	77	1817-18	
	78	1818-19	
	79	1819-20	
	80	1821 to 1829	
	81	1829 „ 1832	
	82	1832-3	
	83	1833 to 1836	
	84	1836-7	
	85	1837 to 1839	12
	86	1839-40	
	87	1840 to 1842	
	88	1842 „ 1845	
	89	1845 „ 1848	
	90	1848-9	
	91	1850	
	92	1850-1	
	93	1851-2	
	94	1852-3	
	95	1853-4	13
	96	1854-5	
	97	1855	
	98	1855 to 1857	
Series X.—Letters issued by Joint Magistrate. One volume.	99	1849 to 1852	

Nature of records.	Number of volume.	Date of record.	Number of basta in which tied up.
Miscellaneous.	100	1824	
	101	1831	
	102	1831-2	
	103	1834 to 1836	
	104	1836-7	14
	105	1837-8	
	106	1838	
	107	1838	
	108	1841-2	
	109	1842	
Series I.—Miscellaneous letters received by the Magistrate. Twenty-two volumes.	110	1843-4	
	111	1844	
	112	1845	
	113	1851-2	15
	114	1852-3	
	115	1853-4	
	116	1854-5	
	117	1855	
	118	1855-6	
	119	1856-7	
	120	1857	
	121	1857	
Series II.—Letters received regarding marriages and Church Building Fund. One volume.	122	1847 to 1855	16
Series III.—Registers ..	123	Marriage register book ..	
	124	„ notice book ..	
Financial.			
Series I.—Letters received from the Accountant General. Four volumes.	125	1795 to 1818	
	126	1819 „ 1828	
	127	1829 „ 1832	
	128	1838 „ 1857	
Series II.—Letters received relating to treasury matters. One volume.	129	1848 „ 1856	17
Series III.—Letters received from the Superintendent of Resources. Two volumes.	130	1831 „ 1835	
	131	1835	
Series IV.—Letters received from the Accountant. Ten volumes.	132	1831 „ 1833	
	133	1833 „ 1835	
	134	1835	18
	135	1835 „ 1837	
	136	1837-8	
	137	1838 to 1843	
	138	1843 „ 1849	
	139	1849 „ 1852	
	140	1853-4	19
	141	1854 to 1856	
Series V.—Circulars from the Accountant. One volume.	142	1844 „ 1855	
Series VI.—Cash abstract accounts. Three volumes.	143	1832 to 1839	
	144	1839 „ 1848	
	145	1848 „ 1856	20
Revenue.			
Series I.—Halkabandi of patwaries (with a packet of maps).	146	1856	

Nature of records.	Number of volume.	Date of record.	Number of basta in which tied up.
Revenue—(continued).			
Series II.—Letters received by the Collector of Mirzapur from Collector of Benares. Two volumes.	147	1829 to 1835	21
	148	1836 " 1848	
Series III.—Copies of letters relating to the Mirzapur district sent to the Collector of Benares. Four volumes with a list.	149	1795 " 1831	
	150	1816 " 1830	
	151	1819 " 1831	
	152	1816 " 1830	
	153	List	
Series IV.—Letters sent to the Collector by the Commissioner. Thirty-eight volumes.	154	1829-30	22
	155	1830	
	156	1830-1	
	157	1831	
	158	1832	
	159	1833	
	160	1833	
	161	1834	23
	162	1834	
	163	1835	
	164	1835	
	165	1836	
	166	1837	
	167	1837	
	168	1838	24
	169	1839	
	170	1840	
	171	1841	25
	172	1842	
	173	1843	
	174	1844	26
	175	1845	
	176	1846	
	177	1847	
	178	1848	27
	179	1849	
	180	1849	
	181	1850	
	182	1850	
	183	1851	28
	184	1852	
	185	1853	
	186	1854	
	187	1855	29
	188	1855-6	
	189	1856	
	190	1856	
	191	1857	
Series V.—Circulars from the Commissioner to the Collector. Eleven volumes.	192	1831 to 1835	30
	193	1835-6	
	194	1837-8	
	195	1838-9	
	196	1840 to 1846	31
	197	1846 " 1852	
	198	1853-4	
	199	1854-5	32
	200	1855-6	
	201	1856..	
	202	1856-7	

Nature of records.	Number of volume.	Date of record.	Number of basta in which tied up.
Revenue—(concluded)			
Series VI.—Letters from Government and Board of Revenue to the Collector. One volume.	203	1843 to 1852 ..	32
Series VII.—Letters from the Deputy Collector, Mirzapur. One volume.	204	1850 " 1852 ..	
Series VIII.—Letters sent by the Collector to the Commissioner. Nineteen volumes.	205	1829 " 1832 ..	
	206	1833-4 ..	
	207	1834-5 ..	
	208	1835-6 ..	33
	209	1836-7 ..	
	210	1837-8 ..	
	211	1838-9 ..	
	212	1839 to 1841 ..	
	213	1841-2 ..	
	214	1843-4 ..	34
	215	1844 to 1847 ..	
	216	1847 " 1849 ..	
	217	1849 " 1851 ..	
	218	1851-2 ..	
	219	1852 ..	
	220	1853-4 ..	35
	221	1854-5 ..	
	222	1855-6 ..	
	223	1856 to 1858 ..	
Series IX.—Office copies of miscellaneous revenue letters issued (including those relating to the Court of Wards) Four volumes.	224	1856	
	225	1856	
	226	1857	
	227	1857	
Series X.—Revenue files. Three volumes. Volume 1.—Files 1 to 3— (1) The tenure of the Raja of Bejaigarh. (2) Pargana Singraulee. (3) Roads.	228		
Volume 2.—File 4 (part I)— (4) Zamindari of the Raja of Agoree Burhur.	229		36
Volume 3—Files 4 (part II), 5, 6 and 7— (5) Coal mines in the Mirzapur district. (6) Boundary marks in pargana Burhur. (7) Transit duties	330		
Court of Words.			
Series I.—Letters received regarding the Kantit estate. Three volumes.	231	1849-50 ..	
	232	1851	
	233	1851 to 1855 ..	
Series II.—Letters received regarding other estates. Two volumes.	234	1855	
	235	1856-7 ..	37
Series III.—Letters issued regarding the Kantit estate. Two volumes.	236	1852 to 1854 ..	
	237	1854 " 1856 ..	
Series IV.—Letters issued regarding other estates. One volume.	238	1855 " 1858 ..	

Nature of records.	Number of volume.	Date of record.	Number of basta in which tied up.
Settlement.			
Series I.—Letters from the Commissioner to the Settlement Officer. Three volumes.	239	1839 to 1842 ..	38
	240	1842-3	
	241	1846 to 1849 ..	
Series II.—Miscellaneous letters received by the Settlement Officer. Two volumes.	242	1839 to 1841 ..	
	243	1851-2 ..	
Series III.—Letters received by the Settlement Officer. Six volumes.	244	1839 to 1842 ..	39
	245	1841-2 ..	
	246	1842-3 ..	
	247	1843	
	248	1843 to 1847 ..	
	249	1848 „ 1852 ..	
Series IV.—Miscellaneous Settlement Registers. Five volumes—			40
(1) Village statements, 1843 ..	250		
(2) Settlement statement of pargana Kantit, 1842.	251		
(3) Miscellaneous statements, 1846 to 1848.	252		
(4) Statements of estates ..	253		
(5) Summarily settled, 1836-7 ..	254		
Series V.—Fifteen volumes of police statements.	255 to 270		41
Series VI.—Fourteen volumes of general statements.	271 to 284		42
Series VII.—Eight volumes of *muafi* statements.	285 to 293		
Series VIII.—Seven volumes of statements (A. B. and C) of zamindari estates.	294 to 301		
Series IX.—Village maps. Sixteen volumes—			
Volumes 1 to 3	302 to 304		43
„ 4 „ 6	305 „ 307		44
„ 7 „ 9	308 „ 310		45
„ 10 „ 11	311-12		46
„ 12 „ 16	313 to 317		47
Series X.—Village statements. Thirty-six volumes—			
Volumes 1 to 7	318 to 324		48
„ 8 „ 14	325 „ 331		49
„ 15 „ 21	332 „ 338		50
„ 22 „ 28	339 „ 345		51
„ 29 „ 36	346 „ 354		52
Government Gazettes.			
Government of India Gazettes. Seventy-one volumes.	353 to 425		53 to 63
Government of Agra Gazettes. Seventeen volumes.	426 „ 444		64 „ 66
Registers containing lists of letters issued and received. Thirteen volumes.	445 „ 457		67

IV—Descriptive account of the records.

Judicial.

Series I.—Letters from the Commissioner to Magistrate, 24 volumes.

At first the Commissioner held criminal sessions. He also took the place of the Provincial Superintendent of Police and his early letters to the Magistrate relate mostly to these branches. Thus prior to 1835 we find the Commissioner issuing such orders as follow :—

Directing the Magistrate to maintain an English register of unexpired sentences of prisoners, calling for information regarding suttee, issuing orders regarding escorts of prisoners from one district to another, and on the methods of procedure of the courts of the Magistrates, Sudder Amins and Principal Amins, calling for reports on highway robberies.

At the same time we find the Commissioner dealing with such subjects as the chaukidari tax, the construction of works of public utility by raising funds from local inhabitants, changes in the form of Calcutta sicca and Farrukhabad rupees, monthly and other periodical reports, taking security from persons in charge of Government money, calling for reports on the working of various Acts, prohibiting *nazars* and *dalis*, directing officers to conduct public business in court and not at home.

After the Commissioner had ceased to exercise judicial powers letters from him deal with the subjects of the following description.

Sanction of expenditure, appointment and dismissal of subordinates, the clashing of the Muharram and the Holi in 1841, prohibiting the police from acting as mediator in private bargains between Government officers and bazar dealers, the duties and responsibilities which attached to the office of the Magistrate and Collector, prohibiting the borrowing of money by one clerk from another, the crime of poisoning, the trial of British subjects for murder or with crimes committed in a foreign country, prohibiting the introduction of subsidiary police into any town without permission of Government, pensions, the use of prisoners to watch plantations of trees, transport for officials, camping-grounds, scrutiny of contingent bills, stamped papers, bridges of boats, orders on annual police reports, reviews of trials, location of joint magistrates in the interior of the district. (On the 24th of August, 1843, orders were issued stationing a Joint Magistrate in the interior of the most districts. The Joint Magistrate in the Mirzapur district was stationed at Chunar), prescribing duties of Magistrates and Police in respect of protecting commerce on the Ganges, registers of bridges, Grand Trunk Road, uniforms of police and barkandazes, sawars, proclaimed offenders, education, mukhtars, and special grant for the improvement of roads.

This series of correspondence brings home two things. The first is the very restricted official powers of Magistrates and later Magistrates and Collectors in the days of the Company; the second is the way in which the Commissioners used to interfere with the acts of Magistrates and Collectors.

As regards the official powers of Magistrates, a Magistrate could spend nothing without previous sanction. In 1844 we find the Commissioner objecting to a charge for 4 camels to carry the Magistrate's tent. The Commissioner sanctioned only two, one for carrying the tent and the other for the furniture. In 1850 we find letters to the Magistrate conveying the Commissioner's sanction to the following charges:—

Rs. 10-2-6 for purchase of bastas :—
,, 4-0-0 for purchase of record chest.
,, 17-0-0 for the purchase of register books.
,, 1-0-0 for repairs to fire-engine.
,, 3-0-0 for boat hire in an attempt to catch a proclaimed offender.
,, 10-8-0 for the purchase of wax cloth.
,, 3-12-0 for the purchase of two *morahs* and repairing office chairs.

In 1856 we find special letters from the Commissioner to the Magistrate sanctioning the following items of expenditure :—

Rs. 11=10-3 for removing records and wooden shelves from one room to another.
,, 5-3-6 for punka and tatti for the Criminal Record Room.
,, 10-0-0 for wrappers for Record Room.
,, 4-0-0 for engraving a seal for office.

In order to expend a sum of Rs. 50-0-0 for partitioning the Record Room the sanction of the Government had to be obtained.

The following are instances of close supervision exercised by the Commissioner.

In May, 1832, the Commissioner annulled, as being liable to abuse, an order of the Magistrate directing thanadars to make all persons of bad character sleep at the thana.

In the same year the Commissioner ordered the District Magistrate to depute one of his assistants to inspect all the thanas in the district.

When the Magistrate wanted to tour in his district he had to obtain the permission of the Commissioner; in 1834 W. H. Woodcock asked the Commissioner, G. Mainwaring, permission to extend his tour by 15 days. This permission was refused.

In the same year when two months' leave was granted to a khulasanavis (clerk) both this and the appointment of a substitute had to be confirmed by the Commissioner.

In the same year the Commissioner called for an explanation because the Magistrate had spent Rs. 4 on two bottles of vinegar, while the Commissioner's office paid Re. 1-0-0 for the same.

In 1841 the Magistrate wrote to the Commissioner asking to be allowed to dismiss a thanadar "as being totally unfit for Government employ." The Commissioner replied "I beg to observe that it is the prerogative of Government, and of Government only, to declare any individual disqualified for further employment in the public service."

In 1844 the Commissioner objected to the length of the Magistrate's tour in this district, namely 4 months and 9 days, also to his having taken along with him as many as 7 chaprasis and 2 sawars.

Series II.—Circulars from the Commissioner to the Magistrate, 1850 to 1857, 3 volumes.

Among the more important subjects dealt with in these circulars are the re-distribution of sawars in the North Western Provinces, systematic measures for pursuing proclaimed offenders, Presbyterians in India, arming and drilling the police force, means of enforcing laws against vagrant tribes, form for applying for increase of establishment, inspection notes of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Benares District Office, pensions of police and revenue establishments, admission of mukhtars, establishment returns, registers of time-expired convicts, family cliques in offices, arms and ammunition for district guards, cattle trespass, calls for opinion of officers on the Indian Penal Code, torture, ferry settlements.

There is a circular of 1854 showing that the Court of Nizamut Adawlut had issued orders prohibiting the holding of cutcherry at the same time in the Judicial and Revenue department and stating that no pressure of business could be deemed sufficient excuse for so irregular and objectionable a proceeding.

There are a number of circulars relating to the Mutiny.

Series III.—Letters from the Superintendent of Police, Western Provinces, 1812—27, 3 volumes.

The jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Police extended to the whole of the province of Agra and he corresponded more nearly to the Inspector-General of Police than to the modern Superintendent. In those days there were no District Superintendents of Police and the Magistrates were in direct charge of the police.

Regulation VIII of 1810 directed the appointment of two Superintendents of Police: one for the division of Patna and the other for the divisions of Benares and Bareilly—"who shall possess concurrent jurisdiction with the several zillah Magistrates."

Mr. G. D. Guthrie was the first Superintendent of Police for the Divisions of Bareilly and Benares. He was appointed on 10th August, 1810.

Later the Superintendent for these two divisions was called the Superintendent of Police in the Upper Provinces and the officer whose headquarters were at Patna was styled the Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces.

According to Regulation VIII of 1810. "The primary object of the appointment of two Superintendents of Police was the apprehension of dacoits, cozavks, thugs, budecks, and other descriptions of public offenders guilty of the commission of robberies and other crimes by open violence, the said Superintendents shall from time to time proceed into the different zillahs or to any of the cities comprised within the limits of their respective jurisdictions."

The Superintendents of Police were abolished in 1829, Regulation I of that year vesting each of the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit with the powers of a Superintendent of Police within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Act XXIV of 1837 empowered the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to revive the office of Superintendent of Police in their jurisdictions. If appointed the officer would divest Commissioners of their police powers and be guided by the rules contained in Regulation VIII of 1810. This Act was never given effect to in the North-Western Provinces.

As will be seen from the correspondence, the duties of the Superintendents of Police were somewhat wide.

As examples of the subjects dealt with in the correspondence of this series, mention may be made of the following matters:—

Accounts, murders committed by *bairagis*, barkandazes, provincial battalions, employment of najibs, bridges and roads (including repairs of roads, construction of roads, planting of trees on roads and police chaukis for the protection of roads), crime statements, cattle-stealing, chaukidari tax and establishment, jails, jail establishment, hutting of prisoners on the roads, employment of convicts on public works, health of convicts, crimes by British subjects or European foreigners, contingent bills, dacoities, lists of European British subjects residing in the muffassil, ferries, clearing of jungles on the margins of high roads, adjustment of disputes by arbitration, hawalats, protection of merchants and merchandise from robbers, maps of districts, apprehension of offenders, robberies, rewards for the apprehension of criminals, statements of criminal trials, statements of suits to which Government was a party, sawars, conveyance of public treasure, erection of towers for the security of public treasure, tolls, thefts, and wells.

There is some correspondence about thugs, including an interesting report on their operations, dated the 30th August, 1816, by Mr. John Shakespear, officiating Superintendent of Police.

There is also a report by the same officer on female infanticide.

There is some interesting correspondence on counterfeit coins and rupee-drilling. On the 14th of December, 1820, the Magistrate of Murshedabad wrote to the Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces describing the method of rupee, drilling in the following terms:

A good rupee is fixed in a forceps, two handles are made fast and the forceps held by the toes and feet, an earthen saucer is placed beneath the rupee for the purpose of receiving the silver filings as thay fall. A hole is then drilled in the edge of the rupee through the milling. It is then turned and a similar hole drilled opposite the first hole by which means the silver is more easily extracted. During the process of drilling water is occasionally dropped over the rupee the weight of which keeps the silver together and carries it directly into the saucer which is placed beneath. This being effected, the shell of the rupee is weighed to ascertain how much silver has been taken from it. The rupee is then covered with a composition of earth and flax to prevent its being injured by the fire; it is then heated and whilst on the fire as many strips of lead cut about the size and thickness of a worsted needle introduced, as will supply the deficiency of weight of the silver which has been extracted, with the exception of about the weight of one anna which is reserved for an after purpose. The rupee is then taken off the fire and allowed to get cold after which the composition with which it has been covered is taken off. The two holes made in the milling are then stopped with silver knobs of about ½ anna weight and the milling which has been injured by drilling is put into its proper state. The rupee is taken again weighed and, if found exact, it is cleaned with rice and water, which completes the process.

There is some correspondence about slavery. In 1814, Mr W. Blunt, Superintendent of Police in the Western Provinces, pointed out that the regulations only prohibited sale of slaves imported into British territory. He asserted that if Magistrates stopped such sales people would kill their children in time of scarcity.

In 1826 the control of the Post office which had been held by the Board of Revenue at Fort William since 1820 was handed over to the Superintendents of Police.

From 1826 onwards there is correspondence relating to the Government Post office and zamindari dâks. In 1826 Mr. Walter Ewer, Superintendent of Police in the Western Provinces, issued a circular to all Magistrates asking for suggestions for improving the postal system.

Series IV.—Letters from the Government to Magistrate, 1795 to 1845, 12 volumes.

This series is probably not complete. But a complete series exists in the Record Room of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal.

As examples of the subjects dealt with in this correspondence the following may be mentioned.

Appointments, travelling allowances, officers receiving and giving over charge of their appointments, bonds, baptisms by magistrates, the establishment of a bank at Calcutta, barkandazes, public buildings, the removal of the Rani of Raja Cheyte Singh from Mirzapur, pounding of cattle, military cantonments, contingent charges, petitions, complaints, claims, cauzees, pilgrimages of exalted persons, dacoities, post office between Benares and Mirzapur, descriptive rolls of deserters, disturbances, sale of intoxicating drugs, debtors to the Government of the Nawab Vizier, surrender to the Nawab Vizier of Oudh of defaulters and fugitives seeking refuge in the Company's territories, public employment of persons educated in collegiate institutions, establishments, list of Europeans not in His Majesty's or Company's service residing at Mirzapur, reports of marriages and deaths of Europeans, indigo-planters, Europeans dying intestate, embankments, estimates, embezzlements, ferries, list of French subjects to be put under restraint when England was at war with France, descriptive statement of foreigners, Dasahra, Muharram, and other festivals, forts of zamindars, Gazettes Extraordinary published during the war with Tippu, grain, bounty on the import of grain in 1803 and 1817, the prohibition of its export in 1817, prices of grain, grants of land, translation of the Hindu Digest, harkarras, hospital, reports of the commencement of hostilities between the British Government and its allies, Secundar Jah and the Peshwa on the one hand and Doulat Rao Scindiah and the Raja of Berar on the other, indigo works, jails, deputy kotwals, police daroghas, leave of absence, manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, military operations against the Raja of Bardi in 1811 and the quarrel between Rattray, Judge and Magistrate of Mirzapur, and Colonel Tetley in command of the force operating against the Raja, marriages by Magistrates, the enlargement of the town of Mirzapur, merchants, seizure of carts for military purposes, murders, Marshman's Bengali newspaper and the purchase of the 100 copies of Persian edition by Government (on the 7th of April 1826, the Persian Secretary to Government addressed the Reverend J. Marshman as follows :—" to aid you in preparing a Persian version of your Bengalee Newspaper, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to subscribe Rs. 100 monthly to that undertaking which will entitle the Government to

receive 100 copies from such date as you may commence the publication . . . His Lordship in Council relies confidently on your assurances that all objectionable matter shall be carefully excluded from the paper and that you will spare no pains to render it acceptable to the native reader as regards style and useful in respect to information. "), military orphan institution, shops for the sale of retail opium, oath of office (vide note on Farrukhabad judicial records in the Commissioner's office, Agra), the Pindari raids into British territory, prisoners, allowance for the support of prisoners, escape and apprehensions of prisoners, the partition of the judgeship of the Ghazipur zillah in 1799 (The part south of the Ganges was added to the Mirzapur judgeship and that north of the Ganges to the Jaunpur judgeship), grants of permits to non-official Europeans to reside in the muffassil, use of Bengal paper, post office, police in cantonments and military bazars, petitions, coinage and currency, regulations, roads, rewards for the apprehension of criminals, robberies, and other crimes, treaty with the Raja of Rewa, sebundy corps, sepoys, supplies for troops, stamped paper, thanksgiving for victories, irregular troops, trials, thugs (In 1810 Government sent to all Magistrates an extract from a letter of Mr. Wright, Assistant Magistrate, Farrukhabad, regarding thugs and the method of suppressing thuggee and directing all Magistrates to act on Mr. Wright's suggestions,) vakils, short-weight coins and the visit of the Governor General to Mirzapur in 1814 (Rattray, the Judge and Magistrate, had to prepare a general report on the district under the heads, police, civil business, and miscellaneous. On arrival of the fleet he had to report himself to the Principal Private Secretary and to accompany the Governor General until given permission to depart.)

Series V.—Letters from the Nizamut Adawlut and Court of Circuit, 1795 to 1839, 17 volumes.

In the descriptive account of the Saharanpur records, the letters received from the Court of Circuit of Bareilly from January, 1806 to July, 1838, have been dealt with at some length. The letters issued by the Court of Circuit and Appeal at Benares are of a similar nature. The present series contains both these letters and those issued by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut.

There are several gaps in this series, there being no letters between 1802 and 1809 and January, 1811 and September, 1814.

These lacunæ can be supplied to some extent by the record rooms of the High Court at Calcutta and of the Magistrate and Collector of Saharanpur.

The correspondence of the superior courts was not confined to orders on cases. The courts were concerned with general judicial administration. For example, in December, 1795, the Court of Nizamut Adawlut sent the Magistrate of Mirzapur a cat to be used for punishing all prisoners who might be sentenced to stripes under the law of tawzir and directed him to apply for a new one when the one supplied became unserviceable. In December, 1796, the korah was substituted for the cat, and in November, 1797, the Court of Nizamut Adawlut ordered a jacket made of strong hide to be put on the person to be whipped so as to protect all parts of the body except that part of the back and the shoulders on which the stripes were to fall. A few years later the rattan was substituted for the korah.

Some of the earlier letters form rather amusing reading. In 1796 the Court of Nizamut Adawlut objected to the Judge of Mirzapur adjourning his court for one month to arrange decided cases, on the ground that he had already adjourned it one month in that year for the same purpose.

We find the Nizamut Adawlut sending the Magistrates a sketch of the drop to be used in execution. In 1810 the court ordered that executions were to take place near the spot where the murder was committed in order to increase the deterrent effect of the execution.

In 1833 all gibbets were ordered to be removed.

Other subjects dealt with in this correspondence are the castration of slaves (this was made a penal offence in 1796), selling of children by parents, an order in 1810 directing that any one burying alive another person with that person's consent would be guilty of murder, appointments, appeals, extension of agriculture, bonds, management of military bazars, public buildings, native commissioners, extension of commerce, cauzees, calendars of persons convicted and acquitted, circuit houses, contingent bills, statement of heinous crime, execution of decrees, dacoities, intoxicating drugs, debtors, eunuchs, embezzelments, demolition of forts, prevention of fires, futwas, frauds, management of jalis, ghats, holidays, hospitals, hospital for insane persons, the interpretation of laws and rules, investigations into crime, illicit manufacture of spiritous liquors, leave of absence, petitions, stolen property, prosecutions, method of conducting cases, rewards for the apprehension of criminals, roads, lists of suits decided and pending, summary suits, suits to which European British subjects were parties, suits to which the Government was a party, sanads for native pleaders, stamped paper, announcement of capture of Seringapatam, execution of sentences, tahsildars, thefts, thugs, vakils, warrants, and examination of witnesses.

There is a good deal of interesting correspondence about suttee. Some account of this occurs in the descriptive account of the Saharanpur records.

Prisoners and jails were the subjects of much correspondence.

There is also a good deal of correspondence about the police, the state of the police, police rewards, commission to police officers on the plundered property recovered by them.

Other subjects of correspondence are security for good behaviour, suicide and confessions.

Series VI.—Letters from the Sessions Judge, 1833 to 1857, 6 volumes.

The Sessions Judge in 1833 relieved the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of his duties as a criminal court. There is not very much of interest in this series. A large number of documents deal with criminal trials.

There is much correspondence regarding prisoners, the method of employing them, their health, etc.

Other subjects dealt with are, appointments, buildings, men of bad character, bribery, competency of Judges, calendars of commitments, attestations to confessions, detention of individuals pending the decision of cases, crime statements, charges of corruption, depositions, dacoities, futwas, estimates, holidays, investigations, damage done by cattle to indigo crops, jail deliveries, the annual criminal administration reports, jurisdiction of courts, prices current, stolen property, population, execution of warrants, and sessions cases.

Series VII.—Circulars from Superior Courts, 1826 to 1841, 5 volumes.

Some of the circulars are of considerable interest. One of the earliest is dated the 9th of May, 1797, in which the Nizamut Adawlut say that they have heard that some courts of justice had been closed until they were supplied with stamped papers directed to be used by Regulation VI of 1797. The circular continues that this closing was not necessary and all courts already closed must be opened immediately.

There is a circular of the Nizamut Adawlut, dated the 9th of April, 1806, ordering death to be the invariable penalty in cases of parents putting their children to death on account of insult.

Other subjects dealt with in these circulars are, affrays, appointments, indiscriminate apprehension of persons, Sudder Amins, proper authority for hearing appeals, security bonds, barkandazes, settlement of summary cases, heinous crimes, administration of criminal justice, infliction of corporal punishment on chaukidars, clumsy mode of execution of criminals, carriage for troops, calendars of persons convicted and acquitted, murder

of children for the sake of ornaments, the entertainment of daroghas by villagers, decrees, delays in disposing of suits, establishments, embezzlements, ferry tolls, forgeries, fines, hospitals, enquiries, jurisdiction of courts, attachment of land, law officers, Indian Law Commissioners, meaning of legal terms, muchalkas, nazars, opinions of the Nizamut Adawlut, instruments of punishment, muzcoory peadahs, lawaris property, the holding of landed property under fictitious names, police officers, pleaders, insane prisoners, prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for life, forms of proceedings, reports, an òrder prohibiting Civil Servants from adopting the native style of dress, salary, security for good behaviour, security of treasurers, suttees, sepoys, summonses, thugs, the offer of mercy to thugs willing to give information, examination of witnesses and registers of warrants.

Series VIII.—Letters from the Commissioner to the Joint Magistrate, 1849 to 1851, 1 volume.

These letters were issued to Mr. Roberts who was Joint Magistrate in semi-independent charge of South Mirzapur. The following are the more important subjects dealt with in this series:—

Appeals, outrages committed on British subjects in the Rewah territory, crimes, cholera pills, complaints, dacoities, establishment, registration of Europeans, farm of ferries, grass-stealing, municipal improvements, letter-boxes, proclaimed offenders, trial of prisoners, petitions, police statements, plans, reports, rewards, settlement, survey, the giving of refuge in British territory to slaves who had come in from the Rewah territory, salt-smuggling, trials, tolls, and warrants.

Series IX.—Letters issued by the Magistrate 1803—57, 27 volumes.

There are a number of copies in the series, noteably between 1821 and 1829. Prior to January the 1st, 1856, the Magistrate entered all letters issued by him in one register. This series contains all such letters and therefore corresponds to series I to VII of Judicial letters received and series I of Miscellaneous letters received.

But from January, 1856, the letters issued to the Commissioner were entered in a separate register. This register, which covers the pèriod 1856—58, has wrongly been included in Revenue, Series VIII, letters sent by the Collector, as volume 223.

Volume 98, which forms the last of the judicial series IX, consists of (*a*) all letters issued in 1855 by the Magistrate, (*b*) those issued in 1856 and 1857 to officers other than the Commissioner. It is necessary to bear this in mind when dealing with Magistrate's records and to note that volume 223 of Revenue Series VIII is really the last volume of judicial series IX.

The earlier letter-books are probably incomplete. Perhaps there were other books dealing with routine accounts that have been destroyed. The letter-book for 1817 contains letters written by the Judge on the Civil side. Most of the letters have been copied by clerks in the office but some of the officers themselves wrote the draft in the early registers. The earlier letters contain much about the purchase and movement of grain and grain accounts. The original famine policy of Government was to prohibit the export of grain, to grant a bounty on import to districts where grain was scarce and to purchase grain and store it.

The records contain many accounts of disturbances. There is some interesting correspondence regarding the attack on a British village by Dalganjan Singh supported by Raja of Bardi. This inroad took place on the 22nd of February, 1811. The Judge and Magistrate, James Rattray, complained of the conduct of Major-General Macdonald sent to attack Dalganjan Singh. There is also some account of Rattray's negotiations with the Raja of Bardi against whom he marched with Colonel Tetley and of the destruction of the fort of Bopari. Rattray and Tetley fell out, Tetley refusing to acknowledge that Rattray had any authority over him.

In 1812 a body of 3,000 Pindaris raided the Mirzapur district. The Pindaris came within a few miles of Mirzapur and the authorities had to take speedy steps for the protection of Mirzapur. This led to a squabble between Tetley and Loch, who had succeeded Rattray as Magistrate. The Pindaris looted Ghorawal where they secured a lot of loot—the traders said "lakhs of rupees." Being content with this the raiders turned back without attacking Mirzapur. The records contain a report of 70 paragraphs, dated the 28th of March 1812, which Loch sent to Government dealing with the subject. There is in the records a translation of a confession, dated the 5th of April, 1812, of a Pindari who was captured.

There is much correspondence about crime. The Magistrate had to report, originally to Government and later to the Superintendent of Police, when that officer was created, dacoities, murders, robberies, thefts, and burglaries in his district as they occurred. In addition to this he had to send in annual crime reports. The early crime reports show how defective reporting was—that for the year 1803 sets forth 17 as the total number of serious crimes committed in the district, namely 1 robbery, 2 affrays, 3 murders, 3 thefts, 3 cases of receiving stolen goods, 4 of rape and burglary. The crime figures were 8 for 1804, 56 for 1807, 82 for 1808, 193 for 1819. These figures include the Zamania tahsil which was put under the Judge and Magistrate of Mirzapur after the Judge and Magistrate of Ghazipur was abolished in 1800.

The figures above-quoted indicate of course not a growth in crime but better reporting.

The records contain some letters to Government in 1820-21 regarding the apprehension of the robber, Bhim, and a report, dated the 22nd March 1821, to Walter Ewer, Superintendent of Police in the Western Provinces, on dacoities in Mirzapur in the year 1820.

There are a number of letters regarding suttee, notably one from P. E. Patton, the Magistrate, dated the 29th October 1819, to the Superintendent of Police. The records also contain annual reports of suttees committed in the district from 1817 onwards. In 1817 five were reported and the same number in 1818.

There is a great deal of correspondence relating to police establishments and police work in the district, especially in the years 1806 to 1808. There is an interesting letter to Government describing the resistance offered by the towns-people of Mirzapur to the introduction into the town of Regulation XVI of 1814 under which chaukidars were maintained to support the police. In response to this letter the Vice-President in Council issued a Proclamation, dated the 18th November 1814, stating that, if necessary, the Government were prepared to resort to military force to effect the introduction of the chaukidari system. From 1841 to 1853 the annual police administration reports were sent to the Sessions Judge and afterwards to the Commissioner, but the annual statement of crimes continued to go to the Sessions Judge after the annual report went to the Commissioner. The Joint Magistrate had to send a report to the District Magistrate and this was reproduced in the District Magistrate's report.

There is a mass of correspondence regarding jails and prisoners, including annual returns of prisoners in jail, showing how they were employed. There is an interesting report, written in 1838, by W. P. Woodcock, Magistrate and Collector, relating to crime in the district and the management of the jail. In 1839 the rationing system was introduced into the jail. There is probably sufficient correspondence in the Mirzapur record room to afford material for the compilation of a fairly complete account of jail administration in the days of the Company.

The records include a number of annual reports and returns. Among these mention may be made of the following: lists of European residents in the district, list of volunteers, prices current, statements of prisoners in confinement, lists of criminal records weeded, of abstracts of general orders issued, from 1853, a report on the case work Judicial and Revenue of each Assistant in the district, reports on police and camping-grounds on the

Grand Trunk Road, reports on the employment of local funds and the progress of local improvements.

There is much correspondence relating to the contingent bills and sanction to expenditure.

Other subjects dealt with are, treasury balances, treasury guards, stationery indents, pensions, hospitals, chaukidari assessment, quarrels between zamindars. (In July, there was a quarrel at Singrauli in which firearms were used.) In 1830 B. Taylor was Magistrate of Mirzapur and he seems to have been rather quarrelsome. On the 19th of May, 1830, he was ordered by the Commissioner, William Gorton, to dismiss his sheristadar. Taylor demurred and referred the case to the Nizamut Adawlut under section 15 of Regulation V of 1814. The court supported Taylor. On the 2nd of November, 1830, Taylor reported to the Registrar of the Nizamut Adawlut his Assistant, Mr. Cardew, for contumaciously refusing to obey his order. The correspondence between Cardew and Taylor affords amusing reading.

Series X.—Letters issued by the Joint Magistrate, 1849 to 1852, one volume.

These are the letters of W. Roberts, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who was put in charge of the southern parganas of Mirzapur. There is in volume 231 of series I of the Court of Wards correspondence a letter, dated the 12th January, 1850, from the Chief Secretary to the Government to E. A: Reade, Commissioner of the Benares division, in the course of which it is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to place Roberts in "independent charge of the tract constituting the Tahsildari of Shahganj and containing the parganas of Agori, Barhar, Bijaigarh, and Singrauli. In this part of the district he will exercise the powers of a Magistrate and Collector in direct communication with yourself and independently of ordinary local authority." Roberts was given a personal allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem, and was styled Deputy Collector of South Mirzapur. This series does not contain letters of much importance. It includes reports on thanas, reports of crimes, commitments to sessions, criminal statements, and requisitions for sanction of rewards to police officers.

Miscellaneous.

Series I.—Miscellaneous letters received by the Magistrate, 1824 *to* 1857, 22 *volumes.*

There are many gaps in this series, there is no correspondence between 1825 and 1830 inclusive, and for the years 1839 to 1840. This series contains all letters received by the Magistrate from officials other than

the Government, the Superintendent of Police in the Western Provinces, the Commissioner, the Registrar of the Nizamut Adawlut, the Sessions Judge, and the Court of Circuit.

Among the persons corresponded with are the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the jail, the Collector of Government Customs, Mirzapur, the Barrack Master, Officers Commanding regiments, Station Staff Officer, Officers Commanding detachments of troops on the march or travelling by water, sub-conductors in charge of military stores or of Ordnance, Superintendent of the new military road, Agent to the River Insurance Company, Members of the Local Improvement Committee, Secretary of the Hindu College, Benares, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Assistant Adjutant-General, Superintendent of Stationery, Resident at Lucknow, Clerk of the Crown, Deputy Superintendent of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, Controller of Government Vessels, Executive Officer, D. P. W., River Pilots, Commanders of Government river steamers, Joint Magistrate, Agent to the Governor General, Bundelkhand, Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, Commissioner for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, other District Magistrates, Superintendent of Police and Supplies, Grand Trunk Road, Assistant in charge of Telegraph, Superintendent of Electric Telegraph in India, Postmaster-General, North-Western Provinces, Commissioner of Customs, North-Western Provinces, and a large number of private persons.

The series reveals the multifarious duties of the Magistrate. Most of the letters are not important, but many throw light on the manners and customs of the time. There are a very large number of requisitions for supplies and carriage, country boats and dandies (boatmen) hackeries (as bullock carts were invariably called in pre-Mutiny days) and palanquin-bearers and requisitions for carpenters, coolies, etc., by the Barrack Master.

There is a large number of complaints of the bad state of the roads, of commandeering of boats and dandies and of the desertion and bad behaviour of boatmen, and of extortion by hackery *chaudharis*.

Other subjects of correspondence are exchange of rupees not current in the province in possession of troops on the march, complaints of thefts, robberies, forgeries and murders, of banias giving short weight, and reports of the death of travellers, etc.

There are numerous reports of shipwrecks on the Ganges and of collisions on the river.

Other subjects dealt with in this correspondence are encroachments, treasury guards, cattle grazing on roads, repairs of Government buildings,

impostors, attendance of witnesses, apprehension of military deserters, lists of non-European officials residing in the district, stationery indents, petitions of subordinates, bills of exchange, disputes between private people, suicides, post-mortem examinations, applications for appointments, treasure trove, money drafts, security bonds, attachments by courts, visits of distinguished persons, returns of political prisoners at Chunar, thugee and dacoity, post office, tenders for supplies, descriptive long rolls of deserters, supply of firewood for the Government steamers, the pilot establishment, charge certificates, notices of dacoities committed in the district, descriptive rolls of lunatics, hire of coolies, rise and fall in the Ganges, midday gun, fairs, district dâk, Committees of Arbitration, ferries, courts martial.

There is a great deal of correspondence about the electric telegraph from 1854 onwards. A number of original telegrams received are filed among the records. The telegraphic line between Benares and Mirzapur crossed the Ganges at Mara Ghat and the boatmen persisted in using the wire as a cable to which to attach their boats. The Superintendent of Telegraphs had therefore to station peons to prevent the line being broken. There were frequent quarrels between these peons and the boatmen which added not a little to the work of the Magistrate of Mirzapur. The electric telegraph was opened in India on the 1st of February 1855. There is also some correspondence about the construction of the East Indian Railway line in 1855. H. P. Le Mesurier, Resident Engineer of the East Indian Railway at Mirzapur, complained to the Magistrate that persons occupying land in the vicinity of the railway adopted a systematic course of removing pegs put down to demarcate the boundary.

Series II.—Letters received regarding marriages and the Church Building Fund, 1847-53, 1 *volume.*

The title of this series is self-explanatory.

Series III.—Registers.

Number 1.—Marriage register book.

Number 2.—Marriage notice book.

Financial.

Series I.—Letters received from the Accountant-General, 1795 *to* 1857, 4 *volumes.*

The following are the more important subject dealt with:—

Cash, judicial, treasury and post office accounts; account of stamped paper, deputation allowances, cash balances, bills for audit, supply of boats, judicial establishment, travelling and repairing charges, contributions, contingent bills, compensation, cowries, charge certificates, cash

deposits, disbursements, diet for prisoners, dák expenses, decrees, estimates, establishment returns, rate of exchange, uncovenanted European servants, vakils' fees, stamp fees, fines, purchase of grain, pensions, receipts, rassum, remittances, sicca rupees, rewards for apprehending criminals, rent of Government buildings, salaries and securities.

Series II.—Letters received relating to treasury matters, 1 *volume,* 1848 *to* 1856.

The heading of this series explains itself. The letters are of very little importance.

Series III.—Letters from the Superintendent of Resources, 1831 *to* 1835, 2 *volumes.*

The more important subjects dealt with in this series are assignments, batta, banking transactions, uncurrent coin, copper currency, making over of charge, commercial transactions, presidency drafts, orders of disbursements, estimates, rate of exchange, surplus funds, hundis, pice (much correspondence), invoices of remittances, rupees (there is naturally a good deal of correspondence about rupees, especially short weight rupees, also Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Muhammad Shahee, Lucknow, Shershahee, Machhlishahee and uncurrent rupees), the despatch of coin by water, treasury bills and statements.

Series IV.—Letters from the Accountant, 1831 *to* 1856, 10 *volumes.*

These records are not of much interest or importance. They relate to treasury work and accounts and audit, to charitable allowances, malikana, adjustment of inefficient balances, salary and contingent bills, batta, transmission of bullion, sending coins for recoinage, law charges, deposits, drafts, establishments, bills of exchange, ferry and other funds, fines, fees, forms, kistbandis, sale of gold mohurs, mints, promissory notes, bank notes, notifications, opium accounts, poppy cultivation, pensions, various kinds of rupees, remissions of revenue, sale of stamps, stamp duty, Stone Mahal, condemned stores, interest on Government securities, civil suits, salaries, subscriptions, conveyance of treasure by steamer and by land, funds for public works, costs of procuring and forwarding wood for the use of the railway.

Series V.—Circular from the Accountant 1844-1855 *Vide* the description account of Revenue Letters Received Series IV in the Collector's office at Ghazipur (page 313).

Series VI.—Cash abstract accounts, 1832-56, 3 *volumes.*

Revenue.

The arrangement of the revenue records is not altogether satisfactory for reasons which are given below.

Series I.—Halqabandi of patwaries with book of maps. 1856, 1 *volume.* This needs no description.

Series II.—Letters received by the Collector of Mirzapur from the Collector of Benares, 1829 *to* 1848, 2 *volumes.*

As Mirzapur was originally part of the Benares Collectorate, there was a good deal of correspondence between the two Collectors after a separate officer was appointed for Mirzapur.

Series III.—Copies of letters relating to the Mirzapur district sent to the Collector of Benares, 1795 *to* 1830, 4 *volumes.*

These letters have all been listed in volume 153. Many of the originals exist in the Collector's office, Benares.

Series IV.—Letters sent to the Collector by the Commissioner, 1829 *to* 1857, 38 *volumes.*

The contents of this series are similar to those of the corresponding series in the office of the Collector of Ghazipur which have been described in some detail.

Among the subjects peculiar to Mirzapur mention may be made of the Family Domains of the Raja of Benares, dharamshala at Mirzapur, the Durgah Fund, transit duty levied by the Raja of Rewa, duties on timber, elephants for service, account of jagirs, sale of jungle, the Kantit estate. (There are many documents dealing with this estate), expedition against the mutineers at Dinapur, public offices at Chunar, the stone mahal, taufeer of the Raja of Singrauli and the construction of the railway.

Series V.—Circulars from the Commissioner to the Collector, 1831 *to* 1857, 11 *volumes.*

Among the subjects dealt with mention may be made of the following:—

Rules regarding the payment of arrears, appeals, travelling allowances, amins, advertisements, abkari settlements, revenue balances and defaulters, almanacs, applications, native assistants in the Engineering department, irrecoverable and inefficient balances, statement of land revenue balances, barkandazes, bonds, business statements, coal, agitation among the sepoys caused by the new greased cartridges in 1857, returns of cases instituted, pending and decided; claims, cultivation of cotton, census, contingent bills, alluvial deposits, deaths, pauper dues, disbursements, farming of estates, establishments, estimates, bills of exchange, list of lapsed farms, supply of forms, ferry charges, purchase of fuel, destruction of grain, reports of statistics of Cawnpore, Fatehpur and other districts; gur, gratuities, halkabandis, interpretations of Regulations,

statement of institutions maintained by voluntary subscriptions, fiscal and magisterial jurisdictions, kistbandis, return of kham holdings, statements of land held by Europeans, of land taken up for the public purposes and of rent free lands; registration of meteorological facts, maps, opium, nazul land, peons, pensions, the education of patwaris, patwari papers, the indebtedness of patwaris to village proprietors, establishment of village police, prices current, pattidari transfers, partitions, patriotric fund, sale of rights and interests, purchase of refuse manure, remittances, the East Indian Railway and its construction, rewards for killing wild animals, sayar revenue, revenue administration reports, statement of receipts and balances of land revenue, inspection reports, arrangement and weeding of records, road fund, antiquarian researches, securities, supplies for troops, stamped paper, stamp duty, summary suits, summary settlements, survey maps, sugar, school cess, salaries, tolls, tents, tahsildars, despatch of treasure, the protection of tahsildari kutcherries, takavi, talbana, preservation of trees, vakils, weights and measures, public works, court of wards, education of wards and wells.

Series VI.—Letters from the Government and Board of Revenue to the Collector, 1843 *to* 1852, 1 *volume.*

Series VII.—Letters issued by the Deputy Collector of Mirzapur, 1850 *to* 1852, 1 *volume.*

These are letters issued by Mr. Roberts who for some time was Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of South Mirzapur. He some times corresponded direct with the Commissioner.

Among the subjects of this correspondence, mention may be made of the following :—

Travelling allowances, tentage, assessment, accounts, monthly business statements, deputation bills, statements of cases pending and decided, contingent bills, coal, disbursements, drafts, establishments, bills, register of estates on the bank of the Ganges, construction of ghat, investigations, the Kantit estate (many letters), despatch of money, police statements, revenue statements and administration reports, roads, remittances, repairs, surveys, salaries, stationery, summary suits, pauper suits, tahsildars, statement of lapsed muafis, tents, statement of kham tahsil villages and village plans.

Series VIII.—Letters sent by the Collector, 1829 *to* 1858, 19 *volumes.*
Series IX.—Office copies of letters sent by the Collector, 1856-1857, 4 *volumes.*

These two series should form one. Volume 223, letters issued in the period 1856—1858, properly belongs to the Judicial series IX, the letters entered in it being of a judicial nature.

From January 1853 to December 1855, the letters issued are listed at the beginning of the volume in which they are entered and an abstract of each letter given.

Until 1856 all letters issued by the Collector were copied out into a register, usually by some clerk, occasionally by the Collector himself. The last letter so entered is dated the 31st January 1856, and is entered in volume no. 222. After this the drafts and office copies were written on loose sheets of paper and these have been pasted in guard books and form series IX of revenue letters, that is to say, letters sent by the Collector in 1856 and 1857.

The letters entered in volume 219 of revenue series VIII relate to South Mirzapur. When Roberts, who had been Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in independent charge of South Mirzapur, acted as Collector and Magistrate of the district in 1852, he opened a separate register in which he had copied out all letters issued by him as Collector relating to South Mirzapur. This practice continued from the 15th March, to the 18th October 1852. After the latter date the former practice was reverted to and the revenue correspondence of the Magistrate and Collector regarding South Mirzapur was entered in the ordinary register of revenue letters issued.

The early letters in this series relate to the proposed formation of a separate collectorate of the Mirzapur parganas; the account of the origin of the district given above is taken from these letters.

The following are the more important subjects dealt with in this correspondence :—

Travelling allowances, appointments, The Hindu Widow Marriage Act of 1856, amalgamation of the Chunar town and Tikari thanas, barkandazes, inefficient balances, burial ground, attacks on boats, bills, apprehension of criminals, crime, camels, change of officers, chaukidari fund tax, cholera pills, cattle trespass, cattle pounds, contingent bills, collection of land revenue, disbursements, dacoities, charitable dispensary, death reports, diaries, manufacture of durries, disturbances, Deputy Magistrates' establishments, return of Europeans killed and wounded by the rebels at Mirzapur, ferry fund, list of gun-powder factories, huts, investigations, ice pits, ice duties, land, leave

of absenee, lunatics, law for the enforcement of police responsibility in coparcenary communities, vagrants, maps of thanas and tahsils, list of natives eminent for loyalty or disloyalty to the Government during the Mutiny, property of proclaimed offenders, administration of the oath, police reports, police outposts, return showing the number and cost of police, pensions, stolen property, feeding of prisoners, badges of peons, rewards, reports, safety of roads, patrols on the Grand Trunk Road, Robertsganj, property of rebels, descriptive rolls of rebels, assessment of revenue, Maharaja of Rewah, dismissal of uncovenanted servants, sawars, seizure and confiscation of sulphur, saltpetre, the assembling of armed men and construction of canon by the Raja of Singrauli, stocks at thanas, new thanas, sales of abandoned thanas, works of public utility constructed by private individuals.

There is a good deal of correspondence about the Stone Mahal. The Collector had to send in a monthly balance sheet to the Commissioner, but these registers contain only the forwarding letters and not the balance-sheets. There is much correspondence about duties on stone.

Other subjects included in this correspondence are the old fort land at Mirzapur, Ganges irigation, the survey of the boundary line of Singrauli in 1853 which had changed since the survey of 1840 to 1841, timber from the Mirzapur hills, Sultanpur cantonment, Singrauli coal, East India Railway line.

From 1854 onwards there are a number of letters about postage stamps.

These registers contain the letters issued by the Mirzapur Local Agency of which the Collector was a Member.

Series X.—Revenue Files, 3 *volumes*—

File no. 1, relating to the tenure of the Raja Bijaigarh, consists of copies.

File no. 2, relating to the pargana Singrauli, contains original letters and vernacular documents.

File no. 3, relating to roads, consists of copies.

File no. 4, relating to the zamindari of the Raja of Agori Barhar, contains copies of some early papers including the sanad dated the 15th October 1781, granted by Warren Hastings, also the office copy of a letter sent by Jonathan Duncan, dated the 15th October 1794, to the Hon'ble Sir John Shore, Bart., Governor General in Council.

File no. 5, dealing with coal mines in the Mirzapur district, contains an interesting report, dated the 19th February 1838, by George Osborne, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares division, who was deputed to Bidsigarh for minerological purposes.

File nos. 6 and 7, relating to the boundary marks in the pargana Barhar and transit duties, consist of one letter.

Court of Wards.

Here again the classification is not altogether satisfactory because some Collectors entered letters relating to the Court of Wards estates in the ordinary registers of letters issued while others entered them in separate registers.

Series I to III relate to the Kantit estate. It will be noticed that, whereas the letters received date from 1849, those issued date only from 1852. This is due to the fact that, while letters received regarding the Kantit estate were filed separately from 1849 onwards, it was not until Roberts became Collector in 1852 that letters written relating to the Kantit estate were kept separate.

Series II and IV relate to the Barhar and other estates under Court of Wards. Prior to 1855 this correspondence is included in the ordinary correspondence.

Settlement.

Although Mirzapur is a permanently settled district, as in the case of Ghazipur and other districts settled by Jonathan Duncan, a great deal of work had subsequently to be done. Jonathan Duncan's settlement was conducted in a very summary manner on the basis of estimates and approximate information. There was no regular survey of fields and no record of rights. In a short time difficulty arose from absence of boundaries. The lambadars began to usurp the rights of the zamindars and many estates were sold on account of arrears of revenue. Shortly after Regulation IX of 1833 was passed, a complete record of rights in the province of Benares was prepared and a professional survey of the land was ordered. C. Chester was the first Settlement Officer. In 1839 he was employed in revising the settlement in Jaunpur and as soon as he had finished his work at Jaunpur he was deputed to Mirzapur to demarcate the boundaries of mahals under Regulation IX of 1833 preparatory to the introduction of the professional survey and the subsequent revision of settlement. Captain Wroughton undertook the professional survey. In 1841, Chester was replaced by C. Raikes who had been doing settlement work in Ghazipur. In addition to Raikes W. Wynyard and W. Roberts were deputed to complete the revision of settlement in the Mirzapur district.

The settlement records have been divided into 10 series.

Series I to III.—The first two consist of letters received and the third of letters issued by the Settlement Officer.

Series I.—Letters from the Commissioner to the Settlement Officer 1839 to 1849, 3 volumes.

Volume I consists of letters from the Commissioner to Chester, Raikes, and Roberts. Chester's boundary work in Mirzapur began on the 15th January 1839. He was assisted by Rai Manik Chand, Deputy Collector. He began on the west or Allahabad boundary. The Rajah of Rewah had to nominate a commissioner to represent him as the boundary of his estate was in dispute in places. From May to the 28th October 1839, letters were addressed to Chester at Jaunpur. The first letter addressed to him at Mirzapur is one dated the 2nd November 1839. Most letters are unimportant relating to such subjects as sanctioning establishments, calls for reports on petitions and of records of cases appealed against, results of appeals and sanctions to expenditure.

In 1841 Chester returned to Jaunpur and numbers of letters relating to Mirzapur were addressed him there. He was replaced by C. Raikes who was doing Settlement work in the Ghazipur district. Some letters in this volume were addressed to Raikes at Ghazipur, but they relate to Mirzapur where there was no Settlement Officer for some months.

The first letter addressed to Raikes at Mirzapur is dated the 3rd September 1841. Raikes took leave in 1842 and W. E. Money, the Collector, was placed temporarily in charge of the settlement office. Near the end of the volume, 22 letters have been wrongly inserted. These are letters from the Commissioner to W. Roberts, Deputy Collector and Joint Magistrate at Mirzapur, from 22nd April to the 12th November 1846.

Volume no. 240, the second of this series, contains letters addressed to W. Wynyard, Settlement Officer, Mirzapur. They cover the period 21st December 1842 to 29th July, 1843. In the letter written on the latter date, Wynyard is described as late Settlement Officer, Mirzapur.

Volume 241, the third of this series. The letters were all issued to W. Roberts, Deputy Collector and Settlement Officer, who was deputed in 1846 to revise the settlement made by Raikes. These letters cover the period 1846 to 1849.

Series II.—Miscellaneous letters received by the Settlement Officer.

These are letters addressed to Chester, Raikes and Wynyard and contain numbers of letters from Captain Wroughton.

The letters in volume 243, the second of this series, are all issued to Roberts and some of them relate to Roberts' work as Joint Magistrate in South Mirzapur and to his work as Collector when he officiated in 1842.

The later letters of this series have been pasted in guard book no. 184, namely miscellaneous letters sent to the Collector.

Series III.—Letters issued by the Settlement Officer, 6 volumes.

Volume 245, no. 1 of this series, contains all letters issued by Chester. Some of them are interesting.

In 1839 Chester proposed the transfer of 13 villages from Allahabad to pargana Kantit. In March, 1840, he suggested the making of a ditch on the Oudh frontier and erecting boundary pillars. In December of the same year he proposed the transfer of some Mirzapur villages to Benares.

Volume 245, no. 2 of this series, contains letters of the years 1841 to 1842. They are all issued by Raikes. This volume contains statements of the work done by Raikes under Regulation IX of 1833. His work consisted of partitions, boundary cases, enquiry into zamindari rights, preparing khataunis and pattidaris and settling khatauni and pattidari disputes and disputed jamabandis.

There is in this volume an interesting letter, dated the 16th June 1842, on the settlement of taluqa Maijhua in pargana Kaswar and one, dated the 1st of September 1842, relating to the revision of settlement of pargana Kantit.

Volume 246, the third of this series, covers the period 1842-43. All the letters in it were issued by Wynyard. It consists largely of salary bills and contingent bills. It contains long letters, dated the 1st of August 1842, the 11th January, 1843 and the 3rd April, 1843, regarding the malikana of the Raja of Agori Barhar, also correspondence regarding pargana Agori Barhar which Wynyard settled.

Volume 247, the fourth of this series, relates to the year 1843. All the letters were issued by Wynyard. There are two long settlement reports, dated the 5th and 30th June 1843, respectively.

Volume 248, the 5th of this series, covers the period 1843 to 1847. It contains a few letters of June, 1843, from Wynyard, late Settlement Officer. There are no letters of 1844, but there are a number of interesting letters of 1845, many of which are about malikana of the Raja of Agori Barhar. This volume contains Roberts' reports, dated the 6th of January 1847, and the 31st July 1847, relating to the pargana of Bejaigarh. This, together with others of Roberts' letters, have been printed in the volume entitled "A collection of Papers regarding the Settlement of South Mirzapur."

Volume 249. This covers the period, 1848 to 1852. It is really not a settlement volume. It contains letters issued by Roberts in his

capacity of Deputy Collector. It corresponds to series X of the Judicial series, and volume 243 of the Settlement series.

Among the many interesting documents in it, the following may be mentioned :—

A report, dated the 1st of May 1850, and one on pargana Singrauli, dated the 30th of June 1851. These have been printed in the volume just mentioned.

Other interesting documents in this volume are a letter, dated the 27th July 1850, on the construction of a pass in the Kaimur Range and the Revenue Administration Report of South Mirzapur, dated the 3rd of August 1850.

The titles of series IV to X are self-explanatory.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS OF CHUNAR FORTRESS.

The Chunar records have been bound up into 80 volumes.

These records are valuable for two reasons:—

(1) The fort was garrisoned by the Honourable Company's European Invalids: and the records in consequence contain much matter not to be found in those of other cantonments.

(2) The pre-mutiny records of nearly all, if not all, the other cantonments in the United Provinces appear to have been destroyed.

Although political prisoners were from time to time confined in Chunar fortress, these records contain very little relating to them. On the other hand, much of the correspondence of the Agent to the Governor General in the office of the Commissioner of the Benares division is concerned with these state prisoners.

By far the most important and interesting of the Chunar records are the books of general and garrison orders. These date from 1808, and although by no means continuous, throw much light on the army maintained by the East India Company.

Prior to 1824, the general and garrison orders are entered in the same register, from 1824 onwards these classes of orders are separately recorded.

As examples of the contents of the general and garrison order books, mention may be made of the following:—

Full reports of the proceedings of general and regimental courts martial.

Orders regarding time-expired soldiers of the Company's European regiments. Extracts from general letters of the Court of Directors dealing with military matters. Grant of leave to military officers. Orders regarding military funerals. Orders of the Governor General in Council.

The Chunar records have been classified to form twelve series.

Series I.—Registers of general and garrison orders between August 1808 and May 1815, ten volumes. There are gaps in this series.

Series II.—Registers of garrison orders between January 1824 and May 1854.—This series consists of sixteen volumes; the orders for the period March 1839 to December 1842, are missing.

Series III.—Registers of Invalid orders, two volumes, which cover the periods April, 1825 to May 1827, and September 1843 to October 1848. In the other years the Invalid orders have been copied into the garrison order book.

Series IV.—General orders.—This series consists of thirteen volumes and covers the periods 1824 to 1838 and 1848 to 1857. The general orders for the latter period are printed.

Series V.—Letters issued by the Fort Adjutant.—This series, which consists of six volumes, covers the periods 1829 to 1833 and 1846 to 1859.

Series VI.—Letters issued by the Commanding Officer, Chunar, 1853 to 1859, one volume.

Series VII.—Letters issued by the officer in charge of the European Invalids for the following periods:—

1817 to 1837,
1839 to 1841,
1851 to 1859,

twelve volumes.

Series VIII.—Letters received by the officer in charge of the European Invalids, 1817 to 1857, two volumes.

Series IX.—Registers containing review rolls, garrison accounts, etc., from 1837 to 1858, nine volumes.

Series X.—Registers of Invalid review and muster rolls, and pay abstracts, 1850 to 1858, two volumes.

Series XI.—Registers of establishment rolls, 1849-50, three volumes.

Series XII.—Miscellaneous registers.—There are five of these:—

One book of copies of wills.

One list of inscriptions on the tombstones in the cemeteries at Chunar.

One volume of statements of records of services.

One volume of miscellaneous statements, etc.

One volume of alphabetical annual long rolls, 1858 to 1849.

The pre-mutiny records have been tied up in eight *bastas*, as follows:—

Number of *basta.*	Nature of contents.
(1)	*Series I*—Ten volumes of general and station orders, 1808 to 1815.
(2)	*Series II.*—Sixteen volumes of station orders, 1824 to 1854.
(3)	*Part of series IV.*—Eight volumes of general orders, 1824 to 1852.

(4) *Part of series IV.*—Five volumes of general orders, 1853 to 1857.

(5) *Series III, V, VI and VIII.*—

Two volumes of invalid orders.

Six volumes of letters issued by the Fort Adjutant.

One volume of letters issued by the Commanding Officer.

Two volumes of letters received by the officer in charge, Invalids.

(6) *Series VII.*—Twelve volumes of letters issued by the officer in charge, European Invalids.

(7) *Series IX and X.*—Nine volumes of review rolls and accounts and two volumes of Invalid accounts.

(8) *Series XI and XII.*—Three volumes of registers of establishment rolls and five volumes of miscellaneous registers.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GORAKHPUR DIVISION.

I.—History of the Commissionership.

II.—Classification of the Records.

III.—Lists of the Files and contents of the *bastas*.

I.—History of the Commissionership.

This Commissionership was formed along with others in 1829, and was composed of the districts of Gorakhpur (including Basti) Azamgarh and Ghazipur.

In 1835 the Commissionership was abolished and the districts comprising it were handed over the Commissioner of Benares.

The Commissionership was re-formed in 1853. This explains why some of the records belonging to this division are in the record room of the Commissioner of Benares. The records in question consist of scattered revenue papers for the period 1802—1842.

II.—Classification of the records.

Most of the records have been made up into files.

The files fall into two classes—

(1) Those relating to Gorakhpur (including Basti).

(2) Those relating to Azamgarh.

In addition to the files there are—

(a) Two large volumes containing settlement statements for the Gorakhpur district. These statements relate to the settlements made for the *fasli* years 1216—1219 and 1220—1224 by Messrs. Balfour and Grant in 1809—1812 and Messrs. Forde and Ricketts in 1816 and 1817, respectively.

(b) A large number of issue and receipt registers of the correspondence of the Commissioner, prior to the Mutiny. These registers are in bad condition, but as the summaries of the correspondence they give are too brief to be of any value in the absence of the originals, it has not been thought necessary to incur the expense of rebinding them. They are accordingly tied up in *bastas* in their present condition; being retained merely for sake of any statistical value they may possess.

(c) Three guard books containing the correspondence that took place during the Mutiny between Mr. Tucker, Commissioner of Benares, Mr. W. Wynyard, the Judge of Gorakhpur (who, being invested with the powers of a Commissioner, acted as chief

executive officer of the district), Mr. Paterson, the Collector and the European residents of the district. These letters were removed from the office of the Judge to that of the Commissioner in 1894. This correspondence, taken in connection with the narrative of Mr. Bird—the Joint Magistrate, who remained behind after the other officers had left—which is in the Collector's office, gives a graphic account of the Mutiny at Gorakhpur. Among this correspondence there is a demi-official letter written by Lord Canning, the Viceroy, to Mr. Wynyard.

III.—Lists of the files and contents of the bastas.

The Gorakhpur files.

A. Revenue files.—Two hundred and eight files in 130 guard books.

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl. number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *basta* in which guard book is wrapped.
1	1808—16	Ground and buildings at Nawabganj made over to the Nawab Vizier of Lucknow	1	1	1
2	1809—1809	Best means to avert sale of lands consistent with the security of Government revenue	2	1	1
3	1810—1810	Lands required for sepoys lines (Gorakhpur Cantnoment)	3	1	1
4	1809—1829	Villages held as "Nankar"	4	1	1
5	1808—1826	Zamindari in the district of Bootwal ..	5	1	1
6	1810—20	Villages held at "Mokurri"	6	2	1
7	1820—1831	Settlement of Cograssee and Nawabad villages.	7	2	1
8	1807—1809	Settlement volumes I, II, III, IV ..	8	3, 4, 5, 6	1
9	1819—1821—1837	Towfeer villages, volume I, Basta 1, and volume II, Basta 2	9	7 and 8	1 and 2
10	1817—1817	Grant of a pecuniary stipend of Rs. 4,000 per annum to Raja Oodey Pertap Sein in lieu of a Jagir	10	9	2
11	1816—1816	Pensions payable from the Gorakhpur Treasury	11	9	2
12	1824—1824	Raja of Bansi's claim to the zamindari right of all villages in the pargunnah of Bansi	12	9	2
13	1822—1826	Malikanah	13	9	2
14	1818—1820—1827	Kureem Khan Pindari Chief's Jagir in Taluka Burriapar, volumes I and II ..	14	9 and 10	2
15	1819—1821—1828	Muafi holdings, volumes I and II ..	15	11 and 12	2
16	1820—1822—1829	Revision of settlement, volumes I, and II	16	13 and 14	2
17	1817—1822—1831	Topographical survey of the Gorakhpur district	17	15 and 16	2
18	1814—1835	Timber Forests	18	16	2
19	1816—1830—1837—1839	Partitions sanctioned by Commissioner from the year 1816 to 1839, volumes I, II and III	19	17, 18 and 19	3

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl. number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *basta* in which guard book is wrapped.
20	1841—1841	Account. Sales of estates sold in satisfaction of Civil Court's decrees, and confirmed by Commissioner during the year 1841	20	20 and 21	
21	1842—1842	Account. Sales of estates sold in satisfaction of Civil Court's decrees and confirmed by Commissioner during the year 1842	21	22 ,, 23	3
22	1842—1843	Account. Sales of estates sold in satisfaction of Civil Court's decrees and confirmed by Commissioner during the year 1843. Volumes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII	22	24, 25, 26 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	4
23	1843—1844	Account. Sales of estates sold in satisfaction of Civil Court's decrees, and confirmed by Commissioner during the year 1844, volumes I, II and III ..	23	32, 33, 34	4 and 5
24	1845—1845	Account. Sales of estates sold in satisfaction of Civil Court's decrees, and confirmed by Commissioner during the year 1845, volumes I and II ..	24	35 and 36	5
25	1840—1840	Account. Sales of estates sold in satisfaction of Civil Court's decrees and confirmed by Commissioner during the year 1840, volumes I, II, III, IV, V and VI	25	37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42	5 and 6
26	1837—1837	Account Sales of estates sold in satisfaction of Civil Court's decrees and confirmed by Commissioner during the year 1837	26	43	6
27	1838—1839	Account. Sales of estates sold for recovery of Government revenue and confirmed by Commissioner during the years 1838 and 1839	27	43	6
28	1838—1838	Account. Sales of estates sold in satisfaction of Civil Court's decrees and confirmed by Commissioner during the year 1838	28	43	6
29	1840—1845	Partitions confirmed by Commissioner from 1840 to 1845	29	44	6
30	1846—1846	Account. Sale of estates sold in satisfaction of Civil Court's decrees and confirmed by Commissioner during 1846 ..	30	45	6
31	1846—1848—1849	Partitions confirmed by Commissioner from 1846 to 1849, volumes I and II ..	31	46 and 47	6
32	1849—1849	Commissioner's instructions as to what would constitute a separate title to district lands	32	48	6
33	1850	Account. Sale of estates sold for recovery of arrears of revenue, and confirmed by Commissioner during 1850 ..	33	48	6
34	1851	Account. Sales of estates sold for recovery of arrears of revenue and confirmed by Commissioner during the year 1851..	34	48	6

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject	Misl number	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *basta* in which guard book is wrapped.
35	1823—1833	Estates of Babu Ram Pratap Singh, a minor in pargana Bukhra under the management of the Court of Wards ..	35	48	6
36	1845—1847	Summary settlement of lapsed and resumed muafi estates in parganas Amorah, Bansi, Mugher, Anowlia, Dhuriapar and Haveyli	36	48	6
37	1843—1848	New Cantonments of Gorakhpur ..	37	48	6
38	1847—1849	Estates of the Young Raja of Mujhouli under the management of the Court of Wards	38	49	7
39	1848—1849	Mutation of names in the Pindara jagir of taluka Burriapar	39	49	7
40	1824 1849	Muhammadan endowments. Settlement of muafi villages granted for ..	40	49	7
41	1842—1850	Account. Sale of mauza Tomlehwa, pargana Bansi, on account of arrears of revenue	41	50	7
42	1838—1851	Settlement of Buntuoa Jagir.. ..	42	50	7
43	1844—1851	Land taken up for tahsildari buildings at Mansoorganj	43	50	7
44	1843—1851	Settlement of mauza Murawtiale, pargana Bansi, a British village	44	50	7
45	1838—1851	Summary Settlement of the resumed villages of Moorsurra, and Muhardewa, pargana Bansi	45	51	7
46	1851—1852	Account. Sale of mauza Raja Kola, pargana Bansi, for recovery of arrears of revenue confirmed by Commissioner during the year 1852	46	51	7
47	1834—1852	Suspension of Government revenue of mauzas Nergwa and Oojun, pargana Bhowapar, during the lifetime of the muafidar and his sons	47	51	7
48	1852—1852	Villages settled in farm in the absence of proprietary right during the year 1852..	48	51	7
49	1833—1853	Summary Settlement of resumed muafi villages Mullaon, Balapur, Dhara, Boozcorg, and Dhuska, pargana Bhowapur..	49	51	7
50	1849—1854	Resumption and settlement of muafi patches	50	52	7
51	1854—1854	Settlement in Abadkari tenure of mauzas Bundwari and Kukra, pargana Ruttunpur, Bansi	51	53	7
52	1837—1854	Settlement of resumed muafi village Sugarpur Muhai, pargana Haveli, Gorakhpur	52	53	7
53	1854	Appeal of Janki Pershad Pandey, zamindar of muafi mauza Kotewah, pargana Haveli, Gorakhpur	53	54	7
54	1854	Abadkari settlement of mauza Raja Kolah and Tomlehra, pargana Bansi ..	54	54	7
55	1834—1855	Case of Husain Ali, muafidar of mauza Soodheanee, pargana Haveli, Gorakhpur	55	54	7
56	1848—1849—1855	Summary Settlement of villages on account "Alluvion" and "Diluvion" during the 1854 and 1855	56	55 and 56	7

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *basta* in which guard book is wrapped.
57	1843—1855	Estates managed by the court of wards from 1843 to 1855	57	57	8
58	1848—1858	Reserve jungle grants of mauza Keon-title, pargana Haveli, Gorakhpur ..	58	58	8
59	1851—1856	Mr. J. H. Bridgman's Grant ..	59	59	8
60	1855—1856	Summary Settlement of mauzas Doomureeah and Budgaon, parganas Rasulpur Ghanse and Bansi on account of Alluvion	60	60	8
61	1856—1856	Settlement of certain jungle lands in pargana Bansi	61	60	8
62	1856	Surbarakari of jungle grant	62	60	8
63	1856—1856	Land Revenue Balance Statements for 1854-55 and 1855-56	63	60	8
64	1849—1856	Summary Settlement of lapsed muafi estates of mauza Dandmar, pargana Bansi	64	60	8
65	1854—1856	Survey of forest grants and protection of timber	65	60	8
66	1855—1856	Summary Settlement of mauza Busoolee, tappa Bharutkund, pargana Tilpur, in Abadkari tenure..	66	61	8
67	1856	Works of irrigation in jungle and waste land	67	61	8
68	1856—1857	Appointment of strangers to the office of Qanoongoe	68	61	8
69	1856—1857	Account sale of the rights and interests of an absconded criminal	69	61	8
70	1853—1857	Account sale of jungle Mujhur, pargana Haveli	70	61	8
71	1855—1857	Sizes of bighas in the Benares division ..	71	62	8
72	1856—1857	Register of transfer of property ..	72	62	8
73	1857	Forms of khasra, khutaoni and tehrij ..	73	62	8
74	1856—1857	Patwari's halkabandi in zilla Gorakhpur	74	62	8
75	1856—1857	Belwa jungle grant in pargana Haveli ..	75	62	8
76	1808—1828	Settlement of pargana Amorha, zilla Gorakhpur	76	62	8
77	1815—1829	Tharoo colony	77	63	8
78	1826—1832	Assignment of land to the men of the late Gorakhpur Light Infantry ..	78	64	8
79	1832—1833	Settlement of pargana Shahjahanpur, district Gorakhpur	79	65	9
80	1831—1835	Settlement of taluqa Padrauna, zilla Gorakhpur, volumes I, II, III, IV ..	80	66, 67, 68, 69.	9
81	1834—1836	Mr. Olson's Grant	81	70	9
82	1832—1836	Settlement of pargana Chilloopar, zilla Gorakhpur	82	70	9
83	1837—1839	Outstanding balances of land revenue of pargana Salimpur Majhauli from the cession to 1243 Fasli	83	71	9
84	1837—1839	Revision of settlement by Mr. Chester..	84	71	9
85	1833—1840	Mr. Campier's Grants	85	71	9
86	1830—1840	Busharatpur grant of the Church Mission Society	86	72	9
87	1840	Mr. Jeo Dehnam's Grant	87	72	9
88	1840	Mr. Augustin's Grant	88	72	9
89	1834—1840	Mr. Theodore Dicken's Grant.. ..	89	72	9

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90	1834—1840	Lady Malkin's Grant	90	72	9
91	1825—1840	Settlement of the Raj Sattasi, volumes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII	91	73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79.	10
92	1833—1842	Settlement reports, volumes I and II ..	92	80 and 81	10 and 11
93	1836—1844	Settlement of parganas Sylhet, Sidhua Jobua, etc.	93	82	11
94	1839—1845	Settlement of pargana Bhowapar ..	94	82	11
95	1839—1846	Summary Settlement of certain estates in the district of Gorakhpur	95	83	11
96	1847—1848	Summary Settlement of Kohul Kundu, pargana Rupalpur Ghouse ..	96	83	11
97	1847—1848	Summary Settlement of estates in the district of Gorakhpur during 1847—1848	97	83	11
98	1845—1850	Summary Settlement of mauza Gulahra Datta Rau, pargana Dhuriapar ..	98	84	11
99	1839—1851	Summary Settlement of Arazos Gudari Sepurpatty, pargana Tilpur ..	99	84	11
100	1838—1852	Settlement of Nankar villages of Raja Bansi, district Gorakhpur	100	84	11
101	1843—1852	Summary Settlement of estates on account of alluvial increment ..	101	84	11
102	1826—1853	Pindara Jagir of taluka Bariapar, district Gorakhpur	102	85	11
103	1857—1858	Land revenue balances from 1853—54 to 1856—1857 against Bhilaumjee and Bhilampur, pargana Haveli ..	103	86	11
104	1857—1858	Treasure brought from Gorakhpur during the disturbances of 1857—1858 ..	104	86	11
105	1857—1859	Summary Settlement of plot no. I of mauza jungle Farzand Ali, pargana Haveli	105	86	11
106	1834	Orders of Government disallowing the claim of the Raja of Bansi to malikana on waste lands assigned to individuals in Gorakhpur	106	86	11
107	1830—1835	Grant of waste lands in Pargana Bansi ..	107	86	11
108	1832—1836	Mr. Bridgeman's Grant in pargana Tehra	108	87	11
109	1832—1839	Mr. Bridgeman's Grant in tappa Naogaon, pargana Binaikpur	109	88	12
110	1832—1839	Mr. Ziegler's Grant in pargana Haveli ..	110	89	12
111	1834—1839	Miss S. S. Bridgeman's Grant in tappa Outapar, pargana Bansi ..	111	89	12
112	1839	Mr. F. Arrouch's Grant in pargana Haveli	112	89	12
113	1831—1840	Mr. A. Sym's Grant in taluka Padrauna, pargana Sidhua Jobna	113	89	12
114	1840	Mr. J. H. M. Howard's Grant in tappa Barikpur, pargana Bansi	114	89	12
115	1835—1840	Mr. Maclean's Grant in tappa Bharee Bhyseei, pargana Haveli	115	89	12
116	1838—1840	Mr. J. Finch's Grant in jungle Shynsaha Bhysee, pargana Haveli	116	90	12
117	1840	Mr. S. Finch's grant in tappa Sanari, pargana Tilpur	117	90	12
118	1840	Messrs. Gibbon and Company's grant in tappa Bhattinpur, pargana Binaikpur	118	90	12

Serial number.	Date of correspondence	Subject.	Misl. number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *bastas* in which guard book is wrapped.
119	1833—1840	Mr. R. S. Fitzgerald's Grant in pargana Haveli	119	90	12
120	1835—1840	Mr. S. Sym's Grant in tappa Meranchi Chandaur, pargana Haveli.. ..	120	91	12
121	1839—50	Mr. Downe's Grant in Tappah Doma Khurd, pargana Tilpoor	121	91	12
122	1837—44	Mr. Hamilton's Grant in pargana Basti..	122	91	12
123	1845	Jungle Grant in mauza Rajdhani, pargana Haveli	123	91	12
124	1845	Resumed villages in pargana Dhooriapar..	124	91	12
125	1828—45	Pension payable to Hingan Shah, heir of Ramzan Shah for attending the tomb of Syed Ahmad Badpa	125	92	12
126	1844—45	Resettlement of jungle Ajoodhya Prasad at the close of 1266 F. S.	126	92	12
127	1832—46	Mr. Downe's Grant of jungle Bhower, pargana Tilpoor	127	92	12
128	1845—1846	Instructions regarding the cultivated portions of jungle grants	128	92	12
129	1845—46	District Juma of Gorakhpur from 1843-44 to 1858-59	129	93	12
130	1838—46	Mr. D. McCornish's Grant in pargana Haveli	130	93	12
131	1846—47	Mirza Hussan Ali Beg's Grant in pargana Haveli	131	93	12
132	1840	Mr. H. Hastings' Grant in Tuppah Dama khurd, pargana Haveli*	132	93	12
133	1842—1847	Engagements, etc. taken from Grantees of jungle lands	133	94	12
134	1816—50	Pensionary allowance of Rs. 22-13-0 enjoyed by Husain Shah and his heirs for attending the Dargah of Haji Hurmain Shah	134	95	12
135	1819—50	Pension of Rs 300 per annum payable to the sons and heirs of Pandit Ram Pranakar	135	95	12
136	1848—1851	Pension granted to the families of the Barkandazes who were killed in defending tahsil Treasure of Bansi ..	136	95	12
137	1852	Schedules relating to jungle and waste lands	137	95	12
138	1848—52	Resigned grants and subsequent settlement	138	96	12
139	1849—52	Right claimed by Mr. M. Hall, the grantee of jungle Lehrah, to the use of roads made at his own expense through his grant	139	96	12
140	1820—54	Pension to the Khadims of the shrine of Shah Kabir	140	96	12
141	1848—55	Settlement of resumed jungle grants, volumes I and II	141	97 and 98	13
142	1846—47	Summary Settlement of muafi villages mauza Mahadeva, pargana Amorha and mauza Nundour, pargana Imiglur ..	142	99	13
143	1841—1845	Perpetual muafi registers, volumes I, II, III, IV, V and VI	143	99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104	13

* Misl. says "Pargana Tilpur."

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl. number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *bastas* in which guard book is wrapped.
144	1828—40	Gorakhpur settlement of parganas Amorha, etc.	144	105	13
145	1847—1851	Bettiah Tenure	145	106	14
146	1840—49	Revision of patwari papers, Jungle Grants	487	106	14
147	1809—1841	Sale, etc. of taluqa Padrauna pargana Sidhua Jobna	490	107	14
148	1838—1838	Release of certain villages from payment of Government demands	493	107	14
149	1835—1839	Land revenue balances from the cession to 1244 fasli	509	108	14
150	1839	Land revenue balances for 1246 fasli ..	510	108	14
151	1840—41	Land revenue balances for 1246 fasli ..	511	109	14
152	1841	Land revenue balance for 1248 fasli ..	512	109	14
153	1841	Land revenue balances for 1840-41 ..	513	109	14
154	1842	Land revenue balances for 1841-42 ..	514	110	14
155	1851	Land revenue balances for 1849-50 ..	515	111	14
156	1852—53	Land revenue balances for 1850 58 and 1851-52	516	111	14
157	1853	Land revenue balance for 1852-53 ..	517	111	14
158	1854	Land revenue balance for 1853-54 ..	518	112	14
159	1855	Land revenue balances for 1854-55 ..	519	112	14
160	1840	Suit of Shiva Charan Lal versus Government claiming zamindari settlement of mauza Billooa pargana, Tilpur, and erasure of the term Birteah ..	531	112	14
161	1833—34	Right of grantees to the sayer collections within their grants	532	112	14
162	1834	Assessment of the resumed mauza Narmuttee, pargana Chellopur	533	112	14
163	1836	Cancellation of the summary settlement made by Mr. Shank of certain resumed muafi villages	534	112	14
164	1851	Summary Settlement of mauza Chappahat, pargana Bhooapar	535	113	14
165	1862	Board's ruling that Bartyas can pay Government Juma and malikana into the Collector's treasury	536	113	14
166	1839	Malikana claimed by Raja of Satassi for waste lands in pargana Haveli ..	563	113	14
167	1841—1841	Claim of Raja of Satassi for ground rent for the city of Gorakhpur, volumes I and II	564	114 and 115	15
168	1842	Boundary dispute of the zamindar of mauza Burwut Kundhowlia, pargana Sidhooa Jobna	565	116	15
169	1843	Summary Settlement of mauza Golowta, pargana Salenpur	566	116	15
170	1851	Abadkari of Migina and Barragaon, pargana Benaikpur	567	116	15
171	1852	Summary settlement of lapsed muafi mauza Moorsurra and Mahadeva ..	568	116	15
172	1853	Nankar villages of Raja of Satassi ..	569	117	15
173	1854	Settlement of excess lands in mauza Soogunpur, pargana Haveli ..	570	118	15
174	1856	Summary Settlement of mauza Dundwar a lapsed muafi in pargana Bansi ..	571	118	15

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl. number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *bastas* in which guard book is wrapped.
175	1826	Settlement of the rent-free villages Pursea and Dundwar, pargana Bansi ..	582	118	15
176	1833	Grant of jungle land to Muogr Singh and Bani Singh in pargana Hassanpur Mugher	583	118	15
177	1835	Difference of assessments between the Raja's villages and those of the Burteas in pargana Unwal	584	118	15
178	1838	Claim of Gangadeen Jamadar to engage as muafidar of mauza Serowli, pargana Amorha	585	119	15
179	1838	Assessment of mauza Pukkowli and pargana Mhowli	586	119	15
180	1839	Settlement reports of the district of Gorakhpur	587	119	15
181	1348	Suit of Ishri Pratap Rai versus Collector	588	119	15
182	1842	Disputed land on the left bank of Gogra opposite pargana Amorha	591	120	15
183	1851	Encamping grounds	592	121	16
184	1851	Boundary pillars on the Oudh frontier ..	593	121	16
185	1851	Boundary pillars between the territories of Nepal, Oudh and British Government	594	121	16
186	1854	Muafi register	595	122	16
187	1855	Boundary pillars between Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Jaunpur	597	122	16
188	1851	Ground rent of the circuit house at 231 10 annually	599	123	18
189	1843	Continuance of the pension to Ghulam Murtaza Nabee Baksh, Bursia and Gurbi	605	123	16
190	1853	Continuance of the pension to Saheb Begam	606	123	16
191	1856	Land appropriated for a toll house at Budg ghaut	607	123	16
192	1843	Land revenue balance statements for 1841-42	609	123	16
193	1844	Land Revenue balance statements for 1842-43	610	124	16
194	1845	Land revenue balance statements for 1843-44	611	124	16
195	1846	Land revenue balance statements for 1845-46	612	124	16
196	1847	Land revenue balance statementss for 1846-47	613	125	16
197	1848	Land revenue balance statements for 1847-48	614	125	16
198	1850	Land revenue balance statements for 1848-49	615	125	16
199	1850	Land revenue balance statements for 1849-50	616	125	16
200	1838	Survey and settlement of Gorakhpur, volumes I and II	617	126 and 127.	16
201	1833	Jungle grant to Husain Bakhsh and Bhagwan Dutt	619	128	17
202	1843	Allowance to the Qazi	620	128	17
203	1844	Warrants for jungle grants	621	128	17

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *basta* in which guard book is wrapped.
204	1837	Pension for life to Nidhi Tewari ex-mafidar of mauza Nowsund, pargana Bhawapar	625	128	17
205	1847	Chaukidar's jagir. Remission of revenue for	626	129	17
206	1835	Settlement of the Nankar villages of Gundharia and Jamohara, zilla Gorakhpur	628	130	17
207	1837	Muafi case regarding mauzas Mujharia and Nakha	637	130	17
208	1835	Restoration of Ramzan Shah Fakeer's 17 bighas of rent-free land in mauza Nawalpur, pargana Salempur Majhowli	638	130	17

B.—Judicial files.

Seven files in two guard books.

Gorakhpur Judicial files.

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *basta* in which contained.
1	1829—33	Construction of Gorakhpur Jail and Collector's office	1	131	18
2	1844—48	Construction of Gorakhpur Sarai ..	2	131	18
3	1852	Improvement of Sumer Sagur ..	3	131	18
4	1843—1856	Surrender of dacoits of the Serah or Kohwah Shuddaik caste	4	131 & 132	18
5	1847	Establishment of a Charitable Dispensary at Gorakhpur	50	132	18
6	1857	Ferries on the Gogra river	58	132	18
7	1855	Treaty with the Nepal Government for the mutual surrender of criminals ..	71	132	18

The Azamgarh files. Revenue files.

One hundred and sixty-one files in 67 guard books.

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of bas'a in which guard book is wrapped.
1	1857	Register of muafis not exceeding 10 bighas	219	1	19
2	1856	Garden adjoining the Koelsa tahsil ..	220	1	19
3	1856	Muafi holdings in mauza Budhora, pargana Muhammadabad	221	2	19
4	1847 to 1856	Rent free tenures in the permanently settled portions of zillah Azamgarh ..	222	2	19
5	1856	Boundary between Azamgarh and Oudh ..	223	2	19
6	1856	Summary Settlement of Chuck Araria in mauza Durhara, pargana Atrowleea ..	224	2	19
7	1852 to 1857	Settlement of Secunderpore in zillah Azamgarh	230	2	19
8	1853 to 1857	Tehsili jurisdictions and establishment ..	231	3	19
9	1852 to 1857	Summary settlement of mauza Runbeerpur, pargana Muhammadabad, zillah Azamgarh	232	4	19
10	1852 to 1856	Settlement of taluka Lilkar, pargana Secunderpur	233	4	19
11	1855	Muafi holdings of Sheoperson Pandit ..	234	4	19
12	1835—1854	Muafi village of Atrori Pande pargana Secunderpur	235	5	19
13	1853	Transfer of the opium garden at Azamgarh to the Collectorate and sale of the factory at Khabganj	236	5	19
14	1832—1853	Summary Settlement of mauza Prayagpur, pargana Sugree	237	5	19
15	1847—1853	Summary Settlement of resumed muafi villages of Mugganpur and Makhdoompur, pargana Nathoopur ..	238	5	19
16	1848—1852	Summary settlement of mauza Muhammad Alapur, pargana Nizamabad ..	239	6	19
17	1840—41	Settlement of maufi villages of Ainpur and Takkapur in pargana Sagri ..	240	6	19
18	1855	Additions and alterations in the Azamgarh record office	241	7	20
19	1855	Sale of the rights and interests of Bisheshar Singh and Debi Dayal Singh, absconded offenders in the villages belonging to them in pargana Chiriakote	242	8	20
20	1855	Sale of the rights and interests of Raghubar Singh absconded offender in mahal Rewan, pargana Nizamabad ..	243	8	20
21	1854	Sale of the rights and interests of Jankl Rai, an absconded offender in mauza Sisstar, pargana Secunderpur ..	244	8	20
22	1854	Sale of the rights and interests of Raghubir Singh and Sheo Das Singh in mauza Jalalpur	245	8	20
23	1854	Sale of the rights and interests of Parshan Singh, an absconded offender. in mahals belonging to him in pargana Deogaon ..	246	8	20
24	1854	Sale of the rights and interests of certain absconded offenders of the Azamgarh district	247	8	20

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *basta* in which guard book is wrapped.
25	1853—54	Alteration of Jama of mauza Pownee in the district of Azamgarh	248	8	20
26	1854	Remission and compensation for lands taken up for roads in Azamgarh ..	249	9	20
27	1853	Sale of the rights and interests of Ram Saran Rai an absconded offender in mahals belonging to him in pargana Secunderpur	250	9	20
28	1853	Sale of the rights and interests of Lalluk Rai and Narally, etc. absconded criminals of Azamgarh	251	9	20
29	1853	Disposal of property belonging to Ram Pargas Singh offender	252	9	20
30	1853	Suit of Har Pershad Singh, etc., versus Collector and Manorath Singh relative to mauza Khalispur, pargana Kowria ..	253	10	20
31	1853	Farm of Dubey Rampar, pargana Nizamabad..	254	10	20
32	1853	Redistribution of Jama of mauza Goohetah and Kharg Sarai, zillah Azamgarh ..	255	10	20
33	1852	Bungalows built on Government land adjoining the Katchehri	256	11	20
34	1825	Pension of Paigambar Baksh Shah, muafidar of mauza Ugree	257	11	20
35	1825	Continuance of a pension of Rs 91-4-0 per mensem to Becha Faqir being the amount enjoyed by his father Beni Madho for the maintenance of Sunghat in pargana Mohammadabad Gohna ..	258	11	20
36	1850	Summary Settlement of lapsed muafi mauza zemin Gerdia, pergunah Nathapur	260	12	20
37	1849	Settlement of mauza P. Chroodhooa, Pargunah Mahul	261	12	20
38	1832	Settlement of taluqa Lotghaut, Pargunah Sagri	262	12	20
39	1836	Settlement of pergunah Chiriakot and Bilha Bans for 20 years from 1243 fasli..	263	12	20
40	1844	Settlement of mauza Momarkapur, pargunah Nizamabad	264	13	21
41	1845	Settlement of new Dewara, pargana in Gopalpur or disputed alluvial formation between Oudh and Azamgarh ..	265	13	21
42	1848	Summary Settlement of mauza Jodhapur and Pihra, parganah Gopalpur ..	266	13	21
43	1851	Summary Settlement of mauza Lachrampore, parganah Gopalpur	267	13	21
44	1853	Summary Settlement of Dewara Newlee mauza Ghosi, zilla Azamgarh ...	268	13	21
45	1855	Settlement of old Dewarah in pargana Gopalpur	269	14	21
46	1840	Extension of the settlement of Azamgarh from 20 to 30 years	294	15	21
47	1839	Muafi in pargana Secunderpur ..	295	15	21
48	1823	Suit relative to mauza Bhopalpur etc. (muafi villages in pargana Sagri) Amjad Ali vs. Government	296	16	21
49	1824	Restoration of an allowance of Rs. 500 to Syed Moallah	297	16	21

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *basta* in which guard book is wrapped.
50	1833	Suit of Soobkura Bharathi regarding rent free land in mauza Patneb, parganah Nizamabad	298	17	21
51	1833	Suit of Karim Khan, etc. for Malikana on account of mauza Jafferpur Moondee, parganah Nizamabad	299	17	21
52	1834	Settlement of taluqa Khalispur, pargana Nizamabad	300	17	21
53	1835	Boundary dispute between taluqa Choonar, parganah Deogaon and mauza Garrowlee in Jaunpore	301	18	21
54	1836	Farm of mauza Mooluapur, parganah Nizamabad	302	18	21
55	1837	Settlement of mauza Bhikareepur, parganah Mohamedabad	303	18	21
56	1838	Transfer of six bighas of land from mauza Bhagwanpur to Dungowlee, parganah Mohamedabad	304	18	21
57	1839	Katwa and Barahi muafi villages belonging to Suraj Prasad	305	19	22
58	1839—40	Reduction of Jama of Sarai Beerbhan, parganah Secunderpore	306	19	22
59	1840	Settlement of mauza Khyra, parganah Kopachit	307	20	22
60	1844	Sale of mauza Koontee Neetypur, parganah Bhadaon	308	20	22
61	1846	Government bungalows at Bhitee and Mow.	309	20	22
62	1847	Partition of mauza Kukrehta, parganah Nizamabad	310	20	22
63	1847	Partition of mauza Munajat, parganah Chiriakote	311	21	22
64	1848	Case of mauza Mohamadpur, parganah Secunderpur	312	21	22
65	1853	Pension of Jan Ali Shah			
66	1855	Summary settlement of certain Diaras in perganah Gopalpur	313	21	20
67	1851	Taluqa Parasrampur, pargana Secunderpore, estate of Babu Ram Narain Singh, etc. life convicts	323	22	22
			324	23	22
68	1850	Farm of mauza Bakeepur Larria, parganah Sagri	325	24	22
69	1845	Partition of mauza Aylmul, parganah Nizamabad			
70	1845	Summary settlement of Chak Effai, parganah Deogaon	326	25	23
71	1844	Summary settlement of mauza Belar Mhow, parganah Mahul	327	25	23
72	1842	Suit relative to muafi mauza of Mundal, parganah Chiriakote	328	25	23
73	1843	Settlement of taluqa Oonpaitch and transfer of the same from Ghazipur	329	26	23
		Azamgarh	330	26	23
74	1838	Settlement of several (10) pargannas of Azamgarh for 20 years, i.e. of Deogaon Manunath Bhanjan, Mahul, Mohamedabad, Atrouli, Tilbeni, Kowria, Gopalpur Sagri, Ghosse and Nathapur ..	331	27	23

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *basta* in which guard book is wrapped.
75	1836	Formation of Azamgarh as an independent district and consequent changes of estates and parganas etc. volumes I and II	332	28 and 29	23
76	1835	Resettlement of mauza Bhasta, tappa Bela	333	30	23
77	1834	Resettlement of certain *wyran* or waste villages in pargana Secundarpur ..	334	30	23
78	1834	Resettlement of taluqa tahar, Bagitpur and Kadamea vols. I and II ..	335	31 and 32	24
79	1829	Settlement of mauza Bheetee, pargana Maumath Bhanjan vols. I and II ..	336	33 and 34	24
80	1836	Settlement of taluqa Parsia, pargana Secunderpur, estate of Janki Prasad ..	337	35	24
81	1837	Resumption of certain muafi mahals in Azamgarh	338	35	24
82	1838	Survey and settlement of pargana Secunderpore	339	36	24
83	1839	Sale and settlement of taluqa Tahar and Bajitpur, pargana Kowria.. ..	340	37	25
84	1840	Survey of villages transferred from Jaunpur to Azamgarh	341	38	25
85	1843	Partition of mauza Auria, pargana Secunder pore	342	38	25
86	1843	Sale of taluqa Chandabhari, pargana Nizamabad	343	39	25
87	1844	Suit of Ghamandi Rai of mauza Jujaulee and Ismailpur, pargana Secunderpore..	344	40	25
88	1844	Summary Settlement of mauza Deari, pargana Gopalpur	345	40	25
89	1845	Sale of taluqa Gopalpur, pargana Nizamabad	346	41	25
90	1845	Resumption of mauza Dharandrah, pargana Sagri and Suit of Umjad Ali versus Government	347	42	25
91	1846	Farm of taluqa Jokhera, pargana Sagri	348	43	25
92	1846	Settlement of mauza Sonari, pargana Secunderpore	349	43	25
93	1846	Partition of mauza Syra, pargana Mohamadabad	350	43	25
94	1847	Partition of mauza Surajpur, pargana Nizamabad	351	43	25
95	1847	Settlement of mauza Raffeepur Gowras, pargana Nizamabad	352	43	25
96	1848	Summary settlement of mauza Raibhanpur, pargana Gopalpur	353	43	25
97	1851	Dewara lands (on the Azamgarh side of the river Gogra) in pargana Gopalpur	354	43	25
98	1851	Summary settlement of Dewara in pargana Gopalpur and of mauzas Moonjdond, Raipur and Bhynsaha in Sagri ..	355	44	25
99	1851	Settlement of mauza Ainoillow and taluqa Bhynsadil, pargana Deogaon ..	356	45	26
100	1852	Boundary between zilla Sarun in Bengal and Azamgarh, Sisotar versus Darowlee	357	46	26
101	1852	Summary settlement of alluvion and diluvion villages in parganas Gopalpur and Nathapu	358	47	26

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *basta* in which guard book is wrapped.
102	1849	Summary Settlement of mauzas Raibhanpur, Lachhmanpur, and Shujawalpore, pargana Gopalpur	377	47	26
103	1852	Cultivation of *ganja* by private persons ..	379	47	26
104	1846	Partition of mauza Narainpur, pargana Secunderpore	389	48	26
105	1840	Pension of Shankarlal, son of Harbansraj	390	48	26
106	1855	Boundary between Singergarh and Karkla pargana	391	48	26
107	1841	Medals conferred on Budha Chaube, Pheka Chaube and Lachhman Chaube, zemindars of mauza Lohrabond ..	392	49	26
108	1837	Correspondence regarding entry of the name of Ghulam Ali as shareholder with Fatum Bibi in the village of Ekaunah, pargana Mohammedabad (a resumed muafi village)	393	49	26
109	1845	Preservation of village boundaries ..	394	46	26
110	1848	Remission and compensation to the zemindars of mauza Bhudsa for land taken for public road	396	49	26
111	1850	Pension of Azim Ali	400	49	26
112	1824	Mr Reade's report on the settlement of Azamgarh	404	49	26
113	1851	Sale of the rights and interests of Dwarka Dass in mauza Poor Usosah, pargana Secunderpore and portion of Ausea Dharsara and Baraya Lal Dhajari, pargana Secunderpore	405	50	26
114	1851	Land Revenue balance from 1848-49 to 1853-54	406	50	26
115	1856	Patwaries' Jagir lands made over to the zamindars and commutable to annual payment	420	50	26
116	1852	Register of lands appropriated by Government	430	51	27
117	1853	Encamping grounds and Bardasht-khanas	431	51	27
118	1851	Construction of boundary pillars in encamping grounds	432	51	27
119	1843	Resumption of mauza Tekma and Bejauli, pargana Nizamabad ...	433	51	27
120	1843	Pension of Bedat alias Chote Jummi and Bindun, wives of Tikait Rai of Azamgarh	434	52	27
121	1859	Combined tahsil, Thana, etc. at Nagra ..	435	52	27
122	1825	Resettlement of mauza Beilah khas, pargana Nizamabad	436	53	27
123	1850	Boundary between Oudh and Azamgarh	437	53	27
124	1825	Resettlement of mauzas Suria, Mohun tuppa Beilah, pargana Nizamabad ..	446	54	27
125	1825	Resettlement of the Tawfeer village of Mubarakpur Patkowli	447	54	27
126	1828	Malikana allowance to the zamindars of taluqa Chandrabhan	448	54	27
127	1830	Transfer of pargana Deogaon from Jaunpur to Azamgarh	449	54	27
128	1835	Settlement of mauza Thakripar and Fyzallapur, pargana Nizamabad ..	450	54	27

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *basta* in which guard book is wrapped.
129	1836	Settlement of mauzas Allapur, Mohamedpur and Sameei Seer, resumed muafi villages in pargana Deogaon ..	451	54	27
130	1842	Land Revenue Balance Statement from 1838-39 to 1841-42	452	54	27
131	1854	Suit of Domun Dalal versus Government and Ali Baksh Khan	466	55	27
132	1841	Land Revenue Balance Statement from 1835-36 to 1839-40	475	55	27
133	1843	Land Revenue Balance Statement for 1842-43	476	56	27
134	1849	Land Revenue Balance Statement from 1843-44 to 1848-49	477	56	27
135	1830	Transfer of pargana Deogaon from Jaunpur to Azamgarh	478	56	27
136	1825	Settlement of small rent free lands in pargana Nizamabad	479	56	27
137	2838	Settlement of pargana Nizamabad ..	480	56	27
138	1847	Substitution of the mahalwar for the mouzawar distribution of jama in Secunderpore and Bhadaon parganas ..	481	57	27
139	1838	Boundary between Azamgarh, Jaunpore and Gorakhpur and transfer of villages between those districts and police jurisdiction of the same	482	57	27
140	1847	Settlement of resumed muafi lands in Azamgarh	483	58	27
141	1834	Case of Madho Ram	484	59	26
142	1848	Muafi case regarding mauza Dostpoor ..	487	59	28
143	1848	Case of Babu Rampershad Singh regarding mauza Mohamedpur, pargana Secunderpoor	488	59	28
144	1848	Mr. Wedderborne's settlement report of parganas Secunderpore and Bhadaon and part of Nathapar	489	60	28
145	1853	Summary Settlement of several villages in pargana Gopalpur	490	61	28
146	1839	Settlement of parganas Secunderpore and Bhadaon	493	62	28
147	1835—42	Farm of the estate of Raja Harinath Ray and suit of Babu Shiam Sahai relative to Taloqa Duha Behra	494	63	28
148	1845	Settlement of the Jagir Kishna Kant in zillahs Ghazipur and Azamgarh ..	495	63	28
149	1845	Boundary dispute between Mujharea and Duha Behra	496	53	28
150	1546	Suit of Sheo Sahai versus Raja Bishnath Rao, Jagirdar of Taluqa Duha Behra ..	497	64	28
151	1847	Management of the estate of Krishnath Roy and entry of his wife's name in his place in the records	498	64	28
152	1845	Settlement of pargana Secunderpore ..	499	65	28
153	1848	Preparation of Jamabandis of parganas Secunderpore and Bhadaon—Board's instructions for the same ..	500	65	28
154	1849	Revision of settlement of the estate of Kanta Babu	501	65	28
155	3852	Settlement and management of Taluqa Duha Behra	502	66	28

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *basta* in which guard book is wrapped.
156	1853	Settlement of Taluga Moradiari, perganah Khurid	503	66	28
157	1835	History of Taluqa Baidowlee in parganah Gopalpur	505	67	23
158	1834—55	Statement of muafi lands Azamgarh (1834—55)	506	67	28
159	1829	Statement of muafi mauzas released by order of Commissioner	507	67	28
160	1837	Maps of the villages subject to inundation by the Ghagra river as they existed in 1836—37	508	67	28
161	1825	Sales of mahals for arrears of reveune from the period of cession up to 1825. A. D.	509	67	28

JUDICIAL FILES.

Three files in one guard book.

The Azamgarh judicial files.

Serial number.	Date of correspondence.	Subject.	Misl number.	Number of guard book in which contained.	Number of *basta* in which guard book is wrapped.
1	1845	Outbreak in the town of Mobarakpur ..	47	68	29
2	1856	Grant of pecuniary allowance to the chaukidars of the permanently settled portions of the Azamgarh district.	58	68	29
6	1849—50	Complaint against Mr. Beecher, officiating Magistrate of Azamgarh ..	62	68	29

CHAPTER XXXV

THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, GORAKHPUR.

I.—Formation of the district.

II.—General nature of the Records.

III.—Classification of the Records.

IV.—Descriptive account of the Records.

V.—Table showing contents of the *bastas*.

VI.—List of the Collectors of Gorakhpur from 1801 to 1856.

N.B.—The records in this record room include, in addition to those relating to the present Gorakhpur district, the following:—

1. Records relating to portions of the Nepal Tarai from 1801.
2. Records of the Basti district from 1801.
3. Records appertaining to Chakla Azamgarh (*i.e.* the present tahsils of Sugri, Ghosi and Muhammadabad) from 1801 to the 31st January, 1820.
4. Records of Chakla Mahul (now in the Jaunpur district) from 1801 to the 31st January 1820.
5. Records of Butwal, 1801 to 1816.
6. Records of six parganas of Chakla Nawabganj (now in the Gonda district) from 1801 to 1816.

I—Formation of district.

The Gorakhpur district formed part of the territory ceded by the Nawab Vizier of Oudh to the Company at the end of 1801.

After the signing of the treaty, John Routledge, who was then Collector of Benares, was appointed Collector of the newly-acquired district and directed to proceed to it at once and take over charge from Amils of the Nawab Vizier. The following table shows the dates on which Routledge assumed charge of the various parts of his district.

Azamgarh	...	...	... 21st December 1801.
Mo..at Bunjan	...	...	... 1st January 1802.
Gorakhpur	...	...	... 14th ,, ,,
Nawabganj	..	...	... 20th ,, ,,
Mahul	...	...	... 8th February 1802.

The district of which Routledge took charge was very large. It included the whole of the present Gorakhpur and Basti districts, the Chaklas of Azamgarh and Mahul, six parganas of Nawabganj, Bhutwal, and seven parganas of Khairgarh in the Kheri district. The Khairgarh parganas on account of their distance from the rest of the district were detached from Gorakhpur and made over to R. Ahmuty in 1802.

In 1816, Bhutwal was ceded to the Nepalese and Nawabganj was given to the Nawab of Oudh in exchange for other territories. In 1820, Azamgarh was handed over to the Collector of Ghazipur and Mahul to the Collector of Jaunpur.

II—General nature of the Records.

The Collector's records, as opposed to those of the Magistrate, are almost complete from the date on which Routledge assumed charge of the district. They are of great interest and value, especially those prior to March, 1803, in which month the Board of Revenue at Fort William began to supervise the revenue administration of the Ceded Provinces. In no other of the districts ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Company are the revenue records nearly so complete. The Gorakhpur records afford ample materials for a detailed history of the revenue administration of the Gorakhpur district. From March, 1803 to 1829, all the letters written by the Collector to the Board of Revenue are copied out in the proceedings of the Board at Allahabad. The temporary commission presided over by the Hon. Henry Wellesley does not seem to have maintained written proceedings, nor does it appear to have kept its correspondence very carefully; for we find the Board of Revenue requiring the Collector to send them copies of all letters of the Board of Commissioners to which he had occasion to refer in the course of his correspondence.

All the original records of the Board of Commissioners under Henry Wellesley that existed in the United Provinces, except those at Gorakhpur, have been destroyed.*

Some of the early letters in the Gorakhpur record room bear the signature of Henry Wellesley.

Copies of most of the important correspondence between Wellesley's Board and the Collector of Gorakhpur exist in the office of the Board of Revenue. These copies, together with a few copies embodied in the proceedings of the latter Board and the original correspondence in the Collector's Office, are the only existing records in the United Provinces of that most interesting period November, 1801 to March, 1803—when the Ceded Provinces were under Henry Wellesley as Lieutenant-Governor and a Board of Commissioners.

The judicial records are very incomplete. This is unfortunate because the early ones were of exceptional interest on account of the proximity of Gorakhpur to Nepal. All the letters addressed by the Magistrate prior to the year 1840, except one volume of the year 1808,

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* His correspondence with the Governor General in Council has been preserved and is in the Imperial Record Room at Calcutta.

have been destroyed; of the letters issued by the Magistrate the only early ones that have been preserved are those from April, 1808 to December, 1809, May, 1814 to July, 1819, November, 1822 to May, 1825.

The Gorakhpur records are not made up into files. The original letters received have been classified to some extent and pasted in chronological order in guard books. Each letter issued was copied into a register at the time it was written. Thus, in order to follow correspondence between any two officers, two series of records—the issue series and the receipt series—have to be consulted. The method of classification is shown in paragraph 3. As has been remarked before, the letters issued are of necessity more interesting and valuable than those received; they describe the state of the district, while the letters received are largely in the nature of calls for information and orders issued as the result of the information supplied.

The Gorakhpur records have been neither listed, indexed nor calendered.

III—Classification of the Records.

1. Letters received.

(a) *Revenue Letters.*

Series I.—Letters received by the Collector (or Deputy Collector) from the Board of Commissioners (and later from the Commissioner of the division), 1802 to 1857, 86 volumes.

Series II.—Letters received by the Collector of Gorakhpur from sources other than the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner, 1802 to 1854, 10 volumes. (There are many breaks in this series).

Series III.—Circulars received by the Collector of Gorakhpur from the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue, 1802 to 1828, 6 volumes.

(b) *Judicial Letters.*

Series I.—Miscellaneous letters received, 1808 to 1857, 6 volumes. (These letters relate to the following years only, 1808, 1840, 1841, 1852, 1853, 1856 and 1857).

Series II.—Letters from the Commissioner to the Magistrate, 1848 to 1857, 4 volumes.

Series III.—Circulars issued to the Magistrate, 1855 to 1857, 2 volumes.

Series IV.—Circulars addressed to the Magistrate and Collector, 1854 to 1857, 1 volume.

Series V.—Letters regarding thuggee and dacoity, 1844 to 1856, 1 volume.

2. Letters issued.

(*a*) *Revenue Letters.*

Series I.– Letters from the Collector to the Board of Revenue or to the Commissioner, 1801 to 1856, 30 volumes. (There are two breaks in this series, namely from August, 1830 to July, 1831 inclusive and January and February, 1853).

Series II.—Miscellaneous letters issued by the Collector to officers other than the Commissioner and the Superintendent of Stamps, 1818 to 1855, 15 volumes. (Prior to July, 1834, there are many gaps in the series).

Series III.—Letters issued to the Superintendent of Stamps, 1845 to 1854, 2 volumes. (There is a gap from July, 1848 to January 1851).

Series IV.—Letters sent by the Deputy Collector to the Commissioner, 1836 to 1838, 1 volume.

Series V.--Letters issued regarding the Raj Sattassee State, 1822 to 1831, 1 volume.

(*b*) *Judicial Letters.*

Series I.—Letters issued by the Magistrate, 1806 to 1857, 17 volumes. (There are no letters of the following periods April, 1804 to December, 1809, May, 1814 to July 1819, November, 1822 to May, 1825, October, 1831 to June, 1833, December, 1838 to May, 1839, September, 1840 to August, 1842, February, 1844 to April, 1845, April, 1853 to January, 1855).

Series II.—Letters issued by the Magistrate to the Commissioner, 1851 to 1857, 1 volume.

3. *Miscellaneous Records.*

(1) A large volume containing copies of certain letters issued by the Magistrate from 1803 to 1819. This volume is of great value owing to the fact that several of the original registers containing copies of judicial letters issued have been destroyed.

(2) A volume of original correspondence during the Mutiny and relating to the subject.

(3) Seven registers containing pay and pension abstracts of the Gorakhpur collectorate from 1836 to 1857.

(4) One volume of pay and pension abstracts of the Magistrate's office from 1851 to 1858.

(5) One volume of muafi statements of 1847 and 1848.

(6) A volume of judicial fine statements from 1855 to 1857.

(7) Two volumes of revenue statements covering the periods 1843 to 1849 and 1852 to 1853.

IV.—Descriptive Account of the Records.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

(a) Revenue Letters.

Series I.—Letters received by the Collector (or Deputy Collector) from the Board of Commissioners and later from the Commissioner of the division, 1802 to 1857, 86 volumes.

This series corresponds to the revenue letters received series and is complementary to it. As is usually the case, the letters received by the Collector are less interesting and of less value than those issued by him, for this reason the earlier letters of the issue series are described in greater detail than the receipt series. The description of the present series should be regarded as supplementary to that given of the corresponding series of letters issued.

Unfortunately the earliest letters of this series have been destroyed. Copies of these however exist in the record room of the Board of Revenue (vide page ?).

The earliest letter of this series that has been preserved is dated Bareilly, 12th May 1802, and relates to the payment of troops in Gorakhpur.

Among the more important letters received by the Collector in 1802 mention should be made of one, dated the 15th May, stating that it is not deemed expedient to call in the several sorts of old coins in the district and enquiring whether engagements for the settlement should be made in Lucknow or Benares rupees. There are several letters relating to the first triennial settlement. One of these transmits a copy of the proclamation, others convey rules and instructions. There are letters sanctioning the settlement made by Routledge of various portions of his district.

Other subjects dealt with in this series are grant of takavi to zamindars, the sanction of the appointment of a mufty on Rs. 100 per mensem, the sending surplus revenue collections to Lucknow, the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Garstin to obtain timber for Government and Lieutenant Smyth of the Corps of Engineers to survey the northern part of the Ceded Provinces, the arrears due from the Nawab's Amils, rules for the lease of waste lands and the resumption of muafis.

The greater part of the correspondence of 1803 relates to the following subjects.

1. *Distribution of troops and sebundy corps.*—On the 28th of June Government notified its intention to confine troops to the principal stations in the Ceded Provinces. It stated that if necessary Magistrates might retain temporarily the troops in their districts. They were asked to report whether the police of their district was sufficient, if not, what

additions were necessary, whether the sebundy corps attached to the district to do escort duty, act as guards in the judicial and revenue departments and preserve order were sufficient. If not, what additions would be required. Ross the Magistrate recommended the increase of the sebundy corps in Gorakhpur from 400 to 600. He thought that these, together with the police, would suffice without regular troops, to preserve peace since regular troops had not been required after the first few months of the occupation of the district.

On the 30th of July the sebundy corps was placed under the immediate authority of the Judge and Magistrate and the Collector had to send to that officer all the records of the corps in his office and in future to apply to him when he required additional guards.

In 1803 the Collector was allowed a guard of 16 horsemen, one Jamadar on Rs. 40 and 15 Sawars on Rs. 15 a month each.

2. *Tahsildars.*—There is much correspondence about these, their resignations and dismissals, complaints against them, etc. At this time tahsildars were personally responsible for the revenue and had to make good deficiencies in payment; but if they could show that the failure to realise the revenue was due to no fault of theirs they were exempted. In order to exempt them the sanction of Government had to be obtained. This was communicated to the Collector through the Board. On the 30th of December the Collector was ordered not to accept any resignations of tahsildars without the previous sanction of the Board.

3. *Kanungos.*—In 1803 there were Sayar as well as Land Revenue Kanungos. The Sayar Kanungos were abolished in December, 1803. There is much correspondence about the status and duties of Land Revenue Kanungos. Originally these were paid by means of *nankar* i.e. profits on a specified area of land. The question of the authority for this allowance came up and Collectors were ordered to report on this in December, 1803.

4 *Mirdahas.*—These were officials on small pay who valued crops and measured land. Collectors were called upon to report whether they found these useful. Ross replied in the negative.

5. *Scarcity.*—Owing to the poor monsoon grain became very dear in the Ceded Provinces. On the 30th September 1803, a circular was issued notifying a bounty on the import of grain into Benares and the Ceded Provinces from Bengal. The scanty monsoon necessitated remissions of revenue. This fact, together with the war in which the Company was engaged against the Mahrattas, resulted in the issue of a circular in June, 1803, saying that no further sums were to be disbursed from Government treasuries as salaries until a notification authorising such payment should appear in the Calcutta Gazette. On the 13th September,

the Board ordered a report on the price of grain and the state of the weather to be submitted every fortnight.

6. *Towjee accounts.*—From September, 1803, the Board of Revenue passed a monthly resolution on the Towjee accounts submitted by the Collectors. These reports of revenue collections had to be submitted every 15 days and great attention was paid to them on account of the difficulty experienced in collecting the revenue.

7. *Settlement.*—On the 6th September, the Board called for an abstract of the triennial settlement of the Fasli period 1210 to 1212 and requested that a detailed report should be sent as soon after the abstract as possible.

8. *Leases of waste lands.*—To induce people to cultivate them.

9. *Abolition of the cess on land for the maintenance of roads.*

10. *Forfeiture of the estates of defaulters* and arrangements for settlement with others for the remainder of the settlement.

11. *Calls for information by the committee for superintending the mints in the Ceded Provinces.*

12. *Calls for reports on petitions.*

The more important subjects dealt with in 1804 are :—

1. *Nepal.*—There was a dispute in 1804 between the Raja of Butwal and the Raja of Kulni regarding the tappa Majha. The Raja of Nepal at this time began to lay claim to Butwal. He was informed that he had no right to transfer any part of Butwal from one party to another. The Raja of Butwal was allowed to act as his own Tahsildar and to pay the land revenue direct to the Government, being paid a commission of 5 per cent. on the collections. He was advised to select a good man to manage his estate. In August, 1804, the Raja of Nepal captured the Raja of Butwal and endeavoured to annex the territory. Government accordingly ordered the Collector to hold this land *khas,* to appoint a Tahsildar as sazawal to collect the revenue and to annul the Raja's settlement. The Collector reserved the *nankar* in order to support the family of the captive Raja. The Collector was told to settle Butwal for one year with the farmers and ryots and to make a regular demand from the Raja of Nepal for the revenue of Sheoraj Bandar. In November, the Collector was ordered to settle waste lands in Gorakhpur with the refugees from Nepal certified as suitable by the Magistrate and to give refugees takavi advances, or preferably to induce them to enter into engagements with the zamindars and farmers. The Collector was authorised in November to grant Rs. 4,000 a year as malikana to the family of the Raja of Butwal so long as he retained management of the Raja's zamindari.

2. *Money shortage.*—On account of the war the Government was short of money and in September all Collectors were directed to report to the Commander-in-Chief their treasury balances every month and furnish him with an estimate of probable receipts and disbursements: they were ordered to make only unavoidable civil disbursements until the arrears of the army were paid off and to push on as much as possible the collections of the land revenue. On the 30th of October, Collectors were allowed to disburse sufficient for the maintenance of the Civil establishment. The scarcity of coin continued in 1805. In April, Collectors were asked to report if they could not reduce their establishments. In June, they were directed to dismiss their sowars except in exceptional circumstances. In September, they were ordered to suspend the payment of all salaries exceeding Rs. 30 for four months. In the same month they were directed to send their treasury balances to Agra for the use of the Army.

Other important correspondence of the year 1805 relates to the second triennial settlement. It was in this year, on the 19th of February, that the Board first sanctioned sales of land for arrears of revenue. From this date onwards such sales are frequent. On the 6th of August the Board conveyed the sanction of Government to the Collector to remit Rs. 63,495-5-4 of revenue on account of the draught in Fasli 1211.

In 1805, there is much correspondence about tahsildars.

In October, Collectors were asked to report on a proposal to abolish these officers.

In 1805 the Civil Fund was instituted.

The following is an alphabetical list of the more important subjects dealt with in this series of correspondence from 1806 onwards.

Abkari.

Appointments.

Audits.

Bhang.

Bible, study of to be encouraged.

Bigha. Correspondence regarding the size of pacca and kachcha.

Boundary disputes.

Boundary pillars between British and Oudh territories, 1846.

Bridges.

Buildings.

Collector's commission.

Confiscation of lands.

Currency.

Customs.—On the 5th April 1855, the Secretary, Sudder Board, North-Western Provinces, directed the Commissioner of the Benares

division to order the Collectors of Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Gorakhpur to assume powers of Custom House Officers in order to check the smuggling of salt from Oudh into their respective districts.

Daks.

Dakhil kharij.

Deputy Collectors.

Disbursements, sanction for

Dispensary, Government charitable

Distillery—Sudder

Drugs, intoxicating, lease for

Establishments.

Estates, sales, transfers, partitions and purchase of

Ferries and ferry fund.

Fines on zamindars.

Forests. A great part of the district, namely, practically whole of the country from the Rapti to the South-East of the Gandak and from Gorakhpur to the north-east, was one continued forest, containing sal, shisham, asauna and other useful trees. In 1814 the Government turned its attention to obtaining revenue from this forest. As the result of a report by Mr. G. Rungstock, the acting Collector, H. G. Christian, was asked to report whether any and if so what part of the tract of timber forest referred to by Rungstock was known or reputed to be owned by malguzars or was claimed as such and whether the Collector thought that such right or claim might interfere with the arrangements which the Government might be desirous of adopting for the preservation of forests with a view to secure a supply of large timber for the public service.

The Collector replied that the persons who were then in possession of the forests considered the property to appertain to them in virtue of their zamindari tenure, the more especially, as the words "tulkhar" and "bankhar" were generally mentioned in their engagements with Government. The Collector added that, so far as he was aware, the reigning power had never claimed any right to the jungles, probably because no value had hitherto been attached to the timber. On the 13th May 1814, Alexander Fraser, who was for many years the Surgeon at Gorakhpur, submitted a memorandum to Mr. Ricketts, Secretary to Government in the Public department, regarding the state of the forests of Gorakhpur and the Tarai, pointing out their value for shipbuilding and suggesting that the inhabitants of the forest should be prohibited from extracting "damar" from any of the sal trees that might be deemed fit for ship building. He further pointed out how, in the rainy season, the timber might be brought from the forests in small boats.

Notwithstanding these reports the Government set about to reduce the area of the forest by making grants of jungle to Europeans and other people in order to clear parts of the forest and bring them into cultivation. There is both in the Collector's office and that of the Commissioner much correspondence about these jungle grants.

Forms.

Government Gazette, Agra.

Government Orders transmitted for information and guidance.

Government servants, appointment, transfer, misconduct, suspension, explanations demanded from and dismissal of

Hemp factory.

Indents to be countersigned by superior officers.

Indigo factories.

Institutions, native, religious

Jagirdars.

Judges' interference of, with revenue authorities.

Jamabandi.

Jungle boree puttees.

Kanungos.

Khalasis.

Kham collections.

Kham estates.

Khasras.

Kists, revenue.

Lac, sale of

Lands, alluvial, classification, settlement and sale of for arrears of revenue and in satisfaction of decrees of court, settlement of waste and cultivated, grants of waste lands.

In respect of alluvial lands there is much correspondence on the legal ruling that a sale for arrears of revenue due from an estate for which no regular settlement had been made is illegal.

Leave of absence.

Malikana.

Mint.

Muafi tenures.

Muddud Mash grants.

Nankar.

Navigation of the Gogra.

Namak Sayat Mahal.

Oath, form of

Opium.

Oudh. Correspondence regarding a disputed island on the river Gogra and the arrest of dacoits.

Partition of estates and talukas.

Pargana rent rolls.

Patriotic Fund.

Pattidar's rights.

Patwaris.

Pensions and other claims.

Peons.

Perquisites of revenue officers.

Pindari chiefs, settling of

Police.

Post Office.

Powers of Collectors. "These were greatly restricted. In 1803 orders were issued that the appointment and removal of all officers whose salary exceeded Rs. 10 a month had to receive the sanction of the Board of Revenue or the Court of Circuit. In 1819 the Court of Directors proposed delegating the power of making appointments to Collectors and Magistrates. The Board of Commissioners opposed this proposal strongly.

In 1839, the Commissioner ordered the restoration of a patwari dismissed by the Collector. In 1848 E. A. Reade, Commissioner of Benares, objected to the Collector, H. C. Tucker, directing his subordinates to tour in the district without previously obtaining the Commissioner's permission. In 1830 W. M. Bird, the Commissioner of the 9th Division, asked James Armstrong, the Collector, if he had any previous ? authority for spending Rs. 17-3-10 on punhka coolies in 1829 and requested him not to incur such charges in future. The expenditure of a sum of Rs. 4 on repairs of a tent required the sanction of the Commissioner. In 1812, the Board of Commissioners fined the Collector of Gorakhpur Rs. 200 for "a systematic procrastination of the transmission of his accounts to the Board."

Press.

Provisions, supply of, to Governor General and other officers on tour.

Registration.

Revenue defaulters.

Reversal of decrees by Collector without reason. Collector reprimanded, 1855.

Rewards to Tahsildars.

Salary bills.

Salt.

Sanction for expenditure.

Sayar.

Sattasi Raj.

Service, Government. There is a printed list, dated the 1st November 1853, of all Civil Servants in the North-Western Provinces and of officers in Civil employ in the Punjab and the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

Settlements, summary of resumed muafis, instructions regarding kham, cancellation, petitions regarding, form of settlement accounts and regular settlements. There were five regular settlements of the district in the time of the Company which cover the following periods. 1802-05, 1805-08, 1808-15, 1815-40, 1841-73.

Stamps,

Stamp vendors.

Stipends to families of troops on foreign service.

Stipendiaries, death of, to be reported.

Suits.

Surveys.

Tahsildars. These were abolished in 1808 and payments of land revenue made direct to the Collector. This system proved a failure and in 1810 Tahsildars on a fixed salary were appointed without control over the police.

Takavi.

Tari.

Tatties.

Tents and tent equipage.

Tenures.

Tharus, settlement of

Tofeer villages.

Towjees, reports on the Collector's Towjee's accounts.

Town duties and their abolition in 1836.

Traffic statistics.

Travelling allowance.

Treasure, security of and remittance of

Treasury accounts.

Talbana. In 1816 the Board asked Collectors to try to check the demand to which the malguzars were exposed under the name talbana, shahna, bhet, nazrana, etc., as these sometimes absorbed all the profits of the estate.

Weerani mahals.

Wards, Court of, and education of

Series III.—Letters received by the Collector of Gorakhpur from sources other than the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner, 10 volumes.

This correspondence covers the following periods only :—

May, 1802 to November, 1807, April, 1812 to December, 1814, January, 1818 to December, 1828, January, 1841 to October, 1843, July, 1853 to June, 1855.

Speaking generally these letters are unimportant and only of local interest. They relate to the multifarious subjects with which a Collector has to deal and their general nature is set forth in the descriptive account of the records in the Collector's office at Ghazipur. Among the subjects dealt with in this series mention may be made of contingent bills, indents for stamps and stationery, drafts on other treasuries, cash balance in Collector's treasury, monthly estimates of receipts and expenditure, remittances of treasure and stamps, treasury escorts, subscriptions to Government loans, pensions, excise, opium, forests, leave of officials, survey, post office, repairs of revenue buildings, descriptive rolls of sepoys and a dispute about an island in the Gogra claimed by the Nawab of Oudh. This dispute was settled in 1842.

Series III.—Circulars received by the Collector of Gorakhpur from the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue, 1802 to 1828, 6 volumes.

In the account of the records in the Collector's office at Ghazipur, the nature of these circulars issued between 1817 to 1857 has been set forth. The circulars in this series after 1817 are the same as those in the Collector's office at Ghazipur. It is therefore only necessary here to give a brief account of the contents of the more important circulars issued prior to 1817. The earliest circular bears the date the 21st May, 1802. It is written from Bareilly and signed by Graeme Mercer, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, and forwards to the Collector, "A regulation for your conduct in all suits for balances of revenue and complaint of undue exaction on account of revenue and which you are required to adopt until you shall be furnished with some detailed instructions for your guidance in suits of the above nature." It is followed by a number of rules for determining the continuance or discontinuance of the pensions payable in ready money from the treasuries in the Ceded Provinces.

Other important circulars of the year 1802 are those relating to the settlement of the land revenue in the Ceded Provinces, conveying a copy of a proposed regulation for levying a tax on intoxicating liquors and drugs, fairs in Rohilkhand, village watchmen, tahsildars' commission, rules for the management of military bazars, allowances to civil officers,

investing tahsildars with the charge of the police and empowering Collectors to conclude settlement at a lower rate on account of scarcity.

The more important circulars for 1803 relate to voluntary subscriptions of the malguzars for the construction and repair of roads, bridges etc., and an order requiring a report to the Governor General in Council whenever military force had to be used in support of civil power.

In 1804, the important subjects are an order stating that no claims for losses sustained by the march of troops were to be admitted except on a certificate from the Commanding Officer, that Madadi Ma'ash are to be considered as hereditary tenures, and irrigation.

Other important circulars prior to 1817 are a call for information regarding the chronology, geography, government, laws, political institutions, arts and crafts and internal and foreign trade of the country; a maintenance allowance to subjects of the British Government residing in the Ceded Provinces after recall from the military service of Foreign States; Civil Fund: base coins; rewards for destruction of wild animals; relative values of various rupees in circulation; family money of men in foreign service, nankar lands; the confinement of malguzars and their securities for arrears of revenue; prevention of sales of spirits during the Holi and Muharram; dismissal of tahsildari vakils; absence of Government servants from stations; falsification of public records; rights of heirs of deceased farmers; cash security of malguzars; receipts for public money; lands held by native officers in the judicial department; appropriation of the commission on the abkari mahal collections; pensions to invalids; register of land held by Europeans; prohibition of export of grain in 1813; the holding of estates or farms by native-born descendants of British subjects; the use of Indian names in correspondence; attachment of land sold in satisfaction of court decrees, and the estates of minors and other disqualified proprietors.

(b) *Judicial Letters.*

The Judicial Records are neither so voluminous nor so complete as the revenue ones. Prior to 1845, all the letters received by the Magistrate, except those from the Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity, have been filed together.

From 1848 onwards letters received from the Commissioner have been filed separately.

The Judicial series of letters received have been divided into 5 series.

Series I.—Miscellaneous letters received. The great majority of these have been destroyed. The correspondence of the following years only exists—1808, 1841, 1852, 1853, 1856 and 1857. This series consists of 6 volumes.

In accordance with the plan adopted for this handbook a detailed account of the judicial correspondence has been given in the case of the Magistrate of Mirzapur, as the judicial correspondence in that office is more voluminous and complete than in any other office. The general nature of the Gorakhpur correspondence is the same as that in the Mirzapur office. Gorakhpur, however, being on the Nepal Frontier, and for other reasons, has some correspondence peculiar to itself. Among the more important of such letters received in the year 1808 may be mentioned the following :—

Call for a report on the forts in the district.

Orders regarding the police force to be established at Gorakhpur.

Orders regarding an affray between the Hindus and Muhammadans on account of cow sacrifice at Mau.

An order prohibiting to use tombs, mosques, and temples as residences of officers. (When the Government first assumed charge of the province there were no European houses, and officers in consequence frequently lived and held their offices in tombs, etc.)

Letters regarding Wazir Ali who excited an insurrection in Oudh. (This man was eventually apprehended.)

The sending of a military force to Balrampur.

A court-martial of Captain Plumtree for striking the Kotwal of Gorakhpur.

A passport, dated the 2nd August 1808, to Mr. James Wilkinson, authorising him to proceed to Gorakhpur, Mau and Azamgarh and to reside at either of those stations as private assistant to Mr. Crommelin.

A dispute between Alexander Fraser, the Surgeon of the district, and Mr. Tichborne about a timber contract in which they were partners.

The grant of permission to Crommelin to grow indigo and erect works on his own account.

Regarding a suit brought by Crommelin against Ahmuty, the Magistrate.

A letter, dated the 12th of December, in which Government informs the Magistrate that if necessary it intends to expel the Nepalese by force from Butwal and asks for the following information—how much of Butwal had been usurped by the Nepalese, the strength of their force, the plan of operations recommended by Ahmuty, the magistrate, for expelling them, the strength of the British Force necessary and whether sufficient troops existed in Gorakhpur.

The appointment of Fraser as Superintendent of Hemp Experiments at Gorakhpur.

Among the letters received, there is one, dated 14th December 1808, in which James Stuart, Judge of Circuit, reports that he found the jail and

roads in good order. He objected to the Magistrate making the local zamindars repair the roads. He took exception to police daroghas having vakils and also objected to local zamindars prohibiting tenants from carrying arms.

In 1808 one Pullan Roy tried to assassinate Ahmuty. He was tried by the Court of Circuit.

Series II, III, and IV.—The contents of these letters are similar to those in the Collector's office of Mirzapur.

Series V.—Letters regarding thuggee and dacoity. The nature of this correspondence has been described in the account of the records in the Collector's office, Saharanpur.

LETTERS ISSUED.

(a) Revenue Letters.

Series I.—Letters issued by the Collector to the Board of Revenue or Commissioner.

This series is not quite correctly named, because, prior to 1818, it contains copies of all letters issued by the Collector who was also Magistrate until 1803. From 1818 onwards it contains only letters to the Board or the Commissioner.

This series contains a few letters issued by Routledge, the first Collector, to the Board of Revenue at Fort William, relating to his work as Collector of Benares, a post which he held before he went to Gorakhpur. Benares was not under the Board of Commissioners for the Ceded Provinces but under the Board of Revenue at Fort William.

This is a most important and interesting series. The letters in it give a detailed and vivid account of the state of the district at the time of its acquisition and of the steps by which order was restored and the British system of administration introduced. From this series, together with the corresponding series of letters received, it is possible to compile a detailed history of the Gorakhpur district. Until the 18th of September 1803, the Collector was Judge and Magistrate as well as Collector and this series contains the letters he wrote in the former capacity as well as those written as a Collector.

On the 26th December 1801, Routledge wrote to Henry Wellesley from Azamgarh regarding his experiences. He had to take charge of the district from the Nawab Vizier's Amil, Akbar Ali Khan. The Amil declared that he had no *kistbandi;* he admitted that he had collected one lakh twenty-nine thousand rupees of revenue. He stated that he had paid Rs. 18,000 to Colonel Sir E. Baillie, Commanding the British Force at Azamgarh and that he had sent Rs. 70,000 to the Resident at

Lucknow. He held no receipt for the Rs. 70,000. The kanungos reported that the demand for the chakla Azamgarh was Rs. 8,07,755. There is much correspondence dealing with the arrears due from this Amil. In the letter in question, Routledge reported that the number of petitions he had already received showed that there was no order in the district and that the ryots had been cruelly oppressed. He set forth the procedure he had adopted and stated that he had appointed tahsildars to go into the kanungos' accounts and collect the revenue. There is a letter, dated the 9th January 1802, in which Routledge complained to the Resident at Lucknow that the Nawab's troops in the Gorakhpur district were clamouring for pay and that their manner was most insolent. He had ascertained from the Commanding Officers that the arrears due to them were Rs. 55,528-2-6. The troops in question consisted of two battalions of infantry, two Risalas, Golandazes, Sowars and sebundy attached to the artillery. Routledge stated that he deemed it most important that these troops should leave the district at once to save expense and to allow the inhabitants of the desolate country to gain confidence. Routledge, as soon as he reached Gorakhpur, placed the biggest mahajan in temporary charge of the treasury, obtaining a guard from Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, Commanding at Gorakhpur. A letter, dated the 14th of January 1802, sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, gives an account of Routledge's experiences at Gorakhpur and submits the jama kharch statement furnished him by the Agent of Mir Kasim Ali Khan, the Amil at Gorakhpur, who had not stopped to face Routledge. That Amil had resorted to unusual oppression during the current year. The whole of the crops and cattle and every sort of property which could be seized upon had been carried away. Many of the people had left their villages, while others had offered resistance. Routledge writes: "Though the uncultivated state of this province has been long and generally known, yet it so far exceeds all that could be imagined that I find it impossible by any description I can give to convey to you any adequate idea of its desolate state; for I have been credibly informed that in one year alone 4,00,000 ryots emigrated from it and since then numbers have continued to emigrate and those who remained never cultivated the holdings to the extent they were capable of, from fear of oppression." Some months later, Routledge reported: "Many villages can be discovered only by tanks and pucca wells and their names would have been unknown to me but for the established custom of recording them in the records of kanungos." In a letter of the 14th January, Routledge stated that even the seed grain of the ryots had been seized by the Amil. Routledge thought that the Amil had anticipated the cession of the province and hence determined to complete its desolation

his own private advantage. Routledge reported that all the people, except one man who was ill, whom he called upon to attend him had come and had expressed sincerest satisfaction at the change which had taken place in the situation. With this letter Routledge submitted a number of statements. One of these shows that the demand for 1208 F. for the province of Gorakhpur was Rs. 3,92,569-4, whereas the Amil had extorted Rs. 5,59,237-13. Another contains a list of the tahsildars Routledge had appointed. On the 14th January, Routledge reported that as the town of Gorakhpur on account of its central situation appeared the best place for his Sadr kutchery, he had given directions for materials to be collected for the purpose of building a kutchery and treasury.

On the 26th January, Routledge reported that he had assumed the management of the province of Gorakhpur. He reported that less than one-third the demand for 1208 F. had been collected and that he had arrested some of the people who had failed to pay up their land revenue. He added that these were men who had forcibly taken possession of a large part of the district. When one of them came to Routledge he was attended by upwards of 200 armed followers. In consequence, Routledge applied to Sir E. Baillie for an armed guard for these revenue prisoners.

The state of Mahul was even worse than that of Gorakhpur. The Amil, Manzur Beg, had collected less than ⅓th of the total demand and had not remained to meet Routledge's tahsildars, so that no account could be obtained from him and the cultivators had carried off almost everywhere the rice crop. Shortly after Routledge's arrival at Mahul he had the Amil's troops paraded and found that Rs. 3,840 were due to them for arrears of pay. A number of the Mahul zamindars had erected mud forts. Routledge told these men that as the British Government would only demand its just dues, they must destroy their forts within 20 days and he directed the tahsildars to depute proper people to superintend the demolition. Two of the zamindars made resistance. The tahsildar reported that the Garhi or fort at Buranwanpur belonging to Sorabjit Singh, was 3 bighas in length and 2 bighas in width, environed by a pit 3 yards wide and 4 yards deep and also by a hedge of interlaced bamboo. This fort was said to be defended by a body of nearly 50 armed men. Accordingly, Routledge requestsd Sir E. Baillie to send a special force to put the tahsildar in possession of this and other forts, the possessors of which, although repeatedly summoned, had refused to pay their land revenue. Routledge had to apply to Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, Commanding at Captainganj, to furnish

troops to deal with other contumacious zamindars. On the 20th of March 1802, Routledge reported that with the exception of Danniyal Singh who was giving trouble, the district was in the utmost state of tranquillity and that, as soon as guns arrived, Danniyal Singh's fort would be destroyed. On the 29th March Routledge sent a list of the mud forts in the Gorakhpur district. This showed that there were 44 forts in all, of which 17 had been actually levelled, 13 were in process of being demolished and 14 of which the owners had given written agreements to demolish.

Among the correspondence of 1802 there are statements of the established rate of the Rahdary Mahal on goods exported from the towns of Azamgarh, Kopaganj, Mau, Maharajganj, together with the amount of collections and a statement showing the rates levied on exports and imports at the Custom Office at Azamgarh and at the Ghats of Dohri and Maharajganj dependent on it.

On the 19th February, Routledge wrote from Azamgarh stating that he had found in confinement on his arrival there 35 prisoners detained for arrears of revenue and 5 on criminal charges. Of the criminals he had released 3, punished one with 20 stripes, and the fifth was still in custody.

On the 16th of April 1802, Routledge submitted a statement of his charges for the current month which were as follows:—

	Rs.
Payment to 1st and 2nd battalion of the 13th Regiment stationed at Gorakhpur and Azamgarh	41,600
Payments to subundy corps	2,606
Salary of the Collector, etc.	2,500
Establishment of the Magistrate	1,034
Establisment of the Judge	621
Total ...	48,361

On the 13th of April, Routledge submitted an interesting letter on the kinds of rupees in circulation in the district and one on the 9th of May explaining how currency came into the district and suggesting the establishment of a mint at Gorakhpur.

In his capacity as Judge, Routledge submitted periodical criminal returns to the Court of Circuit and transmitted copies of his proceedings in murder cases. Only the covering letters have been copied in the register and not the actual proceedings. On the 17th of April, Routledge reported a case of female infanticide and recommended that this be made a capital offence.

On the 20th April, Routledge requested that an Assistant Surgeon be added to his establishment as he was without medical aid and asked for Mr. Alexander Fraser who was then at Chunar. Fraser was sent to him and joined the district in October, 1802. Fraser's travelling allowance bill from Chunar at the rate of Re. 1-1-0 a mile amounted to Rs. 172-2.

There is a long report dated 25th of July, on the state of the district showing that it was perfectly tranquil but that trade was in a wretched condition on account of rahdari duties. Routledge suggested their abolition and the fixing of duties to be levied at the principal markets. In this letter Routledge described the various imports and exports and intimated his opinion that the district would eventually yield a revenue of 80 lakhs and suggested that a gradually increasing *jama* should be fixed, as at that time the district was almost an entire waste.

On the 27th of August Routledge reported that his cutchery buildings had been completed and consisted of two ranges of upper rooms, each range being 80 feet long and 20 feet broad; they were joined together by a common staircase. One range had two middle and two end rooms for Routledge's own cutchery and office; the other range had the same number for the amla and mutasaddis. The lower range was used for the treasury and court rooms. Routledge reported that they were built with the best materials. The cost of their construction, together with the place used as jail, amounted to Rs. 7,241-5. This was sanctioned, but Routledge was told that he ought to have sent up an estimate and obtained sanction before undertaking the building.

At this time Europeans were not allowed in the interior without a license and there is some correspondence of the year 1802 with Mr. McLeish who began to build a bungalow at Gorakhpur and trade in timber without the permission of Government. McLeish had to leave the district.

In answer to a circular letter, Routledge reported, on the 8th of September 1802, that so far as he was aware no force whatever had been entertained by the Amil of the Vizier to preserve the peace of the country, but that Dusadhs were attached to the principal villages who were deemed to be private servants of the zamindars and were employed as their watchmen and messengers. These received for their maintenance a little land from the zamindars and small quantity of grain from the threshing floor of every ryot. As Routledge had not been able to obtain a copy of the kabuliat of any Amil, he could not say whether they were responsible for the police; but he could say that although robberies were often committed he had never heard of any Amil being asked to make restitution.

The correspondence about Butwal begins with a letter dated 30th of May 1802. Routledge reported that he had intended visiting Butwal but was prevented by ill-health. The Raja of Butwal was residing in Nepal and Routledge had to deal with his khazanchi. The khazanchi offered Rs. 20,000 as the *jama* for the ensuing year. Routledge demanded Rs. 40,000. Eventually Rs. 30,000 was agreed upon. Routledge in explaining why he had to reduce his terms said that the rabi had already been reaped and the Raja had paid no revenue whatever to the Nawab for three or four years. On the 14th December 1802, Routledge reported that he had gone to Butwal early in November to settle matters with the Raja, and the Raja had sent his brother, Lal Bahadur, to meet him. As there were no patwaris in Butwal, Routledge was not able to say what the gross *jama* was; but the state of the district compared very favourably with that of Gorakhpur. "It is," writes Routledge, "certainly in a high state of cultivation and the ryots in every village are numerous, but many of them formerly belonged to this district from which they were driven by the oppression of the Amils, as the state of the two districts clearly evinces, Gorakhpur being almost an entire desert and Butwal, although extremely unhealthy, is nearly as well cultivated as Behar or Benares." Routledge anticipated a falling off in the cultivation of Butwal because he expected the refugees from Gorakhpur to return thither as they preferred the water and climate thereof. Routlege gave also an account of the trade of Butwal. He recommended that the Raja should be confirmed in possession of his zamindari and stated that he had committed the entire charge of the police to his tahsildars.

Muafi tenures early attracted the attention of Routledge. On the 19th of October he reported that there were no fewer than 50,000 muafidars in the district and that he proposed to submit a list of these, with the areas they held, the date of their sanads, etc. He reported that he had arrested one Badriuddin, who mentioned the existence of forged seals of the Nawabs Shujauddaula, Asafuddaula and Sadat Ali Khan and of Raja Tikait Rai and all the late chakladars. The possessors of these seals made a trade of selling counterfeit sanads in order to deceive the British Government. The holder of chak Tajpur admitted to Routledge that he held his land on a forged sanad. On the 29th of December Routledge forwarded the promised list of muafi holdings. (This list has not been copied into the register of letters issued). When Routledge received the list from his tahsildars and kanungos, he called the muafidars to his court with their sanads saying that he would attach the land of those who failed to attend. Most of the grants were made by the Amils and Rajas who had no authority to make such grants. Having examined the

sanads of the muafidars he confirmed in possession of those who produced sanads of the Vizier and who had obtained possession of their lands before the end of 1208 F. In the case of those who could only show sanads of Amils or Rajas, if they were old or infirm and had no other means of subsistence, he confirmed such for their life only; but if they were stout and young men he turned them out of their lands. His action was approved by the Government.

Routledge found drunkenness so prevalent in Gorakhpur that, with effect from the 1st April 1802, he prohibited the manufacture and sale of liquor without a license. The license fee fixed by Routledge was 14 annas a day for first class towns, 12 annas a day for second class towns and villages and 6 annas for third class villages. In the first five months over Rs. 14,500 was paid as duty. Routledge's proposals were sanctioned.

There is an interesting report dated the 28th October, giving an account of the settlement of revenue which Routledge had made, in accordance with the proclamation for a triennial settlement. The total figures were as follows:—

	Fasli years.								
	1210.			1211.			1212.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gorakhpur ...	5,44,553	11	3	6,11,254	6	3	7,12,216	5	9
Azamgarh ...	7,12,361	1	3	7,83,963	11	6	8,57,716	0	0
Mownaut Bhanjan Maholi, Nawabganj, Bhutwal. ...	2,98,844	14	3	7,83,953	11	6	3,50,016	0	6
Total ...	15,55,759	10	9	21,79,171	13	3	19,19,948	6	3

The remainder of the correspondence of Routledge consists of reports and statements of the Customs and Town duties and sayar revenues, statements of collections and balances of the land revenue of the various parganas, statements of kanungos' accounts, statement setting forth the establishments employed by the Collector, subscriptions to the Government 8 per cent. loan, indents for stationery, muster rolls of sebundy corps, takavi, the farming of the collection of the duty on timber and appointments of tahsildars.

On the 10th of January 1803, Routledge left the district to go to Calcutta for his health and was relieved by Alexander Ross, who had oined Gorakhpur in July, 1802, as Assistant to the Collector.

The early correspondence of Ross is not nearly so interesting as that of Routledge; in the first place Routledge had done the spade work and in the second Ross spent the first two or three months in feeling his way, after which his correspondence becomes more interesting.

For the first six months of his tenure, the chief things of interest in the records are lists of the establishments of the various officers under the Collector. The monthly cost of the Collector's office was Rs. 937, including a dewan on Rs. 200, an English writer on Rs. 150 and 100 for contingencies. The post of Dewan was abolished in 1814. The Dewan seems to have been a kind of head clerk and sarishtadar. The total cost of the Custom House establishment at Gorakhpur and for the mufassil chaukis amounted to Rs. 960 per mensem. Other interesting statistics furnished by Ross were the amout of commission of tahsildars and other expenses. At this time the Collector was also the Postmaster. Until the 18th September 1803, Ross was Judge and Magistrate as well as Collector. In his capacity of Judge, Ross reported on the 31st of August the murder of a whole family who cultivated the entire village. As the result of these murders there was no one left to cultivate the village.

In October 1803, some of the zamindars of Gopali patti with about 100 followers plundered some villages in Azamgarh. The Commanding Officer, Captain Charron, attacked their forts; he captured two but, losing one sepoy killed and seven wounded in the attack on the third, he retired and waited for the arrival of cannon. Meanwhile, the zamindars evacuated the fort and retired to Oudh, from where they made several raids.

On the 18th of September, 1803, John Ahmuty took over the charge of the office of Judge and Magistrate and Ross remained only the Collector.

The tahsildar as police officer was under the Magistrate and as revenue officer under the Collector, and this was sometimes a cause of quarrel. In 1808 there was a dispute between Balfour, the Collector, and Ahmuty, the Judge and Magistrate. The Collector, subject to the sanction of the Board of Commissioners, dismissed a tahsildar. The last petitioned the Magistrate who seems to have sympathised with the tahsildar and translated and forwarded the petition to the Government. The Government sent it to the Board of Commissioners who called on the Collector to report. Whereupon the Collector was very angry and charged the Magistrates, senior and junior, with deceit and encouraging what they knew to be a false and scurrilous petition. The Collector was reprimanded for the strong language he had used.

The monsoon of 1803 was unfavourable and on the 8th of September Ross reported that the kharif crop was lost and that if rain did not fall it would not be possible to sow the rabi. Nine days later he reported good rain with the result that the rabi was sown. The Board of Revenue called for fortnightly reports of prices and rainfall during the period of anxiety. This is almost the only mention of scarcity in Gorakhpur which has been singularly free from famines. The failure of the kharif crop led to difficulties regarding the revenue. On the 26th of November 1803, Ross proposed a suspension of one-third of Aughan and Pus kists to be collected with the Phagun and Chait kists.

In 1904 Ross found it necessary to place a sazawal in charge of the collections of the hazuri farmers who were in arrears. In the same month he reported having suspended and arrested a tahsildar in arrears and appointed in his place a sazawal from whom he had taken security.

On the 10th of November 1804, Ross reported that owing to drought much of the revenue was in arrears, especially in Azamgarh, where the assessment was severe and where hail had done much damage to the rabi. Ross recommended a number of remissions of revenue. In cases where there had been embezzlement or misconduct Ross advocated sale of lands of the defaulters, saying. "Under the former Government, the Amils used the severest means and frequently inflicted torture to enforce payment of the revenue. Accustomed to such cruel treatment the *malguzars* consider it little or no hardship to be imprisoned in a comfortable jail, where they receive a daily allowance for their subsistence. They commonly remain in jail careless with regard to the payment against them and considering themselves released from all responsibility for the payment of the remaining kists; their dependents withhold their rents and embezzle and dissipate the produce of their lands. They are told that their estates will be sold but they will not be convinced that this will happen until some sales actually take place."

The contingent bill for October, 1804, sent by Ross is reproduced in full (as are most other accounts) in the register of letters issued. This bill includes Rs. 691-4-0 for diet of prisoners confined for arrears of revenue from 19th October 1803 to the 31st October 1804, at one anna a day. Two men had been confined for 12 months and 11 days.

On the 25th of January 1805, Ross sent his first proposals for the sales of the lands of defaulting zamindars.

Three days previously, and again 15 days later, Ross reported suspension of tahsildars in arrears.

On 19th February 1805, Ross proposed remissions of Rs. 5,711-12-5 of revenue in Azamgarh on account of the bad season of Fasli 1211. Many of the people owing revenue left the district to go to Oudh and

Ross had to write to the Resident about these. Previously Ross had reported to the Board of Revenue that so poor were the malguzars of Gorakhpur that the only security they could give was that of a Brahman who sat Dhurna at the doors of the defaulters.

A great deal of the revenue correspondence throughout the period is connected with the sales of lands for arrears of revenue. In 1808 the Board of Commissioners enquired from Collectors their opinion as to the best means for preventing sales of land for arrears of revenue. Balfour, the Collector of Gorakhpur, advocated, (1) the establishment of the primogeniture, (2) the farming for 10 years of the estates that were 1 year in arrears.

In order to prevent such sales, the Board of Commissioners required all Collectors to take security from zamindars. Balfour reported in 1808 that his zamindars could not afford to pay the exorbitant rates of securities.

There is a good deal of correspondence regarding claims to pensions granted by the Nawabs. These claims greatly exceeded the number shown in the schedule delivered by the Nawab to the Resident at Lucknow. Ross had to enquire into all these claims and report upon them. There is some correspondence about *nankar*. In 1209 the Nawab Vizier was entitled to *nankar* to the extent of Rs. 1,94,095-15-5 in the Gorakhpur district.

Coinage is another subject regarding which there is much correspondence. Wellesley ordered the Lucknow and Allahabad (Mottyshaye) rupees to be received at the same rate. The difference between the value of these was Rs. 2-4¾ per cent. the Lucknow rupee being the more valuable. The result was that this last disappeared from circulation. Azamgarh, Mahul and Mownatbhanjan were settled in Benares rupees while Gorakhpur and Nawabganj were settled in Lucknow sicca rupees. On account of the difficulty of crossing the Gogra, the Azamgarh collections used to be sent to the Benares treasury instead of to Gorakhpur. In October 1804, an order was issued that the Lucknow and Allahabad rupees would no longer be received at the same value, that the latter were to be received at their current value. Ross pointed out that this varied from day to day and would give rise to complications. He suggested that a fixed rate of exchange of Rs. 2-8-0 per cent. should be established. The effect of the order of Government was that between the 11th and 31st October 1804, the rate of exchange in Gorakhpur bazar fell from Rs. 2-8-0 to 4 per cent. Owing to wars in India, Government was very short of money. This is evidenced in the correspondence. On the 4th August 1804, the Collector was requested not to pay any

salaries to persons on the Civil Establishment drawing Rs. 30 per mensem and upwards till the arrears of the army should be cleared off. In May 1805, the Collector wrote to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief pointing out the inconvenience caused. He received a reply authorising him to borrow money on behalf of Government. The Collector replied in October 1805, that there was not a man in the whole district able to advance Rs. 10,000.

In December 1804, a patriotic fund was opened and subscriptions to this were received at Gorakhpur and reported by the Collector.

The correspondence contains monthly reports of the subscriptions to the 8 per cent. loans of 1803 and 1804 and the 10 per cent. loan of 1805. The names of the subscribers are given in the correspondence. Many of the officials drew only a part of their salary taking the rest in the form of loan. All the surplus balances had to be sent to the Collector of Allahabad in 1804 and 1805 for the use of the troops in Bundelkhand and the records give details of these remittances.

Much of the early correspondence is taken up with the affairs of Butwal. The Raja was forcibly detained in Nepal. In November 1804, Ross reported that the Raja was Rs. 36,239-1-0 in arrears and that the Raja's brother reported that his effects had been plundered by the Nepalese.

The Nepalese claimed Butwal as their territory and this was the cause of the Nepal War in 1815. For further accounts of Butwal see judicial letters issued.

The Raja of Nepal was the zamindar of taluka Sheoraj Bandar. The assessment of this by the Vizier's Amils was Rs. 2,656-11-0 a year. In 1804 Ross reported that the Raja of Nepal had paid nothing for the Fasli years 1209 to 1211.

On the 12th of February 1805, Ross gives an interesting account of the history of the tappa obtained from the Sudder and Mufassil Kanungos' accounts.

The Raja of Nepal first obtained possession of Tappa Sheoraj Bandar in 1195 Fasli. The following is a statement, taken from Ross's report, of the assessment and the land revenue paid during the period 1195 to 1207 :—

Year.	Jama.
	Rs.
1195	1,025, all realised.
1196	1,142, Rs. 1,100-10-0 realised.
1197	No settlement. The Raja refused.
1198	501, but nothing realised.
1199	No settlement.

Year.	Jama.
	Rs.
1200	601 was collected from the ryots by an armed force.
1201	401, all realised.
1202	575, do.
1203	647, Rs.132-12-0 realised.
1204	747, realised with assistance of Raja of Bansi.
1205	1,154-12-0 realised with assistance of Raja of Bansi who carried off cattle and effects.
1206-7	Nothing realised, the Amils having failed to secure payment while the crops were on the ground.

This is typical of the land revenue administration under the Nawab's Government.

There is much interesting correspondence regarding customs revenue. On the 3rd September 1804, Ross submitted to the Board of Revenue a list of duties levied at the various ganjes, with average monthly collections. They were collected at 24 places and brought in some 2,300, a year, while the cost of collection was about Rs. 500. The records give monthly statements of the collections on account of customs duties at the Custom house at Gorakhpur, daily receipts being shown. The monthly receipts on account of Customs varied from a little over Rs. 2,000 to a little under Rs. 7,000, the collections being much heavier in the cold than in the hot weather. The costs of the Customs establishment amounted to about Rs. 2,000 a month.

On the 21st of January 1805, Ross wrote a most interesting report, over 35 pages in length, on the kanungos of his district. He recommended that two kanungos should be appointed in each large pargana and one in each small pargana, thereby effecting a reduction in their number. He suggested that the kanungos appointed should be only temporary until they had completed the ensuing triennial settlement, in order to induce them to enter true statements of the rents received by the zamindars. When the British assumed the administration the kanungos of the district claimed nearly half a lakh of arrears on account of their commission. Routledge had paid them about Rs. 19,000. Ross reported that they had been paid nothing on account of the fasli years 1210 and 1211 and, as their *nankar* lands were often uncultivated, most of them were in distress and Ross proposed to advance them money. In the Gorakhpur district, but not in Chakla Azamgarh, there were both Sadr and Mufassil Kanungos. The Sadr Kanungo used to attend the Amil's court, attest the annual accounts, give information regarding estates and examine and attest the revenue statements of the mufassil kanungos. They employed

gumastas being themselves not qualified to discharge their duties. Ross's proposals were that the mufassil kanungos should be paid fixed salaries and he suggested salaries varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 per mensem according to the qualification of the man.

On the 30th January 1805, Ross sent in an interesting report on the salt produced in Gorakhpur. " It is, " he writes, " of the very coarsest kind and is only given to cattle or used for curing leather. " Nunias who manufactured it paid the malguzars an annual duty on each *ahree* or salt pan. The duty varied from four annas to one rupee per pan.

The Nawab's Government did not tax salt in Gorakhpur. As the malguzars were not willing to pay extra jama on account of their receipts from salt, Ross made his tahsildars collect the tax direct from the nunias.

The alphabetical lists of subjects dealt with in the revenue series of letters received give an idea of the other subjects covered by this interesting series. In addition to the subjects mentioned there, the following may be noticed. Monthly account of revenue collections and explanations of the revenue balances due, statements of military bills paid, statements, etc., regarding the Provincial Battalion, lists of land held *amani* because no one could be found to accept the settlement, civil suits, stationery indents, and, from 1842, the annual administration report for the district.

As has already been remarked, in the early days the Collector was Postmaster and in Gorakhpur he remained Postmaster until a few years previous to the Mutiny. There is some interesting correspondence about the district dak. Gorakhpur had its own peculiar system of district dak. A small rateable assessment was collected along with the land revenue and all letters to and from the persons in the district were carried free of charge. When, in 1846, the Government prescribed another system of district dak, the Collector, H. C. Tucker, objected to the new rules saying that they interfered with the existing very inefficient dak and system of assessment.

Series II.—Miscellaneous letters issued by the Collector to officers other than the Commissioners and Superintendent of Stamps, 15 volumes.

The earliest letter is of September, 1818, and the last of October, 1855. Prior to July, 1834, there are many gaps in the correspondence ; after that date the series is continuous. The nature of the contents of these letters is the same as that of revenue letters issued, series II, with the exception that the present series does not include letters issued to the Superintendent of Stamps.

Series III.—Letters issued to the Superintendent of Stamps, from September, 1845 to July, 1848, and February, 1851 to January, 1854, two volumes.

This series is of little general interest. It deals with indents for stamps, sales of stamps, duties on stamped documents, fines and penalties for documents executed on plain paper or insufficiently stamped.

Series IV.—Letters sent by the Deputy Collector to the Commissioner, November, 1836 to December, 1838, one volume.

On the 28th of November 1836, Mr. A. Shank, Deputy Collector, was appointed to investigate cases under Regulations II of 1819 and III of 1828 in the Gorakhpur district. His enquiry related to rent-free tenures.

In June, 1837, Shank was succeeded by J. Brewster. In October, 1837, Brewster was succeeded by D. G. Timins who worked till December, 1838.

There is not much of interest in this series, which is composed chiefly of monthly statements of cases decided by the Deputy Collector, except two settlement reports of Timins, one dated the 20th February, 1838, relating to pargana Mhowlee, and the other, bearing no date, relating to pargana Hussenpoor.

Series V.—Letters issued regarding the Raj Sattassee estate, 1822-1831, one volume.

This estate was under the Court of Wards, and the present series consists of office copies of letters written by the Collector in his capacity of manager of the Court of Wards.

(*b*) *Judicial Letters.*

Series I.—Letters issued by the Magistrate. This series consists of 17 volumes and dates from February, 1806, but the correspondence is by no means continuous. There are no letters of any of the following periods:—April, 1808 to December, 1809, June, the 8th, 1814 to July, 1819, November, 1822 to May 1825, October, 1831 to June, 1833, December, 1838 to May, 1839, September, 1840 to August, 1842, February, 1844, to April 1845, April, 1853 to January, 1855.

For an account of the general nature of the judicial letters received, the reader is referred to the account given of the judicial letters received in the Collector's record room at Mirzapur.

Among matters of local interest dealt with in this series, mention may be made of the following; on the 4th of February, 1806, the Magistrate writes that 6 companies of regular troops (2 at Azamgarh, 2 at Captainganj, 2 at Gorakhpur), together with the Provincial Battalion would be fully adequate to repress further encroachments of the Nepalese and eventually to expel them. Ahmuty estimated that the Nepalese force consisted of 1,500 and 7 small guns in the town of Butwal and between 1,000 and 1,200 to the westward of it. They had also troops on the hills. Ahmuty asked for two six-pounders or smaller guns and a few golandazes to instruct the Provincial Battalion in the management of the guns.

On the 5th March, 1806, Ahmuty complained that banditti from Oudh headed by Bhagwan Kuar had attacked the tahsildar's court at Nawabganj.

On the 14th of April Ahmuty reported that a Nepalese force had come into Gorakhpur but returned peaceably when the Magistrate prohibited further advance.

On the 13th May Ahmuty reported the murder of the Raja of Nepal and the Raja of Butwal.

The records of 1814 are interesting because they relate to the aggressions of the Nepalese which led to the War of 1815. Sir Roger Martin was then Collector and Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson commaned the troops.

On the 15th of April, the Police refused to go into Butwal because they said their barkandazes were ill-armed.

On the 24th April, the Magistrate reported that the Nepalese had threatened the British police officers, so that Richardson had decided to advance towards the hills.

On the 12th of May, Martin enquired from Government whether, in the event of the Nepalease attacking in the rains, the military should advance at once at the risk of getting fever and secure the crops or wait till November.

On the following day he reported that 300 Nepalese had attacked the thana at Sheoraj wounding two men, and suggested that military barracks be erected at Lauton to enable the detachment to remain there during the rains, otherwise the Nepalese would resume the territory. Eight days later he reported that, in order to protect Butwal during the rains, he had posted 90 barkandazes at Sheoraj, the most distant thana and 50 at each of the following : Palli, Lauton, Nichâul and Bansi.

On the 20th of May the regulars were recalled but, at the request of Richardson, Martin sent 27 of the Nizamat sepoys to Sheoraj and 30 to Sanarah and 30 to Sunauli. These had, since the disbandment of the Provincial Battalion in 1807, been used to guard prisoners. Martin asked Richardson to supply them with ball ammunition and flints.

On the 31st May, Martin reported that on the 29th the Nepalese had attacked the three thanas killing, among others, the two daroghas. The Nepalese force consisted of regulars and of men armed with bows and arrows. Martin asked the Commanding Officer to permit Lieutenant Jenkins with two companies to accompany him to Lauton re-establish the thana there, the daroghas having fled in alarm. Martin had decided that it was useless to retain the advanced thanas and that the whole force should be concentrated at Lauton. He proposed to put 75 barkandazes there. The casualties caused by the Nepalese in their attack were 18

killed and 4 wounded. Some men were murdered by the Nepalese after they had surrendered to them.

On the 4th June Martin reported that the Nepalese were using poisoned arrows.

On the 6th June he reported that the chauki of Rerah had been attacked by the Nepalese and the thanadar, his brother and two barkandazes had been killed.

On the 8th June Martin reported that a large body of Nepalese horse and foot had entered pargana Bansi and he requested Richardson to send a military force there, saying that on their arrival all the Nizamat sepoys would be sent to support the thanas of Lauton, Palli and Nichaul.

Unfortunately this interesting correspondence stops here and there is a gap in the records until July 1819.

Series II.—Letters issued by the Magistrate to the Commissioner—For the nature of these the reader is referred to the account of the judicial records in the record room at Mirzapur.

(c) Miscellaneous records.

1. There is a large volume containing copies of certain letters issued by the Magistrate from 1803 to 1819. These copies are not invariably arranged chronologically and someof the letters copied have not been dated. As has been remarked, the importance of the volume lies in the fact that it contains copies of some of the letters of which the originals have been destroyed. Among such copies may be mentioned the following appertaining to the year 1803.

2. A letter, dated the 18th September, 1803, in which J. Ahmuty informs the Judges of the Court of Appeal and Circuit that he received charge of the office of Judge and Magistrate of Gorakhpur from Mr. Ross on the 1st September, 1803.

3. A letter, dated 25th September, 1803, addressed to General Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief at Delhi, informing him that band of plunderers under the leadership of the notorious Sorabjit Singh were committing depredations in the vicinity of the Company's territories and requesting him to send troops to prevent any mischief being done in the Company's territories. It also stated that some of the zamindars of Mau were displaying a refractory disposition and enlisting armed men in their service. On the 26th October, 1803, Ahmuty wrote to the Commercial Resident at Mau and Azamgarh expressing his concern at the behaviour of the refractory weavers of Mau. There are several letters addressed to the Resident at Lucknow asking him to request the Nawab Vizier to punish people who had committed depredations in the Company's territory.

There is an undated letter addressed to Captain McLeod, Commanding the Gorakhpur Provincial battalion, informing him that as it was necessary to destroy a fort occupied by refractory zamindars, Ahmuty had directed Captain Charron to demolish the fort.

There is a fragment of a letter, dated the 22nd November, 1803, addressed to John Fombelle, Secretary to Government in the depart ment of the Ceded Provinces, on the subject of the Police, in which Ahmuty stated that the Kotwali establishment at the cities of Gorakhpur and Azamgarh was inadequate and suggested the following establishment for Gorakhpur :—

A Kotwal on Rs. 40, a naib on Rs. 15, ten barkandazes at Rs. 4 each, one jamadar on Rs. 5 and nine peons on Rs. 3 each.

For Azamgarh :—

A Kotwal on Rs. 30, a naib on Rs. 10, six barkandazes on Rs. 4 each, one jamadar on Rs. 5 and nine peons on Rs. 3 each.

There is a letter, dated the 5th November, 1814, from J. Wilkinson, the Magistrate, addressed to John Adam, the Secretary to Government, stating that M. Chailett was intriguing with Nepal and suggesting that he be directed to proceed to Chandernagore. At the end of 1815, there is some correspondence regarding the proposed transfer to Jaunpur of that part of Gorakhpur which lay to the south of the river Dehwa. On the 11th of December, 1815, Messrs. W. A. Brooke and C. Smith stated that if the transfer were made they thought it would be necessary, in order to relieve the already hard-worked Judge and Magistrate, Jaunpur, to appoint a Joint Magistrate who should at the same time be Register with full powers at Azamgarh.

A letter, dated the 30th August, 1816, informs Sir Roger Martin, Magistrate of Gorakhpur, that the Governor General in Council had appointed Mr. Anslie to the office of Additional Register of Gorakhpur to be stationed at Azamgarh with powers of joint magistrate within that part of the district of Gorakhpur which is situated to the south of the Gogra.

The titles of the other miscellaneous registers are self-explanatory.

V.—Table showing contents of bastas.

Number of *basta*.	Number of volumes it contains.	Nature of volumes.
1	8	Letters received by Collector .. .. 1802—1803
2	8	Ditto ditto .. .. 1803—1812
3	8	Ditto ditto .. .. 1812—1817

Number of *basta.*	Number of volume it contains.	Nature of volumes.	
4	8	Letters received by Collector	1817—1822
5	8	Ditto ditto	1822—1827
6	8	Ditto ditto	1827—1832
7	8	Ditto ditto	1832—1835
8	8	Ditto ditto	1835—1839
9	7	Ditto ditto	1839—1845
10	8	Ditto ditto	1845—1850
11	7	Ditto ditto	1850—1857
12	7	Miscellaneous revenue letters received ..	1802—1826
13	7	Ditto ditto .. .. 3 volumes of circulars to Magistrate .. .. 1 volume of letters regarding Thuggee and Dacoity	1826—1854 .. ..
14	6	Miscellaneous letters received by Magistrate ..	..
15	5	4 volumes of letters to Magistrate from Commissioner .. .. 1 volume of correspondence relating to the Mutiny	.. ..
16	5	Revenue letters issued to Board of Commissioner	1801—1807
17	5	Ditto ditto ..	1807—1819
18	5	Ditto ditto ..	1819—1827
19	5	Ditto ditto ..	1827—1834
20	6	Ditto ditto ..	1834—1846
21	4	Ditto ditto ..	1846—1856
22	6	Miscellaneous letters issued by Collector ..	1818—1835
23	6	Ditto ditto ..	1835—1849
24	6	3 volumes of ditto .. 1 volume of letters issued by Deputy Collector .. 2 volumes of letters sent to Superintendent of Stamps	1850—1855 .. ..
25	5	Letters issued by Magistrate	1806—1828
26	6	Ditto	1828—1844
27	7	6 volumes ditto .. .. .. 1 volume ditto to Commissioner ..	1845—1858 ..
28	8	Register of pay and pension abstracts ..	..
29	4	Miscellaneous registers	..
30	3	Copies of correspondence	..

VI.—List of Collectors of Gorakhpur from 1808 to 1856.

From	Name of incumbent Collectors, Judges and Magistrates.	To
26th December, 1801...	J. Routledge	... 10th January, 1803.
10th January, 1803 ...	A. Ross ...	... 18th September, 1803.

Collectors.

18th September, 1803...	A. Ross ...	... 16th February, 1806.
16th February, 1806 ...	David Scott ...	... 20th March, 1806.
20th March, 1806 ...	F. Balfour ...	... 14th January, 1811.
14th January, 1811 ...	Thomas Brown	... 15th August, 1811.
15th August, 1811 ...	J. W. Grant (died)	... 31st October, 1815.
2nd November, 1815...	A. N. Forde ...	... 1st November, 1816.
1st November, 1816...	M. Ricketts ...	... 28th October, 1818.
28th October, 1818 ...	J. Carter ...	... 19th December, 1826.

19th December, 1826...	W. J. Conolly	... 15th June, 1827.
15th June, 1827 ...	A. Cumming...	... 6th August, 1827.
6th August, 1827 ...	James Armstrong (died) ...	10th September, 1835.
11th September, 1835	A. P. Currie...	... 16th December, 1835.
16th December, 1835...	E. A. Reade	... 14th November, 1844.
14th November, 1844	H. C. Tucker	... 2nd January, 1850.
2nd January, 1850 ...	C. Chester ...	... 22nd February, 1855.
22nd February, 1855...	W, S. Paterson	... 22nd January, 1856.

* This List has been compiled by Chaudhari Mohibulla, Deputy Collector.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, BASTI.

The Basti district formed part of the Gorakhpur district until 1865. Most of the Basti pre-mutiny records are therefore in the record room of the Collector of Gorakhpur. Records relating to Basti also occur in the offices of the Commissioner of the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions. On the formation of the Basti district a number of pre-mutiny settlement records were transferred to the record room of the newly formed district.

These settlement records have been bound up in 82 volumes and fall into six series—

Series I.—Village statements of the year 1830	... 29	volumes.
„ *II.*—Annual *jama* statements of 1830	... 6	„
„ *III.*—General statements in acres of 1830	... 9	„
„ *IV.*—Police *jagir* registers of 1830	... 8	„
„ *V.*—General village registers of 1830	... 3	„
„ *VI.*—Plans of villages surveyed in the year 1836,	27	„

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE KUMAUN DIVISION.

N.B.—The records in this record room include in addition to those relating to the Kumaun division, Dehra Dun records between 1825 and 1829.

I.—Origin of the Commissionership.

Although the treaty by which Kumaun was ceded to the British was not signed till the December 2nd, 1815, the actual administration was carried on by the British from May, 1815, and, for some months previously to that, the British were in actual possession of Kumaun. On the May 3rd, 1815, the Secretary to the Government wrote from Fatehgarh to the Hon. Edward Gardner, directing him to assume the official designation of Commissioner for the affairs of the Kumaun and Agent of the Governor General.

Almora was the headquarters of Kumaun. On the July 8th, 1815, G. W. Traill was appointed Assistant Commissioner. He reached Almora on the 22nd of August, 1815.

Gardner was engaged chiefly in the political duties, Traill looked after the revenue and the settlement of Kumaun and Garhwal. After he had settled Kumaun he was deputed to superintend the settlement of public revenues of the current year and the necessary arrangements of revenue and police for the full introduction of the authority of the British Government in those parganas of Garhwal which had been recently annexed to the province of Kumaun. The revenue assessed by him for both Kumaun and Garhwal for the year 1815-6 was sonat Rs. 1,23,360-6-3.

In October, 1816, Kumaun was placed under the Board of Commissioners.

With effect from the 1st of August, 1817, Traill was appointed Commissioner of Kumaun on Rs. 1,500 per mensem. He had been officiating as such for about a year, Gardner having been transferred in April, 1816, to take up the duties of Resident at Nepal.

Regulation X of 1817 provided for the administration of criminal justice in Kumaun. Shortly after this Regulution had been promulgated,

Mr. G. C. Master, Judge and Magistrate of the city of Dacca "having proceeded for the recovery of his health to the hills situated between the Jumna and the Sutledge" was directed to try the persons committed for trial "by the officers employed under the authority of Major-General Ochterlony in civil duties" and on completion of this duty to proceed to Almora "to conduct the trial of the prisoner named Muchee as well as any other persons who may be committed for trial." He was told that should he find it necessary to refer to the Nizamut Adawlut any of the trials conducted by him, he should furnish that court with full information regarding the local laws and usages formerly in force for the punishment of offences of the nature of those with which the prisoners may be charged.

In order to put Traill on an equality with Collectors and Judges and Magistrates in the Ceded and Conquered provinces, his salary was raised to Rs. 2,500 in March, 1825. He relinquished his office on the December 31st, 1835.

There have not been many changes in the area of the Kumaun division since the province was first conquered, except in the boundaries between it and Bijnor and Moradabad. The only important change in the area was the addition of the Dehra Dun to the province.

In 1824 the Hon. J. Shore represented that the inhabitants of the Dun were so uncivilized that the rules and regulations made for the people of the plains were quite unsuited to them. The result was that in 1825 Dehra Dun was removed from the jurisdiction of the Collector of Saharanpur and added to that of the Commissioner of Kumaun. At the same time the affairs of the Garhwal Raj were entrusted to the Superintendent of the Dun. Dehra Dun only remained under the Commissioner of Kumaun until 1829, but after the separation of the Dun from Kumaun the Superintendent of the Dun continued to be Political Agent for the affairs of the Garhwal Raj. It was not until the end of 1842 that the charge of the Garhwal political agency was retransferred to the Commissioner of Kumaun. The correspondence of the Superintendent of Dehra Dun in his capacity as Political Agent for Garhwal is now in the record room of the Commissioner of Kumaun.

In 1839 the province of Kumaun was divided up into the districts of Garhwal and Kumaun each under a Senior Assistant Commissioner having the same powers as a Collector in the plains.

II.—General nature of the Records.

The Kumaun records are very complete and are of more importance than those in most record rooms, because the administration of Kumaun was on peculiar lines. Kumaun being an extra-regulation province, the

control of the Board of Revenue was not so strict as in the case of the districts in the plains subject to the ordinary regulations. The officer-in-charge of Kumaun was designated a Commissioner and had special powers as such. The records deal not only with the administration of Kumaun from the date of its conquest in 1815 but with the events that led up to this and the Gurkha war.

The records also include many of a general nature. The original letters received have been classified in the manner set forth in paragraph 3 and have been pasted in guard books. Each letter issued was copied into a register at the time it was written. Thus, in order to follow correspondence between any two officers, two series of records—the receipt series and the issue series—have to be consulted.

The value of the Kumaun records is well stated by Atkinson (*Gazetteer N.-W. P., Himalyan districts*, volume 1, page 684).

"For the history of Kumaun under the British the materials are ample and sufficient in themselves to form a volume full of interest and instruction. They show the means whereby a peculiar people sunk in the uttermost depths of ignorance and apathy, the result of the years of oppression and misrule, have been induced by the patient and intelligent efforts of a few Englishmen, to commence again their national life. They show how whole tracts where formerly the tiger and the elephant reigned supreme have now yielded to the plough and waters that not long since went to feed the deadly swamps are now confined in numerous channels to irrigate the waterless tracts which increasing population brings into cultivation. The history of Kumaun under the British is one that will amply repay the study and assist us in understanding the principles on which western civilization can be best introduced among our many half-civilized Indian communities."

As most of the letters have been indexed, calendered or listed, the records are comparatively easy to manipulate. The nature of the indices, etc., is explained in paragraph 4.

Some of the more important records have been printed :—

(a) In 1824, the important letters relating to the Gurkha War of 1815 were printed by order of the Court of Proprietors of East India Stock. This volume, which is in the library of the Imperial Record Department at Calcutta, is entitled *Papers respecting the Nepaul War*.

(b) Batten's *Official Reports on the Province of Kumaun* contains that officer's final settlement report and the history of the previous settlements.

(c) Students of Kumaun records will find Whalley's *The Law of Extra-regulation Tracts subordinate to the Government of the North-Western Provinces*, very helpful, nearly 200 pages of it being devoted to Kumaun and the Tarai.

Whalley gives—

(1) a short summary of the history of Kumaun under the British Government;

(2) a chronological table of the more important matters affecting the judicial and revenue administration of Kumaun, with the date of each ;

(3) extracts from some of the most important records.

Whalley's summary of the history of Kumaun forms the basis of the account of Kumaun given in both Atkinson's and Nevill's Gazetteers. It is on the whole accurate, although here and there a mistake has crept in which reappears in the gazetteers. For example, Whalley states that crime in Kumaun was so rare that "for some years it was not found necessary to invest any officer with judicial powers of a Commissioner" under Regulation X of 1817. As a matter of fact, Mr. Masters, a judge on leave in the hills, was appointed such a Commissioner in 1818.

III.—Classification of the Records.

The arrangement of the records leaves a good deal to be desired. When the records were rebound some years ago, it was not deemed expedient to disturb the existitg arrangement, as to do so would have rendered the indices, etc., useless. The following is the classification.

(I) *Letters received*—

(a) Miscellaneous letters received—

Series I.—All letters received between 1814 and 1823 and the bulk of the letters received from 1823 to 1856, 110 volumes.

Series II.—Miscellaneous letters received from 1823 to 1852, 3 volumes.

(b) Political letters received—

Series I.—Letters received by the Commissioner of Kumaun relating to the Garhwal Raj, 1815-24, 1 volume.

Series II.—Political letters received by the Superintendent of Dehra Dun, 1831-41, 2 volumes.

Series III.—Letters received by the Commissioner of Kumaun, 1840-59, 4 volumes.

(c) Settlement letters received--

Series I.—Letters received by Mr. Batten, 1837-43, 2 volumes.

Series II.—Letters received by the Commissioner of Kumaun from all officers other than the Settlement Officer, 1837-42, 1 volume.

(II) *Letters issued*—

(a) Revenue letters issued, 1815—58, 24 volumes.

(b) Judicial letters issued, 1815-58, 21 volumes. (The earlier judicial letters were copied out in either the register for revenue or the register for political letters).

(c) Political letters issued, 1814-47, 6 volumes.

(d) Settlement letters issued, 1837-43, 4 volumes.

(III) Files—

(1) Correpondence relating to Kumaun Bhabar.

(2) " " " the claim of Raja Sheoraj Singh to certain Terai parganas.

(IV) Register of establishment, pay abstracts, pension lists, abkari statements and deposits. 1854-57. 1 volume.

(V) Diary and index volumes, 18 volumes.

The following table shows the corresponding letters of the issues and receipts series.

Letters received.	Letters issued.
	Miscellaneous.
Series I ...	*(a)* Revenue letters issued.
	(b) Judicial letters issued.
	(c) Political letters issued, volumes I and II.
Series II ...	*(a)* Revenue letters issued, 1823-1855.
	(b) Judicial Ditto.
	Settlement.
Series I ...	*(d)* Settlement letters issued, volumes I to IV.
Series II ...	*(d)* Settlement letters issued, volumes I to III.

Political.

Date of correspondence.	Nature of correspondence.	Where to be found.
1815-24	Garhwal Raj ..	Political letters received, series I. Political letters issued, volume III.
1815-20	All correspondence other than above.	Miscellaneous letters received, series I. Political letters issued, volumes I and II.
1821	Ditto ..	Miscellaneous letters received, series I. Revenue letters issued.
1822-24	Ditto ..	Miscellaneous letters received, series I. Judicial letters issued.
1824-31	All correspondence ..	Miscellaneous letters received, series I. Judicial letters issued.
1831-41	Letters received by the Superintendent of Dehra Dun	Political letters received, series II. Political letters issued, volume IV.
1840-41	Letters to Commissioner, Kumaun.	Political letters received, series III. Revenue letters issued.
1842-43	Ditto ..	Miscellaneous letters received, series I. Political letters issued, volume V.
1847-59	Ditto ..	Political letters received, series III. Political letters issued, volume VI.

IV.—Indices and lists.

A good deal of indexing and listing has been done to the Kumaun records. There are 10 volumes which have been labelled index volumes and 8 volumes of diary lists.

Index volume no. I.—This printed volume is not an index but consists of annual lists of the more important letters belonging to miscellaneous letters received, series I, between 1814 and 1842 inclusive. Each annual list shows the number of the volume in which the letters in question are bound up. A reference to the table given in the contents of the bastas at the end of this chapter will show the basta in which the volume alluded to in the lists is tied up. The subject of each letter is given, together with the page in the volume on which the letter begins. The letters are listed in choronological order except in case of those appertaining to the year 1815. The letters for that year are classified under the name of the official from whom they were received. In cases where a volume contains more than one letter on a given subject, a reference to the page on which each letter begins is given. Thus, this list shows that letters received by the Commissioner regarding the boundary between Kumaun and Rohilkhand occur on pages, 19, 142 and 188 of volume XXIV of miscellaneous letters received, series I.

Index volume no. II.—This volume is not printed. It is an index of the miscellaneous letters received, series I, between the years 1843 and 1851 inclusive. It is strictiy speaking an index. At the beginning of the volume, there is an alphabetical index of the subjects dealt with. Against each subject is entered the page of the index register on which the correspondence is listed. On this page the correspondence on the subject in question is listed with a reference to the volume and page in which each letter is bound up. To give an example : the alphabetical index on page 1 contains the entry "Church, Naini Tal, 54." Turning up page 54 we find the following entries under "Church, Naini Tal."

Volume XV, 1844, Bishop of Calcutta states that he cannot lay the foundation stone and names the church "St. John in the Wilderness"	42
Volume XVII, 1846, employment of the Executive Engineer of Kumaun in superintending its construction ...	102
Lt. Young to assist in the construction	160
Volume XVIII, 1847, Person to aid Captain Young in construction. Subscribers to	3
Volume XXIV, 1850, application to have it placed under Government for completion, etc., negatived ...	47 and 48

Thus, any person interested in the history of the Church at Naini Tal knows by reference to this register that between the years 1844 and 1850,

the only letters received dealing with the subject are the above-named ones. With this knowledge it is not a difficult matter to trace the corresponding letters issued in the series of letters issued.

Since the above index was compiled the numbers of the volumes have been changed. Below is a table showing the corresponding serial numbers of volumes of letters received and the numbers given in index volume no. II.

Basta number.	Year.	Serial number of volume.	Number of volumes given in index volume number II.
	1843	72	13 Part I.
10	,,	73	13 ,, II.
	,,	74	14 ,, I.
	,,	75	14 ,, II.
	1844	76	15 ,, I.
	,,	77	15 ,, II.
11	1845	78	16 ,, I.
	1845	79	16 ,, II.
	,,	80	16 ,, III.
	1846	81	17 ,, I.
	,,	82	17 ,, II.
	1847	83	18 ,, I.
12	1847	84	18 ,, II.
	1948	85	19 ,, I.
	,,	86	19 ,, II.
	1848	87	20 ,, I.
	,,	89	20 ,, II.
13	1849	89	21 ,, I.
	,,	90	21 ,, II.
	,,	91	22
	1850	92	23 ,, I.
	,,	93	23 ,, II.
	,,	94	24 ,, I.
14	,,	95	24 ,, II.
	1851	96	25 ,, I.
	1851	97	25 ,, II
	1851	98	26 ,, I.
15	,,	99	26 ,, II.

Thus volume 15 of the index register is now volume LXXVI and LXXVII. These are to be found in *basta* no. 11. Each bound volume contains on the cover both the present serial number and that given in the index volume no. II.

Index volume no. III.—This is an index to—

(1) All letters received between 1852 and 1867, i.e., of miscellaneous letters received, series I.

(2) Two volumes, I and III, of miscellaneous letters received, series II (volume II is not indexed).

(3) Political letters received, series III, i.e., those received in the periods 1840-41 and 1847-59.

In this volume the alphabetical subject index is at the end and not at the beginning of the volume as in the case of index volume no. II. In this index against each subject is entered the page of the index register on which the correspondence is listed. On this page the correspondence on that subject is listed with the reference to the page and volume in which the letter in question is bouud up. To give an example:—The alphabetical index on page 247 contains the entry "Abduction of women and children," page 146. On turning up page 146 we find the following entries under the head "Abduction of women and children."

Volume XI, 1854, Court's orders on	191
Volume XII, 1855, the law regarding	135
Volume XIV, 1858, classification of cases	75
Abduction and adultery in the Punjab, rules	202
Volume XXVII, 1857, exportation of females to the plains for immoral purposes—punishment authorised without prosecution by party	133

Subsequent entries in this register relate to post-mutiny times. As in the case of index volume no. II, the volume numbers given in the index are not the same serial numbers but both the serial and the index numbers are entered on the volume in question. Below is a table showing the present serial number of the volume, the corresponding number of the volume given in the index register and the *basta* in which the volume in question is tied up.

Basta number.	Year.	Serial number of volumes.	Number of volumes given in index voulme no. 3.
	1852	100	Book no. 7.
15 ...	1852	101	Do. 8.
	1853	102	Do. 9.
	1854	103	Do. 10.
	1854	104	Do. 11.

Basta number.	Year.	Serial number of volumes.	Number of volumes given in index voulme no. 3.
16 ...	1855	105	Book no. 12.
	1855	106	Do. 13.
	1856	107	Do. 14.
	1856	108	Do. 15.
	1857 (Revenue)	109	Do. 16.
	1857 (Judicial and General).	110	Do. 27.

Index volume no. IV.—This is a manuscript volume and is not an index. It contains —

(1) Annual list of letters received by the Commissioner of Kumaun in the Political department, 1851-67.

(2) Annual lists of letters received by the Commissioner of Kumaun in the Political department, 1840-50.

(3) Annual lists of letters received by the Commissioner in all departments, except Political, 1852-58.

(4) Letters received in the Judicial and General department during 1859.

Index volume no. V.—This is not an index, not being arranged in alphabetical order. It deals with a few of the more important letters under the following heads:—

Political letters from 1840 to 1867 (Political letters received, series III).

Miscellaneous letters from 1823 to 1851 (Miscellaneous letters received, series II).

Letters received in all departments except the Political, 1852 to 1856 (Miscellaneous letters received, series I).

This register appears to contain nothing that is not given in index volume no. III.

Index volumes nos. VI and VII.—These so-called indices are not arranged alphabetically, but with a very little labour, they could be made into valuable indices. They relate to letters issued. Letters issued, although all copied out into one register, are for the purpose of these volumes classified as revenue or judicial and there is a separate index for each class of letters. Their arrangement is like that in volumes II and III, except that they contain no alphabetical lists of the subjects dealt with. Thus in the revenue list we find the entry "Erection of a cantonment," following "Purchase of a house for the purpose of kutcherry." The pages in book 1 (volume I) in which letters relating to these are entered are 191, 199, 283, 298 and 302.

Volume VI contains lists of revenue letters sent between 1815 and 1858 and volume VII lists of judicial letters sent between 1828 and 1855.

Index volume VIII contains lists which occur in other volumes, namely—

(a) Lists of some of the more important letters received (Miscellaneous letters received, series I), between 1814 and 1852.

(b) Duplicate lists of judicial letters sent.

(c) Duplicate lists of revenue letters sent.

Index volume IX.—Classified list of correspondence of 1856. The letters issued and received are listed as they were received and issued, but classified under the following heads :—

Board of Revenue, Government, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Kumaun, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Garhwal, Miscellaneous, Circulars of Government and Board, the correspondence with Sadar Dewani Nizamat Adalat, North-Western Provinces.

Index volume no. X.—Classified list of correspondence of 1857 and 1858. The classification is as above, but under the heads, Senior Assistant Commissioners, Kumaun and Garhwal, the letters are sub-classified as revenue and judicial.

Diary lists.—The diary lists contain lists of letters received in which each letter with a brief abstract of its contents was entered at the time of its receipt. Such diary lists include letters which have since been weeded out and are therefore of little use as showing the contents of existing records. There are eight volumes of these diary lists as below :—

Volume I.—Miscellaneous letters received between 1842 and 1850.

"	*II.*	Ditto	ditto	in 1851.
"	*III.*	Ditto	ditto	in 1852.
"	*IV.*	Ditto	ditto	in 1853.
"	*V.*	Ditto	ditto	in 1854.
"	*VI.*	Ditto	ditto	in 1855.

" *VII.*—Lists of letters to and from the Senior Assistant Commissioner, 1856 and 1870.

Volume VIII.—List of political letters received, 1850 to 1860.

V.—How to find a Record.

If of a non-political nature and of date not later than 1842, consult index volumes I, VI and VII. Volume I gives lists of letters received and VI and VII of letters issued. Having traced the letter in either the issue or the receipt series, it is easy to trace the corresponding letter in the other series. From 1843 to 1852 consult the alphabetical

index at the beginning of index volume II. From 1852 to 1867 consult the alphabetical index at the end of index volume no. III. If a political letter, consult the above volumes; if not in these, then for the political receipts from 1841 onwards—series III—consult index volume no. III. For Dehra Dun political receipts from 1831 consult political receipt series II. These have been listed at the beginning of the first volume of this series. Prior to 1831 political letters have been neither listed nor indexed. The early settlement letters are in the miscellaneous series.

Batten's settlement records are in the series of settlement letters issued and received.

VI.—Descriptive Account of the Records.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Miscellaneous letters received.—These have been arranged in two series. Why this should have been done is not easy to understand; the second series, which contains comparatively few letters, is made up of documents which differ in no way from those that constitute series I.

Miscellaneous letters received, series I.—This series consists of 110 volumes and contains—

(*a*) All letters, whether revenue, judicial, political, or miscellaneous, received between 1814-1823.

(*b*) The great majority of the letters received after 1823.

As the second series of miscellaneous letters received begins from 1823, any letter received after that date may be in either of the miscellaneous series, or, if it be a political letter, in one of the three series of political letters received. The more important letters of miscellaneous series I have all been listed or indexed. As regards indexing, the correspondence which constitutues this series is divided into three periods—

Period I.—Includes letters received from 1814 to 1842 inclusive. The more important letters received in each of these years have been listed in index volume no. 1.

Period II.—Includes letters received between 1843 and 1851 inclusive. These letters have been indexed in index volume no. 2.

Period III.—Includes letters received between 1852 and 1857 inclusive. These have been indexed in index volume no. 3.

Period I.—Letters received from 1814 to 1842 inclusive, 65 volumes.

Volumes I to V.—Together with the first two volumes of the series of political letters received, contain the correspondence, relating to the Nepal War, that took place bettween the Hon. E. Gardner, Agent to the Governor General for affairs in Kumaun, Mr. John Adam, the

Secretary to Government, Bum Sah, Colonel Gardner, Colonel Nicols, Generals Ochterlony and Wood, Captain Hearsey, Mr. Rutherford and others.

As has been stated above, the more important papers relating to the conquest of Kumaun have been printed and form the volume entitled "Papers respecting the Nepaul War" published in 1824. In the case of each of the Kumaun records that has been printed in this volume, a note has been made of this fact on the record itself. This will enable the student to know which of them has been printed and which has not. A large number of the Kumaun records relating to the Nepal War have not been printed. There are in the record room of the Commissioner of Kumaun complete materials for a book dealing with the conquest of Kumaun.

There is much correspondence relating to the supply of grain for the numerous troops employed in the province and the obtaining of coolies for transport, or khussiahs as they were called.

In March, 1816, the Hon. E. Gardner was authorised to purchase for a public cutcherry the house belonging to Lieutenant Smith for Sonat rupees 4,300 and to build a Jail at an expense not exceeding 2,500 rupees.

In the same month Traill reported that he had effected a settlement of the Garhwal parganas for Rs. 37,614, Farrukhabad or 50,589 Gurkhali rupees. He stated that the other sources of revenue were—

		Rs.
1.	Customs (i.e., transit duties) about	5,000
2.	Abkari (at Srinagar only)	90
3.	Drugs	275
4.	Coinage	100
5.	Ferries	35
6.	Mujaree (a capitation tax on chamars)	30

This last Traill abolished as being a direct tax on industry.

He also reported that "a nazrana of one rupee four annas was paid by persons marrying in Sreenugur, at the same time a return was made to the party of a turban varying in value. Considering this tax to be much at variance with the policy of the British Government, orders have been issued for its discontinuance."

As regards the tax on coinage, Traill reported "the pice current in Garhwal are all stamped at the Sudder Chubootra at Sreenugur where a die is kept for the purpose, a duty of six and a quarter per cent. is levied on the stamping, and as the copper is brought ready for the operation no expense is incurred on the part of the Government".

Other subjects dealt with in volumes I to V of this series are the condition of Kumaun under the Gurkhas, the history of the Rajas of Kumaun, the establishing of British authority in Kumaun, the peace treaty with the Gurkhas, the appointment of the Hon. E. Gardner as Commissioner of Kumaun and Mr. C. W. Traill as Assistant Commissioner, report on passes in Kumaun and Garhwal, cultivation of hemp, settlement of the land revenue, establishment of police, Moorcroft's report on trade beyond the Himalayas, Rutherford's letters on trade with Chinese Tartary, lists of zamindars, introduction of the Farrukhabad currency into Kumaun, and the formation of a cantonment for the Simoor battalion.

Volumes VI to XVII, 1815 to 1820.--The more important subjects dealt with in this period are crime, sanads to chiefs, establishment of daks, report on the mines of Kumaun, Kumaun battalion, road making, religious endowments, resources of the country, resumption of rent free land or sadabarts,* pensions, the cantonment at Pithoragarh, rewards for the destruction of tigers, the placing of Kumaun under the Board of Commissioners in 1816, forced labour, erection of kutcherry at Srinagar, building of Almora jail, the administration of criminal justice, cantonment at Hawalbagh, the catching of wild elephants, the introduction in 1820 of an eight anna stamp on plaints, vaccination, tahsildars, kanungos and patwaris, survey, mirdahas, sales of land for arrears of revenue, boundary demarcations, bridges, preservation of public records, court of wards, and the abolition of transit, customs and sayar duties in 1818 because of "the comparatively small amount of the collections" and "the importance of affording every encouragement to the rising commerce of that quarter of the country." An interesting document is the proclamation in 1819, making it unlawful for a husband to kill a man who had committed adultery.

Volumes XVIII to XXXI, 1821-26.—The more important subjects dealt with in the correspondence of this period are appointment of a Register for the province of Kumaun, sayar and customs, sales of land, settlement, counterfeit and foreign coins, stamp paper, road construction, boundary demarcation, registry of mahals, bills of exchange, the appointment of Sir R. Colquhon as Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 300 per mensem, land register for Kumaun, thana at Bhumioniee, coolie hire rates, new court house, sales of land for arrears of revenue, sales of women and

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* The Rajas of Nepal and Srinagar had assigned the revenue of a number of villages for the purpose of providing food for poor pilgrims. These trusts or *sadabarts* were administered by the *rawals* of temples till the Commissioner (Traill) took them over. In 1850 the funds were made over to a Local Agency.

widows, shisham trees, forest dues, history of Dehra Dun, proposal of the Hon. T. J. Shore to put it under the Commissioner of Kumaun, duty on elephants, coffee planters, pensions, iron, sal timber, wool, robbers, rights of zamindars and cultivators, the fixing of a reward of Rs. 10 per head for tigers destroyed, maps, report on the geology and mineral resources of Kumaun in 1826, forming of jungle mahals repairs and improvements of roads. There is an interesting report dated the 5th September, 1822, by Mr. R. T Glynn, Special Commissioner, under Regulation X of of 1817, on the condition of the hill people.

Volumes XXXII to XLIV (1827 to 1831).—The more important subjects dealt with in the correspondence of this period are, the care of records, supplies, interest on Government promissory notes, the appointment of Captain Flower as Assistant Commissioner in 1827, catching of elephants by means of pits, land survey, khusseas, road through the Kheri pass, abandonment of Fort Almora, erection of thana at Chilkia, repairs of jail, kanungos, tahsildars, survey and nazul registers, Nepal boundary dispute, appointment of Mr. Newnham as Commissioner of the Bareilly division, suppression of suttee, tax on elephants, settlements, the appointment of Mr. Dick as Officiating Commissioner, Bareilly, 1829, cholera, inclusion of Kumaun in the Bareilly division, pargana Chandi placed under the Commissioner of Kumaun, the appointment of the Superintendent of Dehra Dun as political officer for the Raja of Garhwal, public works, nazars, Tarai and Bhabar, grant of land to Mr. Barron at Naini Tal, abkari, Sikh-Chinese War, police, schools, bridges, Kotah Road, the prohibition of Government servants engaging in commercial transactions, annual administration reports of Garhwal and Kumaun, dak runners, Garhwal mines, pasturage dues, waste lands, famine relief, transfer of taluka Chandi to Bijnor, meteorological returns, cotton, shawls, wool, Bàlaki, the Sardar Dacoit, thuggee, account rules, new road to Tartary, the appointment of Mr. Traill as Commissioner of Bareilly, pensions, sale of wives and widows, currency rules, stamps, the appointment in 1830 of Mr. Robertson to hold criminal trials in Kumaun, road over Burmadeo Pass, Hindu-Muhammadan disputes.

Volumes XLV to LIII (1832 to 1836).—The more important subjects dealt with in this correspondence are the transfer of Fort Almora to the Civil Department, supplies, pensions, diet allowances to prisoners, the appointment of Mr. Campbell to hold trials under Regulation X of 1817, staging bungalow fund, stamps, boundary between Kumaun and Moradabad, internal trade of Kumaun, short-weight rupees, price of grain, settlement of Kumaun and Chandi, Almora cantonment, trigonometrical survey, coolies, roads, the appointment of Mr. Boulderson as Commissioner

of Kumaun (1835), dacoities, abkari, the abolition of Bareilly custom house (1835), the abolition of slavery in Kumaun (1836), muafis, bridges, plague, the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Gowan as Commissioner of Kumaun in 1836, duty on forest dues, record rooms, and criminal statements.

Volumes LIV to LXXI (1837-1842).—The more important subjects dealt with in these volumes are witch craft, ordeal by hot iron, supplies, sal forests, abkari, destruction of tigers and leopards, mines, dacoities, the separation of the offices of kanungo and munsiff in 1837, the appointment in 1837 of a separate magistrate for the Tarai, thuggee, settlement rules, pensions, diet of prisoners, appointment of Captain Huddlestone as officiating Assistant Commissioner in 1838, coolies, management of pilgrim routes, military pensions, tea plantations in Kumaun, posts, opium, the ordering of Nagree to be used in Kumaun village accounts, record of rights, Hawalbagh cantonment, arrangement of records, settlement of Kumaun and Garhwal patwaris' papers, mortality in jail, conveyance of treasure, the granting of a reward of Rs. 3 for each bear killed, Batten's report of 1840 on the settlement of Kumaun, survey of Garhwal, distilleries, village police, hemp cultivation, muafi tenures, rules for the administration of civil justice in Dehra Dun, account rules, school in Srinagar, pauper suits, thuggee and dacoity, pay of copyists mines, annual reports, duties of the Junior Assistant Commistioner of Kumaun, suttee, Bel Pokri, copper mines, posts, Botanic garden in Kumaun, trade between Garhwal and Tartary, tea nurseries in Kumaun, Sikh refugees, and management of temples.

In addition to the above subjects the correspondence contains a great many letters and circulars of a general nature. The following are some of the more important of these.

In 1820 all officers were required to take the oath of allegiance. Committees were appointed for the preparation and preservation of public records and the devising of a system of registry.

In 1821, convenanted officers were prohibited from employing Government servants to purchase articles of trade on their private acconnt and the sanction of the Government was required for the sale by officials to natives of private property exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value.

In 1823, the legal rate of interest was restricted to 12 pér cent.

In 1826, a Government order was issued regarding the appropriation of Town Dues to local improvements, also one prohibiting the native style of dress being adopted by European officers and one directing that debts of civil servants were to be a barrier to their promotion.

In 1828, directions were issued for the preparation of registers of public property and Treasury Officers were ordered to pay fixed allowances without prior audit

In 1829, Commissioners of revenue and circuit were appointed, and a Government Order was issued directing *nazzars* to be discouraged and another prohibiting Government servants from engaging in commerical transactions.

In 1830, orders were issued directing abstracts of all public correspondence to accompany each letter.

In 1831, pension rules were framed and the practice of paying fixed allowances prior to audit was discontinued. The duties of Deputy Collectors, Joint Magistrates, and Head Assistants to Collectors were defined by Government. In 1832 Judges were relieved of magisterial functions and the Calcutta Gazette declared to be the official organ from the 1st November, 1832.

In 1836, officers were authorised to substitute Hindi for Persian in their proceedings.

In 1839, orders were issued directing the discontinuance of Persian in criminal proceedings.

In 1840, the Hon'ble Mr. T. C. Robertson was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on the 4th February.

Volumes LXXII to XC (1843 to 1851). The following is an alphabetical list of subjects dealt with in the correspondence of this period.

Abduction of women.

Abkarry.

Acts, rules, etc.

Administration.

Advance from the 1 per cent. Road Fund.

Affray between the Mahur, Mundola and Bora Tribes.

Agent to the Governor General, North-Western Provinces. The Commissioner was in 1843 designated as such.

Agents, local

Annual Administration reports.

Amins, appointment of

Ancient buildings.

Appointments, transfers, leave, etc.

Arnud, Major

Batten, Mr.

Bel Pokhri.

Benevolent and charitable institutions.

Bhabar Tracts.

Bhup Singh versus Kamli Nagori.

Statistics.
Sadabart Estates.
Sugar and gur.
Supplies.
Tahsildars.
Talukdari Tenures.
Taluqa Chandi.
Tax on salt.
Tea cultivation.
Temples and temple lands.
Tharu villages.
Thokdars.
Tools.
Transit duties
Treasuries.
Talabana.
Tarai Irrigation.
Ujit Singh.
Umba Datt.
Uncovenanted Civil Lists.
Wallace, Mr.
War between Thibetans and Sikhs.
Wild beasts.
Young, Captain, Executive Engineer.

Volumes C to CX (1852 *to* 1857).—The more important subjects dealt with in the correspondence of this period are transfer of villages from Kumaun to Pilibhit (1852), plague, civil and criminal administration reports, the Municipal Committee at Naini Tal, roads, bridges, registration, native judges, law books, execution of decrees, trial of prisoners, court buildings, district dâks, the abolition of the munsifship of Kumaun and Garhwal in 1854, coolies, amins, road, ferry and nazul funds, maps, Naini Tal cricket ground, selling of girls, pauper suits, abolition of Garhwal jail in 1855, torture by the police, meteorological register, Pithoragarh detachment, kanungos, summary suits, forest duties, Srinagar dispensary, Pithoragarh post office, summary settlements, tea, copper mines, registration of marriages, irrigation, boundaries, abkari, nazul, plague, cholera, elephants, staging bungalows, survey of Garhwal, construction of Naini Tal and Almora churches, muafis, duty on timber, pargana registers, weights and measures, sayar collections, building of tahsils and thanas, report on the agricultural prospects of Kumaun, forced labour, the Sarda canal, census, mineral springs, office tents, partition cases,

hemp, plumbago, patriotic fund, orange trees, iron, military pensioners and the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Almora, 1855.

Miscellaneous letters received, series II.—This series consists of only three volumes. There is at the beginning of each volume a list of its contents. The letters relate largely to the boundary line between Kumaun and Rohilkhand, tea cultivation, maufi tenures in Kumaun, forests, bridges, Sadabart collections, kanungos and plague. This also contains Batten's settlement report. It is not clear why this series has been separated from Series I, as the letters relate to the same subjects as those in Series I. The letters of this series have been indexed in index volume no. III.

(b)—Political letters received.

The Commissioner of Kumaun, as a rule, has also been the Agent for political affairs to the Governor General or to the Lieutenant-Governor. For this reason the Kumaun records contain a considerable quantity of political correspondence. This, like the other correspondence, has not been arranged methodically. Some of the political correspondence has been bound up separately, while much of it has been included in the miscellaneous correspondence. When the records were arranged some years ago, it was not deemed advisable to interfere with the existing classification, faulty though it be, because this would have rendered useless the index volumes. As has been stated above, in 1825 the affairs of the Garhwal Raj were entrusted to the Superintendent of the Dun and this officer continued to exercise that function until the end of 1842 when the charge of the Garhwal political agency was retransferred to the Commissioner of Kumaun. This explains how it is that much of the political correspondence in the Kumaun records is addressed to the Superintendent of Dehra Dun.

The political letters received after 1847 have been bound up separtely from other letters. Prior to that date they are mostly bound up and listed with the judicial and revenue letters received with the following exceptions:—

(1) Letters relating to the Garhwal Raj received between 1815 and 1824.

(2) Letters received by the Superintendent of Dehra Dun, 1831-1841.

(3) Political letters of 1841 received by the Commissioner of Kumaun.

The political letters received which have been bound up separately fall into three series:—

Political letters received, Series I.—Letters received by the Commissioner of Kumaun on the subject of the Garhwal Raj (1815-24)—One volume. These letters number only about a dozen and they have not been listed. Some of them are of considerable interest. The series opens with a letter (which unfortunately is incomplete) to Mr. Fraser, dated the 17th November, 1815, stating that what remains of the Garhwal territory after the deduction of Dehra Dun and the districts annexed to Kumaun will yield a revenue sufficient for the maintenance of the Raja and his family and the expenses of the civil administration of the country. Therefore, the Dun is to be united with the district of Saharanpur and Fraser is directed to hand this over to the officer appointed. The British Government undertook to protect the Raja's territory by a military force, but the civil administration was to be conducted by the Raja and his ministers. The possession of the territory annexed by the British was to be considered as an indemnity of the Raja to the British for the expense of the military establishment in his country. The Raja was not to live at his old capital of Srinagar, because this was on the left bank of the Alikanunda and in British possession. The Raja was to get a sanad conferring Garhwal on him. A copy of this letter was sent to the Hon. E. Gardner, the Commissioner of Kumaun, for necessary action. The second letter of this series is dated February the 7th, acknowledging one from Mr. Traill and expressing satisfaction at the excellent administration of the Raja. This state of affairs did not persist for long. The Officer Commanding in Garhwal—Major-General Sir David Ochterlony—had to report at the end of 1817, "a gross and aggravated aggression on the part of certain natives of Garhwal against the inhabitants of Pargana Rain" who were subjects of the British Government in which 80 head of sheep were carried oft. For this the Raja was admonished.

This was not an isolated case. There were repeated reports on the disturbed state of the Raja's territory. When damage was done owing to these disturbances, the Raja made good the damage.

In this series is a copy of the sanad—of the 4th of March, 1820—given to Raja Sudarsan Sah granting the Garhwal Raj to him. This series also contains copies of some correspondence relating to Captain Hearsey, who claimed Dehra Dun. He alleged he had purchased the Dun from the Raja. There is a letter, dated September the 19th, 1820, to Hearsey saying that he must establish his claim in the law courts. Several letters relate to the succession to the Raj: the Raja desired to be placed under the guardianship of Captaim F. Young, who commanded in the Dun and had civil and political charge of Jaunsar.

In this series there is some corespondence relating to extradition of criminals with Nepal.

Political letters received, Series II.—These letters were received by Colonel Young, Superintendent of Dehra Dun. They cover the years 1831-1841. When the Garhwal political agency was retransferred to the Commissioner of Kumaun, the political letters received by the Superintendent of Dehra Dun relating to Kumaun were sent to the Commissioner. Such letters constitute this series and are bound up in two volumes. The more important subjects dealt with in these letters are the claim to certain lands by the Raja of Garhwal, complaints against the Raja, the Raja's application in 1831 for the restitution to him of British Garhwal, the succession to the Raj in 1832, the Raja's complaint against Colonel Young, the settlement of Rawain, powers of the Raja to resume service jagirs, compilation of lists of protected estates and jagirs, the sale of slaves and the refusal of Government to return to the Raja escaped slaves, rules for keeping an account of tribute received from Native states, treatment of British subjects when handed over to native states, coinage in native states, the punishment of mutilation of natives for property stolen and liabilities of native chiefs for property stolen within their charge.

There is at the beginning of the first volume of this series a list of letters received between the beginning of 1831 and the end of 1839. The letters of 1840 and 1841 have not been listed; these are few and unimportant.

Political letters received, Series III.—Letters received by the Commissioner of Kumaun. This series is bound up in four volumes: at the beginning of each volume is a list of contents. This series consists of letters received in 1840 and 1841 and from 1847 to 1859 inclusive.

The political letters received by the Commissioner of Kumaun in the period 1843 to 1846 inclusive are bound up in miscellaneous letters received, Series I. The more important subjects dealt with in political letters received, series III, are the war between the Sikhs and the Chinese, mission from Tibet and Ladak, disposal of Sikh refugees, foreign Garhwal, political refugees from Nepal, rebel Rajas from the Trans-Sutlej States, boundary questions, dues on lime, kankar, and forest products, claims of the Badrinath and Kedarnath temples, tea, pensions, loan of 2,000 gold mohurs from the Nawab of Rampur, Doti affairs, Sadabart grants, the Mutiny of 1857 and the appointment of Colonel Ramsay as Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857.

(c) Letters received relating to settlement.

Series I.—Letters received by Mr. Batten, Settlement Officer of Kumaun, between 1837 and 1843, two volumes.

At the beginning of the first volume there is a list of the contents of both volumes.

Series II. – Letters relating to settlement received by the Commissioner of Kumaun from sources other than the Settlement Officer between 1837 and 1 42, one volume.

Letters sent by the Settlement Officer to the Commissioner are included in the series of letters issued by the Settlement Officer.

The early settlements were made by the Commissioner himself and the documents relating to them are to be found in the miscellaneous letters issued and received. They were all made by Traill. He thus describes the method in a letter, dated 15th February, 1820, to the Board of Commissioners:—

"The whole of the malguzars of the pargana or patti under revision being collected, the sum total of their *jama* for the last year was given them, for equalisation among themselves; this was formed on consideration of the actual quantity of land in cultivation and of the number of *assamis* in each village, without reference to the former *jama*. This operation being completed, and the signatures of each individual being affixed to the result in corroboration of his assent to the justice of the estimate, the proportion of the gross increase demandable from the pargana was then added to the assessment of each village and engagement with the zamindars are interchanged. As the parganas are small and the interference of native officers is not allowed on the occasion, this mode is probably as fair and equitable as any which could be adopted."

In this way Traill was able to revise a settlement in a month.

The first detailed settlement was that made under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1833 by J. H. Batten, who was a whole-time Settlement Officer. The settlement records in these two series are composed entirely of his correspondence.

LETTERS ISSUED.

As has been stated in paragraph 3, the letters issued have been classified as revenue, judicial, political and settlement, but unfortunately this classification has not been adhered to at all closely. For example, prior to 1822 the judicial letters are entered in either the political or the revenue registers and the political letters sent between 1822 and 1830 are entered in the volumes of judicial letters issued.

(a) Revenue letters issued.

This series consists of 24 volumes and covers the peroid from August, 1815 to the end of 1858, with a hiatus from February, 1838 to April, 1839.

The more important letters of each volume, except those numbered 5 and 24, have been listed in index volume, no. 6. Against each letter

the number of the page of the volume in which it has been copied appears. There is no list at all of the contents of volume 5. The revenue letters issued in 1856 and 1857, which have been copied out in volume 24, are listed at the beginning of the volume in question. They are also listed and classified according to the officials to whom they were sent in index volumes, nos. 9 and 10. Each of the volumes of revenue letters issued bears three numbers—first, the serial number of the volume in the whole series of letters issued, second, the serial number of the volume in the revenue series, and third, the number which the volume bears in index volume, no. 6. To distinguish this last from the other two numbers it is called " book no. •"

Therefore, important revenue letters issued (except those sent between May, 1817 and June, 1818, which have not been listed) can be turned up in a few minutes by consulting index volume no. 6 for letters issued prior to 1856 and index volumes numbers 9 and 10, for letters sent in 1856, 1857 and 1858.

As the revenue and judicial letters issued correspond to the miscellaneous letters received, it is not necessary to give a detailed description of these. The more important subjects dealt with in the series of revenue letters issued are customs, copper, early settlements of Kumaun and Garhwal, roads, Gurkha Provincial Battalion, robberies, sayer collections, erection of cantonments, commerce, Raja of Srinagar, Lieutenant Gerard's visit to the Chinese Tartar frontier, supplies, khusseas, establishment of dâks, coolies, grain, transit duties, police, boundaries, Almora jail, arrack shops, treasury accounts, post office, reports on petitions, irrigation, civil and criminal justice, charitable allowances, duty on coinage of pice and forest produce, sales of lands for arrears of revenue, maps, records, roads, boundary disputes, village accounts, timber, patwaris, pasturage dues, village registers, forests, pensions, kanungos, muafis, gold washing mahals, jungle mahals, tea gardens, appointments, abduction of women, stationery, summary suits, hemp, cotton, destruction of bears, abkari and drug mahals, revenue survey, Almora cantonment, botanical gardens, trade, vernacular schools, register of revenue deposits, summary suits, Srinagar dispensary, rain gauges, meteorological registers, travelling allowance bills, marriage registrarship, bridges, plague, irrigation, sadabart, encroachments, changes in boundaries, nazul, cholera, elephants, opium, cash balance reports, revenue deposits, staging bungalows, surveys, wind mills, lightning conductors, Naini Tal and Almora churches, ancient coins, Government promissory notes, weights and measures, stamps, stipends granted to temples, building of tahsils and thanas, agricultural products, burial-grounds, local agencies, English records, Sarda canal, census, mineral springs, office tents, partition cases, plumbago, patriotic fund, orange trees and iron.

(b) *Judicial letters issued.*

This series consists of 21 volumes and covers the period 1821 to 1858 As has already been remarked, the early judicial letters are entered in either the political or revenue series. The more important letters issued between 1822 and 1855 inclusive are listed in index volume no. VII. The letters of the years 1856, 1857 and 1858 are listed at the beginning of the volumes into which they have been copied. As in the case of revenue letters issued, each volume of judicial letters bears three numbers. Some of the more important subjects dealt with in these are police, plague, crime, criminal and civil administration reports, lawaris property, Municipal Committee, Naini Tal, roads, court language, native judges, courts martial, registration of deeds, law books, execution of decrees, trial of prisoners, court buildings, vakils, district dâk, munsifships, absconding debtors, leave, coolies, amins, weeding, jails, road, ferry and nazul funds, abduction, Naini Tal cricket ground, witnesses, selling of girls,* police reports, enhancement of rent suits, descriptive rolls, pauper suits, sales, stolen property, Government gazettes, torture, meteorological registers.

From this it will be seen that letters dealing with some subjects occur in both the revenue and judicial letters issued.

(c) *Political letters issued.*

This series consists of six volumes made up as follows: –

Volume I.—Political letters sent between November, 1814 and March, 1815. These letters deal mainly with the conquest of Kumaun; they are neither listed nor indexed.

Volume II.—Political letters sent from 1815 to 1820.

Volume III.—Political letters relating to the Garhwal Raj issued by the Commissioner of Kumaun between 1815 and 1825.

Between 1820 and 1831 there are no volumes containing exclusively political letters issued. Those sent in 1821 are entered in the revenue series of letters issued, while those sent between 1822 and 1831 find place in the volumes of judicial letters issued.

Volume IV.—Political letters issued by the Superintendent of Dehra Dun, 1829 to 1841. The contents of this volume are listed at its beginning.

Volume V.—Political letters issued by the Commissioner of Kumaun (and his assistant) during the period 1842 to 1847. These are not listed.

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* There is an interesting letter, dated the 5th February, 1836, from the Commissioner to Government, on the subject of slavery in Kumaun and Garhwal. Shortly after this the Lieutenant-Governor directed that in future no suit for the restoration of slaves or the enforcement of slavery should be entertained.

Volume VI.—Political letters issued by the Commissioner of Kumaun during the period 1848 to 1857. There is at the beginning of the volume a list of its more important contents.

The subjects dealt with have been set forth in the description of political letters received.

(d) Settlement letters issued.

This series consists of four volumes. Volumes I to III contain letters sent by Mr. J. H. Batten, Settlement Officer, between February, 1837 and December, 1842. The majority of them are copies.

Volume III of this series contains Mr. Batten's original report (with appendix) on the settlement of Garhwal, dated the 10th August, 1842. This appears in print on pages 90 to 128 of Batten's *Official Reports on the Province of Kumaun.*

Volume IV consists of Batten's final report on the Kumaun settlement. This is printed on pages 212 to 280 of *Official Reports on the Province of Kumaun.* In the printed copy the date of the report (1st September, 1848), is left blank.

Files and registers.

The headings of these explain their contents.

VII.—Table showing contents of bastas.

The letters received.

Number of volume.	Nature of record.	Date.	Number of *basta* in which contained.
1	Miscellaneous letters received—Series I ..	1814	1
2	Ditto ditto ..	1815	1
3	Ditto ditto ..	"	1
4	Ditto ditto ..	"	1
5	Ditto ditto ..	"	1
6	Ditto ditto ..	"	1
7	Ditto ditto ..	1816	1
8	Ditto ditto ..	"	1
9	Ditto ditto ..	"	2
10	Ditto ditto ..	1817	2
11	Ditto ditto ..	"	2
12	Ditto ditto ..	1818	2
13	Ditto ditto ..	"	2
14	Ditto ditto ..	1819	2
15	Ditto ditto ..	"	2
16	Ditto ditto ..	1820	2
17	Ditto ditto ..	"	3
18	Ditto ditto ..	1821	3
19	Ditto ditto ..	"	3
20	Ditto ditto ..	1822	3
21	Ditto ditto ..	"	3
22	Ditto ditto ..	"	3

Number of volume.	Natura of record.		Date.	Number of *basta* in which contained.
23	Miscellaneous letters received—Series I	..	1822	3
24	Ditto ditto	..	1823	3
25	Ditto ditto	..	,,	4
26	Ditto ditto	..	1824	4
27	Ditto ditto	..	,,	4
28	Ditto ditto	..	,,	4
29	Ditto ditto	..	1825	4
30	Ditto ditto	..	,,	4
31	Ditto ditto	..	,,	4
32	Ditto ditto	..	1826	5
33	Ditto ditto	..	,,	5
34	Ditto ditto	..	,,	5
35	Ditto ditto	..	1827	5
36	Ditto ditto	..	,,	5
37	Ditto ditto	..	1828	5
38	Ditto ditto	..	,,	5
39	Ditto ditto	..	1829	6
40	Ditto ditto	..	,,	6
41	Ditto ditto	..	1830	6
42	Ditto ditto	..	,,	6
43	Ditto ditto	..	1831	6
44	Ditto ditto	..	,,	6
45	Ditto ditto	..	1832	6
46	Ditto ditto	..	,,	6
47	Ditto ditto	..	1833	7
48	Ditto ditto	..	,,	7
49	Ditto ditto	..	1834	7
50	Ditto ditto	..	,,	7
51	Ditto ditto	..	1835	7
52	Ditto ditto	..	1836	7
53	Ditto ditto	..	,,	7
54	Ditto ditto	..	1837	8
55	Ditto ditto	..	,,	8
56	Ditto ditto	..	,,	8
57	Ditto ditto	..	1838	8
58	Ditto ditto	..	,,	8
59	Ditto ditto	..	,,	8
60	Ditto ditto	..	1839	8
61	Ditto ditto	..	,,	8
62	Ditto ditto	..	,,	9
63	Ditto ditto	..	1840	9
64	Ditto ditto	..	,,	9
65	Ditto ditto	..	,,	9
66	Ditto ditto	..	,,	9
67	Ditto ditto	..	1841	9
68	Ditto ditto	..	,,	9
69	Ditto ditto	..	1842	9
70	Ditto ditto	..	,,	10
71	Ditto ditto	..	,,	10
72	Ditto ditto	..	1843	10
73	Ditto ditto	..	,,	10
74	Ditto ditto	..	,,	10
75	Ditto ditto	...	,,	10
76	Ditto ditto	..	1844	11
77	Ditto ditto	..	,,	11
78	Ditto ditto	..	1845	11
79	Ditto ditto	..	,,	11
80	Ditto ditto	..	,,	11
81	Ditto ditto	..	1846	12
82	Ditto ditto	..	1846	12

Number of volume.	Nature of record.	Date.	Number of *basta* in which contained.
83	Miscellaneous letters received—Series I ..	1847	12
84	Ditto ditto ..	,,	12
85	Ditto ditto ..	1848	12
86	Ditto ditto ..	,,	12
87	Ditto ditto ..	,,	13
88	Ditto ditto ..	,,	13
89	Ditto ditto ..	1849	13
90	Ditto ditto ..	,,	13
91	Ditto ditto ..	,,	13
92	Ditto ditto ..	1850	14
93	Ditto ditto ..	,,	14
94	Ditto ditto ..	,,	14
95	Ditto ditto ..	,,	24
96	Ditto ditto ..	1851	14
97	Ditto ditto ..	,,	14
98	Ditto ditto ..	,,	15
99	Ditto ditto ..	,,	15
100	Ditto ditto ..	1852	15
101	Ditto ditto ..	,,	15
102	Ditto ditto ..	1853	15
103	Ditto ditto ..	1854	15
104	Ditto ditto ..	,,	16
105	Ditto ditto ..	1855	16
106	Ditto ditto ..	,,	16
107	Ditto ditto ..	1855	16
108	Ditto ditto ..	1856	17
109	Ditto ditto ..	1857	17
110	Ditto ditto ..	,,	17
111	Miscellaneous letters received—Series II ..	1823 to 1833	17
112	Ditto ditto II ..	1841 to 1849	17
113	Ditto ditto II ..	1851 to 1852	18
114	Political letters received—Series I ..	..	18
115	Ditto ditto II ..	..	18
116	Ditto ditto II ..	..	18
117	Ditto ditto III ..	..	18
118	Ditto ditto III ..	..	18
119	Ditto ditto III ..	..	18
120	Ditto ditto III ..	..	28
121	Settlement letters received—Series I ..	..	19
122	Ditto ditto I ..	..	19
123	Ditto ditto II ..	..	19
	File no. 1	..	19
	,, 2	..	19
	Register of establishment, pensions, etc. ..	1854 to 1857	19

The letters issued.

Number of volume.	Nature of record.	Date.	Number of *basta* in which contained.
1	Revenue letters issued	1815-16	20
2	Ditto	1816	20
3	Ditto	,,	20
4	Ditto	1816 17	20
5	Ditto	1817-18	20
6	Ditto	1818-19	20
7	Ditto	1819 to 1821	20

Number of volume.	Nature of record.	Date.	Number of *basta* in which contained.
8	Revenue letters issued	1821 to 1825	20
9	Ditto	1825 to 1829	21
10	Ditto	1829 to 1832	21
11	Ditto	1832 to 1835	21
12	Ditto	1836 to 1838	21
13	Ditto	1839 to 1840	21
14	Ditto	1840 to 1843	21
15	Ditto	1843 to 1846	22
16	Ditto	1846 to 1849	22
17	Ditto	,,	22
18	Ditto	1849-50	22
19	Ditto	1851	22
20	Ditto	1852	22
21	Ditto	1853	23
22	Ditto	1854	23
23	Ditto	1855	23
24	Ditto	1856 to 1858	23
25	Judicial letters issued	1822 to 1825	23
26	Ditto	,,	23

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, ALMORA.

The pre-mutiny records at Almora have suffered much at the hands of the indiscriminate weeder. For example, scarcely a single copy of a letter issued before the Mutiny exists. The records now consist of four bulky volumes of letters received by the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Kumaun, between 1839 and 1857, and a guard-book containing five files. There are also eight index registers of letters issued and received from 1842 to 1857. The most important records relating to the Almora district are of course to be found in the Commissioner's record-room.

The letters received.

The following is a brief summary of the contents of the more important letters in each volume :—

Volume I.—Letters received, 1839—44.

1839.—Procedure to be followed in cases where Europeans are charged with offences for which they will be tried in the Supreme Court.

Acts of a magistrate in the management of ferries are subject to control of Superintendent of Police.

Female prisoners not to be fettered.

Suppression of dacoity.

The use of Persian in all criminal proceedings, etc., to be discontinued and Hindustani adopted in its stead.

1840.—Extension of Almora cantonment.

Estimate of making additions and alterations in the Almora jail.

Supply of scales and weights for treasury.

Audit of charges on account of loss sustained by the sale of grain purchased for troops.

Application of Ram Krishan Joshi as daroga of the jail and Sibram as thana jamadar.

Procedure to be adopted in disposing of cases of execution of decree.

Periods fixed for collecting Revenue demand.

Farm of the abkari and drug mahals for 1840 41.

Institution of schools in Kumaun.

Remission of irrecoverable land revenue balances amounting to Rs, 207-8 for 1895 Sambat.

Pension of Police officials.

Introduction of modifications in the practice of the civil and criminal courts of Kumaun in cases of abduction or elopement of women from their husbands.

Instructions in regard to the examination and scrutiny of native account books.

Sanction of establishment for settlement purposes.

Orders regarding withdrawal of coins of light weight.

Application of Chiet Ram as acting kanungo of Pali *vice* Dya Ram chaudhari, dismissed.

Sanctioning certain appointments.

Approving of revised kistbandi for 1897-98.

Tentage to be allowed to civil officers while on tour.

1841.—Post office.

Borrowing of money from the Government treasurers.

Calling for list of rent-free mauzas.

Register of loan acknowledgments.

Two plots of land required for young tea plants.

List of muafi grants.

Report as to the working of the provisions of Act V of 1840, whether its operation is beneficial or otherwise.

Claim of Biswo Narain Joshi of Almora for a provision from Government.

Construction of a kutchery for the Sudder Ameen.

All important standing orders to be published in the Gazette.

Circular orders authorising Junior Assistant, Almora, to exercise the powers under section 1 of the printed criminal rules during the absence of the Senior Assistant Commissioner.

Proceedings of the court in the case of Government *versus* Bhouna Choundakote.

Lease of the Chandee Doon and Dodypur jungle farms.

Statement of revenue derived from the Churaee and Katbans farms since 1816 A.D.

Rules regarding the hire and payment of khusseeas in Kumaun.

Dues of forest products as levied in Dehra Dun.

Government order authorising the disbursement of Rs. 3,000 for the purchase of Major Corbett's estate at Hawalbagh.

Calls for revised jama statement.

Calls for statement of muafi tenures not exceeding 10 bighas.

Settlement of certain pattis of pargana Baramandal.

Calls for statement showing number and nature of endowments whether in land or money.

1842.—Report on petition of Chundree Burgalee, late thekadar of pasturage of jungle produce in Chukata and Kali Kumaon.

Orders regarding unclaimed property.

Report on a stamp fraud in Cawnpore.

Instructions on the subject of muafi tenures.

Transfer of the Bhabar tract from Rohilkhand to the hill authorities.

Form of oath to be administered to constables.

Application of Mr. Barron for land in Naini Tal.

Establishment of vernacular schools in Kumaun and Garhwal.

Rules for the trial of Bristish subjects charged with the commission of crime in Foreign States, etc.

Military organization of the police of Bengal and North-Western Provinces.

Resolution on the abkari revenues of the North-Western Provinces.

Government of India resolution on the control of public expenditure.

Prohibition of uncovenanted servants from engaging in commercial transactions.

Form of drop for executing criminal.

1843.—Distribution of lands and water in Kumaun Bhabar tracts.

Report on dieting and general treatment of prisoners confined in jails.

Transfer of taluqa Chandee and Mowakot, pargana Ganga Sulan, from Garhwal to Bijnor.

Decisions regarding the right to water in the Gola river and other hill streams entering Rohilkhand.

Proposed tea garden at Bhim Tal, and deputation of Lieutenant Ramsay to enquire into the objections raised.

Payment of a reward of Rs. 25.

Grant of Government lands for dharmsalas.

Establishment for survey of Bhabar tract.

Confirmation of Government of the 20 years settlement in Garhwal.

Extracts from Government Order regarding criminal administration in Kumaun for 1841.

Settlement of lands attached to the temples of Badrinath and Kedarnath, etc.

Applicability or otherwise of Act XIX of 1843 (registration of deeds) to Kumaun.

Survey of Naini Tal.

Stamping of documents by Superintendent of Stamps and the levy of penalty on unstamped documents.

Police officers to render assistance in carrying out the provisions of Act XIV of 1843.

1844.—Summary settlement of the Toongee, pargana Mala Nagpur, Kumaun, Act IX of 1844, applicable to Kumaun.

Arrangement of civil and revenue jurisdictions.

Rules for the investigation of balances and proposals for remission of revenne.

Report of death of Lakchmi Narain Joshi, political pensioner on Rs. 100.

Application of Captain Montgomery for land at Naini Tal.

Application of Captain Hampton for land at Naini Tal.

Maintenance of public dispensaries.

Supply of grain to troops.

Authorising collectors to pay the pension of widows on the military fund.

Grant of land in cantonment near the quarter-master's quarters to Nar Singh, priest, in 1829.

Rules regarding the payment of remittances made by native officers and soldiers to their families.

Mr. Batten's report on Kumaun Tarai.

Irrigation in the Tarai parganas.

Volume II.—Letters received, 1845—1853.

1845.—Claim of Nawab of Rampur to exemption from forest dues.

Order prohibiting officers and subordinates in political employ from borrowing money of, or lending money to, natives of India.

Fixing the term of settlement in the Bhabar at 5 years instead of 20 years.

Construction of thanas at Tanda and Kalidungi at Rs. 200.

Issue of tobacco to prisoners.

Settlement of the Katbans and Churai mahals of the Bhabar.

Proposal for the reintroduction of stamps in Kumaun.

Remission of abkari balance on account of closing of shops during the Mohurram.

List of pensions granted to individuals on the resumption of muafi lands.

Payment of compensation for land taken up for a road at Almora.

Matters cognizable under section 2, Civil Rules, by civil courts.

1846.—Rules for admission of prisoners in jail and their release.

Maintenance of encamping grounds.

Establishment of district daks.

List of European, Eurasian and native officers and subordinates.

Record room establishment.

Question of granting sanads to the rawals of the three great temples of Badrinath, Kedarnath and Gopesar.

Sale of nazul property.

Call for report on the effects of Acts XIX of 1843 and IV of 1845 concerning registration of written deeds, etc.

Orders regarding payment of interest on Government paper.

Proposition for abandoning the road from Moradabad through Chilka to Almora and establishing the line by Kalidungi and Naini Tal to Bujjan as the military route to Almora.

1847.—Account of mining mahal in pargana Chaugarkha.

Settlement of Kumaun by Mr. Batten.

Kham tahsil management of timber in Kumaun.

Effect produced by trees on the climate and productiveness of a country.

Papers regarding forests in Rohilkhand.

Land taken for public roads.

Pension of Datt Ram, wasilbaki navis, Dehra Dun.

Remission of Rs. 251-8-0 claimed by the farmer of Kota in Kumaun on account of timber taken by Collector, Moradabad, from Kota Forest, in 1845-46.

Replacing the Almora post office under the Junior Assistant.

1848.—Report on tea plantations.

Rights possessed by the Boksas in certain streams in the Tarai.

Assignment of Rs. 3,000 for building overseers' houses at Bhim Tal and at Paoree and for the tea manufactory at the latter place.

Bridge over the river at Bageswar.

Compilation of maps of Kumaun and Kumaun Bhabar.

Sanction of terms with Chinese tea manufacturer.

Fixing 1 tola as the maximum weight to be conveyed for 6 pies by district post and 1 anna for a letter not exceeding 2 tolas, and so on.

Extent to which India might be capable of supplying cotton in the event of an increased demand.

Disbursement of Rs. 2,000 on the Balleeah road to Naini Tal.

Call for genealogical table of certain Rajputs settled in Kumaun and Garhwal.

Call for list of all pensions of a perpetual character.

Reward of Rs. 800 for capture of four escaped prisoners.

Lease of the forest produce in Patlee Dun.

Extent and nature of cultivation of land.

Instructions issued by Commissioner in regard to matters of importance in the Kumaun Bhabar.

1849.—Proposition to establish marts for the production of mineral salt.

Reception and location of three rebel Rajas of the Western Hills with their families at Almora.

Vernacular education.

Statement of lapsed muafi tenures.

Refund of stamps in cases of razinamas.

Call for a statement showing result of revision of settlements.

1850.—Establishment for Kumaun office including Garhwal.

Payment of manorial dues.

Alteration in the constitution of the Almora dispensary and the appointment of a Hindu Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Almora.

Plan of principal trigonometrical survey stations.

Introduction of the provisions of Act XXVI of 1850 to enable improvements to be made in towns.

Instructions regarding preparation of authenticated Urdu translations of misls in sessions cases.

Amendments and alterations in Kumaun Criminal Rules.

Separation of jail contingencies from those of civil station.

Supply of warm clothing to prisoners.

Orders for sale of opium at Rs. 11 per cake.

Prohibition of sales of property by political officers to native princes, etc.

Suggestions for altering the law regarding the execution of decrees.

Pension of K. Nanda Singh, son of K. Pertab Singh, of Kumaun.

Statement showing average number of prisoners and average cost of each prisoner.

Grant of Rs. 200 to Bahadur Pal Rajbar on account of the bridge at Askote.

1851.—Terms on which the villagers are disposed to free themselves from personal services as porters.

Particulars as to the social position of native judges.

Grant of pensions to certain individuals who have escaped from Afghanistan.

Withdrawal of three companies of the Kumaun battalion from Lohaghat.

Map of Naini Tal.

Making over of the military buildings at Lohaghat to the civil authorities.

Hari Chand Rajbar, a Nepalese refugee, assistance rendered to

Transfer of certain pattis of Huzur Kali Kumaun tahsils to the Bhabar.

Grant of a pension of Rs. 150 to Ranee Hubdeh, widow of late Raja Permodh Chand of Mahal Moree.

Tea plantations, particulars of

Orders concerning the Boksa villages of Moti Chokrait in Kotah.

Shaving of the face and head of prisoners.

Transfer of the Kathbans mahal of zila Garhwal to the Superintendent of Dehra Dun and Collector of Bijnor.

Drawing of small political pensions for any number of months under six months.

Items of dieting of prisoners sentenced by civil court should be kept separate.

Chaugorkha kanungoship.

1852.—Irrigation of certain villages in Kashipur.

Land taken up for public purposes.

Grant of rents of mauza Johata in pargana Pali to Nanda Devi temple.

Management of sadabart endowments in Garhwal.

Assessment of tea lands in Kumaun.

Elephants required for the Bhabar.

Prisoners to undergo imprisonment at Almora.

Land taken up at Binsar by Major Evans.

Nayabad leases in Kumaun, remarks on

Grant of land adjoining Mr. Streachberg's estate at Naini Tal.

1853.– Orders regarding right of succession to rent-free tenures in Kumaun.

Orders regarding patwaris and village measurements.

Establishment of iron and copper mines in Kumaun and Garhwal.

Care and control of burial grounds.

Contemplated alteration of the agricultural year.

Volume III, Letters received, 1853 to 1855.

1853.—Disbursement of donation given by the Nepalese General to certain tahsil officials.

Form of abkari settlement.

Erection of a sentry-box in Fort Almora.

Revenue derived from certain imports.

Rain gauges.

Confining of prisoners according to term of imprisonment.

Deposits, instructions regarding

Nayabad leases in Kumaun and Garhwal, rules.

Thokdars in Kumaun and Garhwal.

Tentage allowance.

1854.—Preservation of suitable ancient structures.

Examination of Assistants in Hindi—Rules of examination.

Location of peshkars and tahsildars.

Sums paid for support of temples in Kumaun.

Interference of Collector with decisions of subordinates in summary suits.

Destruction of old records.

Administration of solemn declaration in courts.

Form of register of suits (other than pauper suits).

Binding of settlement proceedings.

Sayar collections.

Rates of talbana in force.

Arrangement of English records in offices.

Summary dismissal of uncovenanted servants.

Security bonds of treasurers.

Indents for printed forms.

Residence of tahsildars and peshkars in their tahsils—instructions regarding

Particulars regarding insane prisoners sent to a lunatic asylum.

Orders in regard to distribution of work in offices.

Occupation of land for roads, previous sanction to be obtained.

Construction of section 6, Regulation IX of 1833, and paragraphs 11 and 12. Directions to settlement officers.

Vend of stamps.

Sanctions a tahsildari residence at Almora for Rs. 250.

Rules for conduct of suits to which Government is a party.

Alterations in system of record—instructions.

Estimates of receipts and disbursements.

Purchase of land by native judges and amla.

Statement of nature of work performed by Deputy Collectors, orders as to its discontinuance.

Civil Administration of Kumaun—Resolution of the Sadar Dewani Adalat.

Rewards for the apprehension of criminals.

Leave of absence in which a substitute is appointed to be reported.

Standing orders of the Legislative Council of India.

Fractions disallowed in pensions.

Continuous service to entitle a person to pension.

Rules for adjustment of claims to compensation on lands taken up for railways.

Placing rivers and streams in tracts intersected by canals under the canal officer.

Destruction of thana records more than five years old.

Classification of records.

Statement for reporting remissions of revenue of land taken up for public purposes.

Half-yearly list of officers dismissed from jail service.

Removal of prisoners from one district jail to another in cases of sickness—orders.

Statement of sentences of all prisoners.

Making over of useless records to the jail for paper manufactory.

Security to be taken from public accountants.

System of educating convicts.

Obliterating postage stamps used for letters by district post.

Authorizing mining after the native fashion in Kumaun and Garhwal.

Erection of a new jail for Kumaun.

Thokdari rights in Kumaun and Garhwal—thokdari dues.

Allowances for support of temples in Kumaun.

Annual reports on the result of police administration—

Extension of tea growing in Katyour.

Keddah operations in the Tarai, etc.

Attachment of a native vaccinator to coolies' camp while on tour.

Orders in regard to charge of affray.

Tariff of manorial dues, Bijnor Forest Mahal.

Orders confirming *jamas* of certain parganas.

Education of patwaris in surveying.

Instruction of tahsil amla in Nagri, village accounts, and use of plane table.

Cultivation of flax in India.

Construction of a new road to Naini Tal from the Bhabar.

1855.—Rules for transliteration of vernacular names—

Uniform dress and arms for revenue and police native officers.

Half-yearly sheet of proclamations for apprehension of accused who have evaded the police.

Statement showing number and salaries of moharirs paid for from surplus talbana receipts.

Collection of subscriptions for the Patriotic Fund of England.

Purchase of Moti Ram Sah's "Victoria Hotel" for a kutchery for the Junior Assistant Commissioner at Naini Tal for Rs. 4,000.

System of dustaks for realization of arrears of revenue.

Increased powers for Mr. Colin.

Grant for completion of the road from Naini Tal and the Kosilla Valley at Khairna.

Construction of racks for vernacular records.

Uncovenanted pension rules.

Application for pensions for uncovenanted servants.

Report on education and employment of native assistants in the Engineering department.

Instructions on the revision of settlement of the Saharanpur tea gardens at Bhimtal.

Orders for suppression of dacoities.

Investing of 1st class jamadars with powers of thanadars when in charge of thanas.

Sanctions Rs. 1,582-8-0 for two elephants for use in the Bhabar.

Transfer of payment of Rs. 20 now paid to the Government Vernacular School at Almora to the institution at Srinagar.

Settlement of price or rent of houses in cantonments, etc.

Purchase of a house at Naini Tal for Commissioner's office.

Sessions Judges' decisions being furnished to magistrates.

Rules relating to Nayabads—waste lands.

Inspection remarks of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on Almora offices, etc.

Question as to what is to be regarded as continuous service.

Measures for providing improved communications in Kumaun and Garhwal.

Public despatches by post.

Orders regarding Government book shops and pay of book moharrirs.

Form of annual police report.

Enforcement of an educational test for subordinate servants.

Plan of police thana.

Rules for guidance of revenue courts in summary and regular suits in Kumaun.

A medical certificate is not required from a public servant applying for pension on the ground of old age and incapacity for further service.

Pension of Prem Nedhee Shastree of Jalaon state.

Building of a dâk bungalow at Kaladoongee at Rs. 1,000.

Resumption of village Jhala in pargana Kali Kumaon.

Mutual surrender of fugitives of Nepal.

Payment of compensation to finders of ancient coins.

Sketch of Binsar Hill around the buildings of Captain Perry and Major Evans.

Volume IV.—Letters received, 1856-57.

1856.—Inclusion of miscellaneous receipts on account of excise in the annual administration report statement.

Arrangement of records in criminal offices.

Remarks by Board on the revenue administration of Kumaun and Garhwal.

Annual reports required to be sent by subordinates to collectors.

Statement of rain registered at each rain guage station.

Modification in summary suit procedure.

Rules regarding appropriation of land for public purposes.

Surveying apparatus for patwaris to be supplied by Government.

Pay and prospects of civil officers in the Punjab and elsewhere.

Grant of land for tea cultivation—application of Mr. McIvor.

Order prohibiting the summoning of women to kutchery in all suits, civil and criminal.

Classification of cases of child stealing.

Instruction for guidance of police acting under Regulation II of 1832.

Prohibiting native police officers from receiving confessions of prisoners (asks for opinion).

Register of time-expired convicts.

Draft Act for suppression of gambling.

All judicial deposits not exceeding Rs. 20 to be credited to Government after one year.

Government resolution regarding the testing of patwari papers.

Lands required for excavation of kankar.

Inspection and examination of state of business in Collectors' offices by Commissioner.

Rules for removal and periodical destruction of useless records in offices.

Rules regulating the sale of postage stamps.

Rules for adjusting compensation for losses by action of canals.

Instructions for settlements in districts.

Orders regarding the presence of an uncovenanted officer at Sadr station.

System of issuing dustaks-

Arrangement of tahsili records.

Syauncharee and Kumeenchara rights in Kumaun.

Introduction of forms of mofussil accounts.

Draft Bill to amend the Law of Partition.

Education of male minors under Court of Wards.

Retention of trees on land belonging to railways.

Rules regarding system of record in English office.

Rules in regard to leave of absence to subordinate native officials.

Compilation of statistical memoirs for districts in the North-Western Provinces.

Travelling allowance for attending departmental examinations.

Order regarding resort to insolvent courts.

Compilation of a detailed khasra survey of Kumaun.

Examination of tahsildars.

Preparation of returns of traffic on every great road.

Petitions of appeals to be accompanied by authenticated copies of the order appealed against.

Revision of civil salaries and establishment in India.

Investment of powers.

Revised rules for guidance of Superintendent of Forests.

Alteration of form of register of births, marriages and deaths.

Proposal for raising the pay of the Assistant Commissioner to Rs. 1,000.

Register of length and nature of past services of officials.

Operations of the foundry at Roorkee.

Travelling allowance of assistants.

Substitution of articles of local manufacture for those indented for from Europe.

Training of young civil servants.

Annual return showing leave of absence granted during the year to uncovenanted servants.

Form of application for increase of establishment.

Statement of value of stamps filed in the criminal courts of Kumaun during June, 1855.

Medical officer required to state the cause of death in death reports.

Return of public improvements for 1855-56.

Discontinuance of temporary establishments.

Lunatics—Dangerous

Preparation of narratives of crimes.

Supply of thana and tahsil maps.

Preparation of yearly reports on police administration.

Mode of sending corpses for medical examination.

Verification of lists of proclaimed offenders and escaped convicts.

1857.—Trial and punishment of persons concerned in selling female children for immoral purposes in Kumaun—Rules regarding

Sanction of certain expenditure for pistons and other tools for the Iron Works at Dechouree.

Correspondence regarding female schools in Agra and Muttra.

Rules for guidance of outpost jamadars.

Rules of practice for Board of Revenue and Commissioner.

Testing of settlement records.

The files.

There are five pre-mutiny files contained in one guard-book.

The subjects of the files are :—

1. The management of the Bhabar.
2. Forest dues of the Kumaun Bhabar.
3. The utilisation of the Gola river for purposes of irrigation.
4. The utilisation of the water of the Baksar.
5. The boundary of the Kumaun Bhabar.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD-ROOM OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, GARHWAL.

I.—Classification of the records.

II.—Descriptive account of the records.

The pre-mutiny records in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Garhwal consist of 18 bound volumes, 4 index volumes and 1 printed list. These records, like those at Almora, have suffered from indiscriminate weeding, but whereas at Almora the volumes of letters issued by the Senior Assistant Commissioner have all been destroyed, at Garhwal the letters received by the Senior Assissant Commissioner have been weeded almost to extinction.

I.—Classification of the records.

The Garhwal records fall into five series :—

Series I.—Note-books of the year 1837, 2 volumes.

Series II.—Judicial and revenue letters sent from June 15th, 1838 to May 1st, 1839, by Captain H. Huddleston, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Garhwal, 1 volume.

Series III.—Revenue letters issed from April, 1839 to June, 1861, 7 volumes.

Series IV.—Judicial letters issued from 1st March, 1837 to December, 1858, 5 volumes.

Series V.—Letters issued by the Local Agent at Garhwal from April, 1852 to November, 1870, 1 volume.

Series VI.—Letters received by the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Garhwal, 1841-1856, 2 volumes.

The letters in this series have been listed in the printed list labelled Index, volume 5.

II.—Descriptive account of the records.

Series I.—Note-books of the year 1837, 2 volumes.

These notes, which are unsigned, relate to the administration and settlement of the Garhwal district. The volumes contain, in addition

to the above-mentioned notes, copies of a few letters conveying instructions and some cuttings of printed matter.

Series II.—Judicial and revenue letters sent from June 25th, 1838 to May 1st, 1839, by Captain H. Huddleston.

Huddleston was appointed Senior Assistant Commissioner of Garhwal in 1838. Among the subjects dealt with in the series, mention may be made of settlement, management of pilgrim routes, military pensions, opium, arrangement of records and patwaris' papers.

Series III.—Revenue letters issued, 1839—1861, 7 volumes.

The following are examples of the subjects dealt with in this series:—Annual administration reports, settlement and survey operations, stamps, land licences, tax on salt, tahsildars, temples and temple lands, transit duties, treasury accounts, registration, execution of decrees, amins, ferry and nazul funds, forest duties, irrigation, muafis, boundaries, pargana registers, sayar collections, building of tahsils, forced labour, and partition cases.

Series IV.—Judicial letters issued 1837—1858, 5 volumes.

The more important subjects dealt with in the series are trade between Garhwal and Tartary, management of temples, Sikh refugees, crimes, prison discipline. diet of prisoners, management of pilgrim routes, post office, school at Srinagar, abduction of women, civil and criminal administration reports, census, Srinagar dispensary, tea nurseries, forced labour, native doctors, pilgrims, slavery, supplies, plague, abolition of the Garhwal jail in 1854 and police.

Series V.—Letters issued by the Local Agents at Garhwal, 1852—1870, 1 volume.

These letters relate to the 1 per cent. Road Fund and the construction and repair of roads and bridges.

Series VI.—Letters received by the Senior Assistant Commissioner, 1841—1856, 2 volumes.

These two volumes contain all the letters that have survived the vigorous weeding that took place some years ago. These have been classified according to departments and listed. The list has been printed and is labelled index volume no. 5.

Only six letters earlier than 1854 have been preserved, and these all relate to tea. In 1852, waste lands were first granted for tea cultivation. The rest of the correspondence relates mainly to the Sadabart charity and fund, temples and pujaris, nayabad leases, settlement establishments, dacoities and Local Agents.

APPENDIX I.

Dates on which the various portions of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh came into the possession of the East India Company.

Tract of country.	Year of acquisition.	Remarks.
Benares division (except the southern part of the Mirzapur district) ..	1764	Ceded by the Mogul Emperor at Delhi. In 1766 the Company handed the province over to the Nawab Vizier of Oudh, it was resumed by the Company in 1775.
Allahabad Fort	1798	Ceded by the Nawab Vizier of Oudh.
The Ceded Provinces (*i.e.*, the present Gorakhpur and Rohilkhand divisions and south Mirzapur, Naini Tal Tarai and the Allahabad, except tahsil Handia) Fatehpur, Cawnpore, Mainpuri, Etawah and Etah districts, also the district of Farrukhabad. This last was administered by the Nawab of Farrukhabad, who handed over the administration to the Company shortly after the territory had been ceded by the Nawab Vizier.	1801	Ceded by the Nawab Vizier of Oudh.
The Conquered Provinces (*i.e.*, the present Muttra, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur districts and part of the Agra district, together with the Delhi Territory, e.g., Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Hissar, Sirsa and Karnal).	1803	Surrendered by the Peshwa after conquest by Lord Lake.
Parts of Banda, Hamirpur and Jalaun ..	1803-1804	Surrendered or acquired by lapse of Himmat Bahadur's grant.
Part of the Agra district	1805	Acquired by treaty from the Raja of Bharatpur.
Kumaun and Dehra Dun	1816	Acquired by conquest from the Nepalese.
Tahsil Handia (Allahabad district) ..	1816	Ceded by the Nawab of Oudh.
Part of Bundelkhand, the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.	1817	Ceded by the Peshwa.
Ilaqa of Khandesh (Banda district) ..	1818	Ceded by the Raja of Jalaun.
The remainder of the Jalaun district ..	1840	Acquired by lapse.
Portions of Jhansi and Lalitpur ..	1842-44	Ceded by the Raja of Jhansi.
Part of Hamirpur	1849	Acquired by lapse.
The remainder of the Jhansi district ..	1853	Ditto.
Oudh	1856	Annexed.

APPENDIX II.

Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Agra and Chief Commissioners of Oudh before 1858.

AGRA.

Governors.

	Date of appointment.
Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart G.C.B.	... 14th November, 1834.
Mr. W. Blunt	... 20th March, 1835.
Mr. A. Ross	... 1st December, 1835.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart.. G C.B.	... 1st June 1836.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in the North-Western Provinces.

(The Earl of Auckland) ...	... 1st June, 1838.

Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. T. C. Robertson ...	... 4th February, 1840.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in the North-Western Provinces.

(The Earl of Ellenborough) ...	... 31st December, 1842.

Lieutenant Governors.

Sir G. R. Clark, K.C B. ...	... 30th June, 1843.
Mr. James Thomason ...	... 22nd December, 1843.
Mr. A. W. Begbie (in charge)	... 10th October, 1853.
Mr. J. R. Colvin	... 7th November, 1853.
Mr. E A. Reade (in charge) ...	... 10th September, 1857.
Colonel H. Fraser, C.B. (Chief Commissioner)	... 30th September, 1857.

OUDH.

Chief Commissioners.

Major-General Sir J. Outram, K.C.B.	... 1st February, 1856.
Mr. C. C. Jackson	.. 8th March, 1856.
Major-General Sir H. M. Lawrence, K C.B....	21st March, 1857.
Major J. S. Banks	... 5th July, 1857.
Lieutenant-General Sir J. Outram, K.C.B.	11th September, 1857.

APPENDIX III.

Printed lists of records.

1. Pre-mutiny records, Commissioner's office, Agra division, 5 volumes.

2. Pre-mutiny records, Commissioner's office, Allahabad division, 3 volumes.

3. Pre-mutiny records, Collector's office, Farrukhabad district, 1 volume.

4. Pre-mutiny records, Collector's office, Banda district, 1 volume.

5. Pre-mutiny records, Collector's office, Benares district, 5 volumes.

6. Pre-mutiny records, Collector's office, Jaunpur district, 1 volume.

7. Pre-mutiny records, Deputy Commissioner's office, Garhwal district, 1 volume.

8. Commissioner's office, Kumaun division, List of miscellaneous letters received, 1814—1842.

APPENDIX IV.

Some Publications that consist of printed records appertaining to the United Provinces.

Papers respecting the Nepaul War, 1824.

Selections from revenue records, North-Western Provinces, 1808—1835, 2 volumes, 1872.

Settlement Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 22nd December, 1820.

Settlement Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 1st August, 1822.

Mounstuart Elphinstone's Report on the Territories ceded by the Peshwa, 1821.

Settlement correspondence of the period, 1820 to 1822.

Batten's official reports on the Province of Kumaun.

A collection of papers regarding the settlement of South Mirzapur.

Correspondence of F. O. Wells, settlement officer, Mussoorie, 1842.

Shakespear's Selections from the Duncan Records, 2 volumes.

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Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces, Allahabad.